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NOTES ON BOOKS.

VOL. II.

LONDON
PRINTED BY SPOTTISWOODE AND CO.
NEW-STREET SQUARE

NOTES ON BOOKS.

BEING A QUARTERLY ANALYSIS OF THE
WORKS PUBLISHED BY MESSRS. LONGMAN AND CO.

VOLUME II.

FROM MARCH 1860 TO FEBRUARY 1865)

LONDON:
LONGMAN, GREEN, LONGMAN, ROBERTS, AND GREEN.
1865.

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******* The present number (No. XL. *February* 28, 1865) completes the Second Volume of NOTES ON BOOKS. It comprises—1. Analyses of 43 new works published during the last three months; 2. Literary Intelligence of about 50 new works preparing for immediate publication; and 3. The Title and Contents of the Second Volume. The Table of Contents is an alphabetical list of above 600 works (new books and new editions) published between March 1860 and February 1865 by Messrs. LONGMAN and Co., the analytical notices of the contents of which form the substance of the present volume.

NOTES ON BOOKS

BEING AN

ANALYSIS of the WORKS published during each QUARTER

BY

MESSRS. LONGMAN AND CO.

No. XXI.

MAY 31, 1860

VOL. II.

THE object of this publication is to enable Book-buyers readily to obtain such general information regarding the various Works published by Messrs. LONGMAN and Co., as is usually afforded by tables of contents and explanatory prefaces, or may be acquired by an inspection of the books themselves. With this view, each article is confined to an ANALYSIS OF THE CONTENTS of the work referred to: Opinions of the press and laudatory notices are not inserted.

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Literary Intelligence of Works preparing for publication will be found at pages 17 to 24.

The Miscellaneous Writings of the Right Hon. Lord Macaulay. Pp. about 800; with Portrait. 2 vols. 8vo. price 21s. cloth.
[Early in June.]

A DESIRE having been very generally expressed that the Essays contributed by Lord MACAULAY to *Knight's Quarterly Magazine*, and Essays in the *Edinburgh Review* not reprinted in the collected edition of his *Essays*, should be made more accessible to the public, it has been decided to collect and publish them. To these are added his biographies of Atterbury, Bunyan, Goldsmith, Johnson, and Pitt, written for the

Encyclopædia Britannica; some pieces of poetry contributed to *Knight's Quarterly Magazine*; and various others hitherto existing only in manuscript, forming a complete edition of Lord MACAULAY'S miscellaneous works. The contents are as follows:—

Contributions to Knight's Quarterly Magazine:—
Fragments of a Roman Tale, 1823—On the Royal Society of Literature, 1823—Scenes from "Athenian Revels, a Drama," 1824—Criticism on the principal Italian Writers, No. I. Dante; No. II. Petrarch, 1824—Some Account of the great Law-Suit between the Parishes of St. Dennis and St.

George in the Water, 1824—A Conversation between Mr. Abraham Cowley and Mr. John Milton touching the Great Civil War, set down by a Gentleman of the Middle Temple, 1824—On the Athenian Orators, 1824—A Prophetic Account of a grand National Epic Poem, to be entitled "The Wellingtoniad," and to be published A.D. 2824, 1824—On Mitford's History of Greece, 1824.

Essays Contributed to the Edinburgh Review:—John Dryden, 1828—History, 1828—Mill on Government, 1829—Bentham's Defence of Mill, 1829—Utilitarian Theory of Government, 1829—Sadler's Law of Population, 1830—Sadler's Refutation Refuted, 1831—Dumont's Recollections of Mirabeau, 1832—Barère's Memoirs, 1844.

Biographies Contributed to the Encyclopædia Britannica:—Francis Atterbury, 1853—John Bunyan, 1854—Oliver Goldsmith, 1856—Samuel Johnson, 1856—William Pitt, 1859.

Miscellaneous Poems, including Epitaph on Henry Martin, 1812—Lines to the Memory of Pitt, 1813—A Radical War Song, 1820—The Battle of Moncontour, 1824—The Battle of Naseby, 1824—Sermon in a Churchyard, 1825—Translation of a Poem by Arnault, 1826—Dies Iræ, 1826—The Marriage of Tirza and Abirad, 1827—The Country Clergyman's Trip to Cambridge, 1827—Song, 1827—Ode on the Deliverance of Venice, translated from Filicaia, 1828—The Last Buccaneer, 1839—Epitaph on a Jacobite, 1845—Lines written in August, 1847.

Epitaphs, &c., including Inscription on the Statue of Lord William Bentinck, 1835—Epitaph on Sir Benjamin Heath Malkin, 1837—Epitaph on Lord Metcalfe, 1847.

The best likeness of the late Lord Macaulay is a photograph taken August 8, 1856, by Mr. Claudet, in the possession of T. F. Ellis, Esq. This portrait has, by Mr. Ellis's permission, been engraved for the present work.

The Life of Sir Martin Archer Shee, President of the Royal Academy, F.R.S., D.C.L. By his Son, MARTIN ARCHER SHEE, of the Middle Temple, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 856, price 21s. cloth.

[May 21, 1860.]

THIS Biography is not exclusively, or indeed mainly, a record of the professional and official career of the late President. It deals more fully in personal and social details connected with his life and times, than in matters of peculiar or technical interest to the Artist; although, from the circumstances in which the Royal Academy was placed, and the kind of public contest in which it was involved during Sir Martin's Presi-

dency, a considerable portion of the second volume is necessarily devoted to questions affecting the rights and interests of that Institution.

The chief incidents of Sir Martin's early life are sufficiently striking to justify his biographer in dwelling, as he has done, at rather unusual length on those preliminary stages of personal history which, in works of this character, are often dismissed in a few pages.

Born in Dublin, in Dec. 1769, of Roman Catholic ancestors, and of ancient and honourable lineage on both sides of the house, he was, from the reduced fortunes of his family, fated to enter on life under circumstances nearly as unfavourable to the development of his talents, and his prospects of worldly success, as could well have attended the worldly *début* of one sprung from the lower ranks of society.

Having evinced an early taste for drawing, and being anxious to devote himself to the professional study of the arts, he was, at the age of thirteen, placed as a student in a Drawing Academy connected with the Royal Dublin Society, and presided over by an able draughtsman of the name of West, where he carried away all the prizes offered to the emulation of the pupils.

So rapid was his progress, that by the time he had completed his seventeenth year, he was in full practice as a portrait painter among the higher circles of Dublin; while his remarkable powers of mind, carefully developed by spontaneous and assiduous study, secured for him a degree of social popularity rarely enjoyed at so early an age.

Seeing but little chance of improvement in his profession while he remained in Ireland, where art was at a very low ebb, he determined, contrary to the wishes and entreaties of his family, to remove to London, which he accordingly did in the month of June 1788, being then eighteen years of age.

On his arrival in the British metropolis, he was introduced to the notice of Sir Joshua Reynolds and to some other distinguished persons, by his illustrious friend and countryman, Edmund Burke.

He became an exhibitor at the Royal Academy for the first time in 1789. In 1791 he sent five portraits to the exhibition; in 1792 he exhibited seven works; and in 1796 he reached what is now the full academical number of eight portraits. Continuing equally industrious for many successive years, he was in such favour with his fellow-artists that he was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1798. In 1800 he was elected a Royal Academician; and continued to produce portraits with such amazing readiness, that for a

time he was in nearly as great request as Sir Thomas Lawrence.

In 1805 Mr. Shee at once established his reputation as a poet by the publication of "Rhymes on Art,"—a vigorous satire on the *dilettanti* of the day,—embodying an energetic appeal to the taste and patriotism of the higher classes of society and the authorities of the state in favour of the arts, and urging the adoption of more vigorous efforts for the encouragement of the higher departments of the pencil.

The great success of this work placed him at once in the foremost rank of literary aspirants, and added great social distinction to the eminence which he had achieved in his profession. The influence exercised by this publication on the classes to whom it was chiefly addressed, was significantly exhibited by the establishment of the British Institution within the next two years,—an event which was certainly mainly attributable to the remonstrance in question.

The publication of "Elements of Art,"—a didactic poem on the subject of painting,—of which the "Rhymes" were the preliminary and experimental announcement, took place in 1809, and fully sustained the credit which the author had obtained in the literary world from his former venture. The estimation in which these works and their author were held by the most distinguished of his contemporaries, may be judged of by the lines which Byron devoted to the subject in "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers :"—

"And here let Shee and genius find a place,
Whose pen and pencil yield an equal grace ;
To guide whose hand the sister arts combine,
And trace the Poet's as the Painter's line ;
Whose magic touch can bid the canvas glow,
And pour the easy rhyme's harmonious flow,
While honours, doubly merited, attend
The Poet's rival, but the Painter's friend."

In 1814 he again entered the literary arena with a poem connected with the Art, viz., "The Commemoration of Reynolds," a short but animated effusion suggested by the exhibition of that great artist's works at the British Gallery.

From this period his career offers no incident of particular note, until the year 1824, when the official mutilation of his tragedy of *Alasco*, by the over-zealous pen of the recently appointed Examiner of Plays, George Colman the younger,—to whom the functions of the Lord Chamberlain, as regards the supervision of Dramatic proprieties were practically delegated,—had the effect of excluding that work, then in rehearsal at Covent Garden Theatre, from the stage. The incident created much public interest at the time.

In the year 1828 he published, without his name, a work of fiction in three volumes, entitled "Old Court."

The death of Sir Thomas Lawrence, in January, 1830, unexpectedly placed within Mr. Shee's reach the highest honour and greatest prize of the profession,—the Presidency of the Royal Academy ; to which he was elected in succession to that great artist. On the 20th July in the same year he received the honour of knighthood from the hands of King William the Fourth, who had then recently ascended the throne.

The remainder of Sir Martin's career is closely connected with the history of the Royal Academy, over which he presided during twenty years ; conducting their affairs, through a long period of unexampled difficulty as regards the public position of that body, with a zeal, an energy, and a triumphant success which earned for him the most enthusiastic and devoted admiration of his academic colleagues ; a fact of which this biography records the most signal and striking proofs.

During the reign of King William, the personal favour and feelings of His Majesty, whose entire confidence Sir Martin enjoyed with regard to all matters connected with the conduct and interests of the Academy, effectually sustained and strengthened that body in the struggle which, through their president, they had to encounter with their professional and political opponents : a struggle on the merits of which much light is thrown by the official correspondence now first published, and the proceedings of the Committee of the House of Commons on the Fine Arts, in the session of 1836 ; the material portions of which are placed before the reader either in the text or the appendices.

On the death of William IV. in 1837, in the summer of the same year, the attacks on the Royal Academy were resumed with increased vigour, chiefly under the guidance of the late Mr. Hume, who, having failed to convince the president of the expediency of throwing open the exhibition *gratis* to the public, during a portion of the period devoted to the annual display, attacked the Academy and its chief in the House of Commons, and at public meetings, in a manner which eventually drew down upon him a rather severe castigation from the pen of Sir Martin, in the pamphlet published by him in 1838, entitled "A Letter to Joseph Hume, Esq., M.P."

About the year 1843 Sir Martin's health began to give way under the attacks of a vertiginous complaint, which gradually increased in severity ; and in the summer of 1845, being wholly incapable of bodily exertion or sustained mental labour, he placed his resignation as President in the hands of the Academy and the Queen. An unanimous address from his colleagues, however, couched in terms of grateful affection and enthusiastic admiration, hardly to be surpassed in energy of expression, presented a forcible appeal against his

intended abandonment of the chair, which it was impossible to resist. He accordingly consented to recal his resignation.

Though much enfeebled in body, he presided at the annual great dinner of the Academy prior to the opening of the exhibition in 1846, and, as was his custom on those occasions, exhibited those rare powers of oratory for which he was remarkable. The unexpected death of Lady Archer Shee, however, within two days of that ceremonial, was a blow from the effects of which he never rallied so far as to be able to resume the active discharge of his official functions, for which his gradually failing health had already partially incapacitated him. His mind, however, remained clear, and his judgment vigorous to the last; and though living in strict seclusion at Brighton, he was regularly referred to by the Academy for his advice and direction on all points of exceptional interest or importance; and on such occasions never failed to respond to the appeal with all the vigour of reasoning and accuracy of judgment that marked his best years.

He died on the 19th August, 1850, having completed his 80th year on the 20th of the previous month of December.

The facts and incidents sketched above are in the biography fully illustrated by extracts from Sir M. A. Shee's works and correspondence, by various official documents, and by many details of more or less interest within the personal knowledge of the biographer. The work contains incidental notices and anecdotes connected with some of Sir Martin's most eminent contemporaries, and the social and political memories of the periods in which they flourished. Among the names which occur in connexion with the history of Sir Martin's official and personal career, or the records of his correspondence, will be found those of the late King, the late Earl Grey, the late Sir Robert Peel, the Marquis Wellesley, Sir Robert Inglis, the late Lord Abinger, the late Lord Denman, Samuel Rogers, Thomas Moore, Sydney Smith, Sharon Turner, &c.

Memoirs of Major-General Sir Henry Havelock, K.C.B. By JOHN CLARK MARSHMAN. Pp. 472; with Portrait, Map, and 2 Plans. 8vo. price 12s. 6d. cloth.

[April 16, 1860.]

THE memoir opens with a description of Havelock's early tuition at Ingress Park, and his subsequent education at the Charterhouse. It then adverts to his preparations for the bar under the instructions of the most eminent special pleader of the day, Mr. Chitty, and to the circumstances which led to his entering the army at the age of twenty; to the laborious and en-

thusiastic study of his profession, and to the acquisition of that fund of professional knowledge which laid the foundation of his future eminence and renown. Despairing of active employment in England, he exchanged into the 13th Foot, embarked for India, and within a twelvemonth was engaged in the Burmese war, of which he published a narrative. These duties in the field were succeeded by twelve years of duty in the office and the cantonment, and by the most active exertions for the spiritual improvement of his men. This period of comparative inaction was filled up with incidents which are fully described in the memoir; and it was also marked by his earnest but unsuccessful endeavours to rise beyond the grade of lieutenant, in which he was kept for seventeen years by constant supersessions. At length, after twenty-two years of a subaltern's life, he obtained a company at the age of 42, and immediately after accompanied the Affghan expedition as aide-de-camp to General Cotton. Of this campaign he likewise published a history. From this period, his military labours, from our entry into Cabul to our expulsion from it, are fully described, as well as his eminent services in the engagement of the 7th of April, which relieved Jellalabad, and in the brilliant action at Istaliff, planned and executed by him, though the honours fell to the lot of his general. His exertions at Maharajpore, and in the three actions on the banks of the Sutlej, in the first Sikh war, are next dwelt upon; services for which the Duke of Wellington rewarded him with the post of Adjutant-General of the Forces at Bombay. He was unable to take a share in the second Sikh war, but copious extracts are given from the commentary he wrote on the strategy of that campaign, which, coming from so high a military authority, will be appreciated equally by the soldier and the historian. At Bombay, his health broke down, and he was constrained to return to Europe to recruit it, and large extracts are given from his animated and interesting correspondence while in England and in Germany. Returning to India, he was appointed by Lord Hardinge, successively, Quarter-Master General and Adjutant-General of Queen's troops in India. At length, in the 62nd year of his age he obtained a divisional command in the Persian expedition, which was cut short by an early pacification; but a minute description is given of the arrangement by which he secured the capture of Mohumra, the most important transaction of that brief campaign. Returning to India, he heard of the mutiny, and was sent up to Allahabad to stem the current of revolt, and to relieve Wheeler and Lawrence. The Memoir gives a more detailed description than has yet appeared of the unexampled operations of the few weeks, which were rendered

memorable by twelve triumphs, and have placed Sir Henry Havelock in the foremost rank of our national heroes. Then, when the object for which he had made these exertions was completed, by the withdrawal of the garrison and the women and children, he sunk into the grave, from the effect of exhaustion and fatigue; and the heroes whom he had led from the Alumbagh through "the streets of fire" to the Residency, conveyed his remains from Lucknow to the Alumbagh. The broad outline of Havelock's career has been presented in other works to the public; and the object of the present volume, therefore, is to fill up the picture with interesting details. It exhibits him as a scholar, a soldier, and a Christian, by copious extracts from his correspondence and his writings, and by a full narrative, drawn from authentic sources, of the military operations of the last ten months of his life, in which he was permitted, for the first time, to enjoy the direction of affairs.

Life of Monsignor Weedall, D.D., Domestic Prelate of his Holiness Pope Pius IX., V.G. of the Diocese, and Provost of the Chapter of Birmingham, and President of St. Mary's College, Oscott. Including the early History of Oscott College. By F. C. HUSENBETH, D.D., V.G., Provost of Northampton. Post 8vo. pp. 330, price 7s. 6d. cloth.

[May 7, 1860.]

THIS is the biography of a distinguished ecclesiastic, who for a long series of years presided over the well-known Catholic College of Oscott, near Birmingham. The work incidentally furnishes the early history of that College, which has never been given before in a connected form, and was indeed but imperfectly known even by those educated within its walls. Monsignor Weedall was identified with the College throughout its course, having been domiciliated within it as a student almost from its foundation, and having gradually risen to the honour of presiding over it. It was he also who built and organised the New College, which he governed with dignity and efficiency, and where he ended a life of distinguished merit and ability in the month of November last. The work follows chronologically the life of Monsignor Weedall; the author having known him from boyhood, and lived much and intimately with him. But as the late prelate was particularly eminent as a preacher, copious extracts are given from his sermons, of which only a few, delivered on special occasions, have been published. The biography extends over a period of seventy years, and will be found to embody notices of most of the leading persons and events during those years in the history of Catholic affairs in England.

Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers: a Series of Excursions by Members of the Alpine Club. An Edition comprising all the Mountain Expeditions and the Maps, printed in a condensed form adapted for the Traveller's pocket. Edited by JOHN BALL, M.R.I.A., F.L.S., President of the Alpine Club. 16mo. pp. 344, price 5s. 6d. half-bound.

[May 25, 1860.]

IT has been frequently suggested by members of the Alpine Club and other Alpine travellers, that an edition of "Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers," in a portable form suitable for carrying in the knapsack, without the coloured plates, but with the maps, would be a convenient travelling manual for explorers in the higher regions of the Alps. The present edition has therefore been prepared for this purpose, and will, it is hoped, be found an acceptable publication by the general reader, who may be glad to have this series of narratives of adventurous expeditions among the Swiss mountains brought within his reach at a more moderate price, although without the attraction of the coloured views.

The new tariff of the Chamounix Guides is included in the volume, and will doubtless be found a useful assistance by those who carry the volume with them in their excursions.

Professor Ramsay's paper on the Ancient Glaciers of Wales being more suited to travellers in Wales, is published separately for that purpose.

Lectures on the History of England delivered at Chorleywood. By WILLIAM LONGMAN. LECTURE II. comprising an account of the Feudal System, and of the Origin of the Laws and Government of England. Pp. 84; with a coloured plate and 10 woodcut illustrations. 8vo. price 2s. sewed.

[March 29, 1860.]

IN the first lecture of this series, which contains an abstract of English history from the earliest times to the death of King John, A.D. 1216, it was attempted to combine a rapid narrative of the civil and military transactions with picturesque notices of the manners and customs of our ancestors, and glimpses of their social life. The origin of the division of England into counties, parishes, &c., and the origin of the names of places is treated at some length. In the second lecture the narrative of events is suspended, and a careful summary is presented of the early institutions of England, comprising an account of the origin of the English laws and

government, illustrated with eleven engravings as follows :—

1. Coloured Plate of a Tournament, from the Cotton MSS. Nero D in the British Museum.
2. Arms of the City of Bristol, showing a Warder blowing a Horn on the top of a Castle.
3. The Pusey Horn.
4. Tournament, from Froissart, Harl. MSS. 4379.
5. Knights Jousting (*Roman du Saint Graal*, Royal MSS. 14 E. III.)
6. William I. granting Lands in Richmondshire to Alan, Count of Brittany, from Cotton MSS. Faustina, B. vii.
7. Witenagemote (Cotton MSS. Claudius, B. iv.)
8. Parliament of King Edward the First.
9. The King, with his Privy Council, from an Illuminated MS.
10. Ordeal Combat, or Trial by Battle (Royal MSS. 14 E. III.)
11. Great Seal of Edward the Confessor (British Museum.)

The feudal system is first described, and shown to be founded on the ownership of land. The origin of landed property is traced, allodial and feudal laws are defined, their suitability to ancient times is pointed out, and the system of vassalage explained. Feudal customs, which mostly arose from the obligation of military service, are reviewed, and the abuses and good effects of the system are stated. Chivalry is shown to have sprung from feudalism; the investiture of a knight is described; and an account of tournaments is added. The power of the barons and its abuses are stated; how liberty resulted from the struggles of each rank with that above it, and the interference of Magna Charta to prevent abuses of power, is explained. The way in which William the Conqueror introduced the feudal system is related, and further information given as to the tenure of land and the division of the nation into classes. A section is assigned to the government of the country, the making of laws, and putting laws in force, including the origin of the parliamentary system, and the separation of parliament into House of Lords and House of Commons: the importance of this element of the English constitution is distinctly shown. A section is devoted to the administration of justice, the origin of the laws of England, and the mode of enforcing them. The King's Court is next described; its division into other courts, and the origin of the Courts of Exchequer, Common Pleas, and King's Bench; and the contrivances for removing business from one court into another. An account of the Court of Chancery follows, its origin and jurisdiction; and the law administered in this court founded on the Roman law. The Lord Chan-

cellor's office is defined, the use of the Great Seal is explained, and examples are adduced of remedies provided by the Court of Chancery. The further arrangements for the administration of justice rendered necessary by the Courts sitting at Westminster only are mentioned; the origin of judges going on circuit is described; and a copious section follows on Trial by Jury, tracing it to its origin and pointing out its importance as a security for the impartial administering of justice. A section is given to the Ecclesiastical Courts and Doctors' Commons; explaining the jurisdiction of the Civil Law Courts over marriages, wills, and spiritual concerns, as well as over crimes committed on the high seas. In conclusion the lecturer states that the Saxons tried to embody the laws in complete codes, and that the same attempt has been repeatedly made in England in more recent times without success; although codes have been framed and found to aid and simplify the administration of the laws in various continental states; and it is shown that a complete code of English Law would be of great value.

Lord Brougham's *Law Reforms; comprising the Acts and Bills introduced or carried by him through the Legislature since 1811: With an Analytical Review of them.* By Sir J. E. EARDLEY WILMOT, Bart. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 276, price 4s. 6d. cloth. [May 7, 1860.]

THIS is a reprint in a more portable and compendious form, and with some additions, of Sir Eardley Wilmot's "Historical Review of Lord Brougham's Legislative Career as a Social and Legal Reformer from 1811 to the present time." Commencing with the call of the veteran statesman to the English bar in 1807, it follows him step by step through the various periods of his extraordinary life, marked as it is in every stage by some gigantic effort on behalf of national progress and freedom, and in furtherance of the advancement of civilisation. The work traces the course of each improvement from its earliest source, through all the obstacles thrown in its way by prejudice and interest, until at length the views of its originator having gained the aid of public opinion, became registered in the Statute Book. Nor is this all; for in this little volume will be found a description of many useful and valuable reforms still unwrought and unaccomplished, a rich mine of future wealth as yet unrealised, to which the advocate of progress has ready access. The object of the present publication is to promote and assist law amendment; while it cannot but increase, in a great degree, the admiration and respect of the public for him whose career is thus utilised for this good purpose.

Astro-Theology. By HENRY MOSELEY, M.A., F.R.S., Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, &c.; formerly Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy in King's College, London; Author of "Illustrations of Practical Mechanics," &c. *Third Edition.* Fcp. 8vo. pp. 248, price 4s. 6d. cloth. [May 26, 1860.]

IN numerous passages of Scripture there are ascribed to the Almighty, in the work of creation, the exercise of faculties and powers analogous to those which we are accustomed to associate with the operation of human agents. It is the object of this work to inquire in an elementary and popular way, and by reference to common phenomena, whether there is not a like analogy to be found in the book of nature. The causes of these several phenomena are discussed at length, no previous knowledge of those causes being supposed in the reader; and as they include all the more remarkable phenomena of Astronomy and Meteorology, the work may be considered a popular treatise on those sciences, and also an introduction to Natural Theology. It is divided into short chapters, of which the following are the subjects.

The Isolation of Earth in Space

The Form of the Earth

The Dimensions of the Earth

The Heavens

Parallax

The Region of the Fixed Stars

The Singleness of the Scheme of Creation

The Apparent Path of the Sun

The Planets

Do the Heavens turn round us?

The Diurnal Motion of the Earth

The Annual Motion of the Earth

The Theory of Epicycles

The Copernican System

Temperature

The Astronomical Distribution of Temperature on the Earth's Surface

The lingering of the Point of Direct Heat at the Solstices

The Uniformity of Extreme Summer Heat Aspect

Radiation

Shelter

Currents

The Equalisation of Temperature by the Atmosphere

The Prevalent Winds

The Cold of Elevated Regions on the Artificial Globe

The Deposition of Moisture on the Artificial Globe

The Cold of Elevated Regions of the Earth's Surface

The Deposition of Dew

Clouds

The Rain

The Tropical Rains

The Temperature of the Soil

Retrospect

The First Cause

Lyra Domestica: Christian Songs for Domestic Edification. Translated from the *Psaltery and Harp* of C. J. P. SPITTA, by RICHARD MASSIE. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 158, price 4s. 6d. cloth. [April 28, 1860.]

THE author of these hymns, C. J. P. Spitta, was a distinguished minister of the Lutheran Church. He was born at Hanover in 1801, and died in 1859. The first edition of his work, entitled *Psalter und Harfe*, was published at Leipsic in 1833, and soon obtained a wide reputation and popularity. The hymns were originally written with a view to provide Christian households with a manual of hymns as aids to devotion and piety. Most of them have been set to music; and a few adapted to congregational singing. The volume embraces a considerable variety of subjects relating to Christian doctrine, morality, and experience. The titles of the hymns are as follows:

Up psaltery and harp.

Morning.

Evening.

Evening Devotion.

Joy in Creation.

The Beauty of Nature.

Consider the lilies of the Winter. [field.

The Appearance of Christ.

Patience.

Weep not for Me but weep for yourselves.

Easter.

Whit Sunday.

The Spirit of the Fathers.

The Song of Songs.

Comfort in Jesu's love.

Rest in God.

Self-knowledge.

The Saviour of sinners.

The Lord is my Shepherd.

The Hour of the Lord.

I am thine.

See what love!

My soul is still in God.

Confidence.

I believe.

God's commandments are not hard.

I will abide with Thee.

Ye shall rejoice with unspeakable joy.

Heavenly Guidance.

Life and Contentment in Jesus.

Turn again.

The Vanity of the World.

Our conversation is in Heaven.

The Servant of the Lord.

Strong in faith, rich in love.

Salvation is come to this house.

The Word of Life.

The Life of Faith.

Unity in the Spirit.

The Blessing of Christian fellowship.

Comfort in the Night.

Devotion.

Work in the Lord.

The Missionaries.

The Father loveth you.

Faithful in little things.

I and my house will serve the Lord.

The Happy Lot.

Abide in Jesus.

The Christian's Cross.

Be ready.

Longing.

My soul thirsteth after the living God.

Encouragement.

The plant of God's planting.

A Time of Dearth.

Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

Comfort.

Pilgrim's Song.

Parting.

Home-sickness.

The Song of Dying.

Christ has taken away the power of death.

The Grave.

What we shall be.

The book is printed uniformly with Miss Winkworth's well-known and popular *Lyra Germanica*.

Sacred Musings on Manifestations of God to the Soul of Man: With Thoughts on the Symbolic Language of Scripture, the Destiny of Woman, and other Subjects. By MARY ANNE SCHIMMELPENNINCK, Author of "Select Memoirs of Port Royal," &c. With a Preface by the Rev. JOSEPH BAYLEE, D.D., Principal of St. Aidans Theological College, Birkenhead. Post 8vo. pp. 320, price 10s. 6d. cloth. [April 5, 1860.]

THE contents of this work, which forms the concluding volume of the collection of the author's writings published in conformity with her will since her decease, are as follows:—

Sacred Musings—

- I. On the Threefold Life of Man.
- II. On the Voice of the Spirit.
- III. On the Distribution of Truth.
- IV. On the Church and on the Aspects of Grace.
- V. On a Catholic National Church.

Thoughts on the Atonement.

On the Symbolic Language of Scripture.

Detached Thoughts.

On the Destiny of Woman.

The Musings on the "Threefold Life of Man" are embellished with an *Emblem* of the "Three Lives or Human Tri-Unity in which Man was Created," and an ancient ecclesiastical *Emblem* of the "Divine Tri-Unity of the Most Holy One." The detached thoughts or meditations, like the rest of the volume, are of a deeply devotional cast. The whole work treats of topics on which the writer, from the elevated yet practical tone of her mind, was peculiarly qualified to speak;—subjects, it may be added, to the consideration of which the leisure of her long life was constantly devoted. The PREFACE is in substance an exhortation to the study of the Bible and a defence of its authority; concluding with a recommendation of Mrs. SchimmelPenninck's writings as well calculated to stimulate to devout study and to point the way to many a profitable path.

Searchings after Truth. By a PHYSICIAN. Post 8vo. pp. 260, price 6s. cloth. [March 17, 1860.]

THIS book is not controversial, nor is it proselytising in its aim, but rather suggestive. It lays no claim to be thought complete or exhaustive, which would be impossible, indeed, in a work which, in a narrow compass, touches upon the widest subjects. For the aim of the writer is not only to find out Truth, but to "trace it to its fountain head," in the Deity. In this endeavour, he has written upon the following subjects,

among others, viz., "God," "Man," "Divine Order," "Christianity," "Form," "The Will and the Understanding," "Conscience," "Free Will," "Faith," "The Jewish Church," "The Apostolic Church," "The Divine Trinity," &c. All these topics are of necessity treated briefly, but, it is hoped, never lightly; and the brevity of the essays is intended to make the book suggestive, by setting the reader to work out a train of thought which may carry him farther and higher than this or any book could carry him. The writer notices in one of his chapters, "there is unmistakeably abroad a solicitude and restlessness, bespeaking the wakefulness of religious thought;" and it is in part to meet this solicitude and restlessness, and to endeavour to turn the energy of which they are the manifestation into worthy channels, that his book has been written.

Poems: including the "City of the Dead."

By JOHN COLLETT, late of Wadham College, Oxford. Second Edition, revised and enlarged. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 182, price 5s. cloth.

[May 24, 1860.]

THE longest poem of this collection, named in the title, contains in 330 lines the fruit of the Author's musings over the ruins of Thebes; with a few illustrative notes. Some of the pieces which follow are, like the *City of the Dead*, of a descriptive as well as meditative cast. Others apostrophise the memory of men of genius, as Byron and Macaulay. Several are drawn from personal experience of life, especially in sickness and domestic affliction. The volume closes with eleven short poems on sacred subjects.

Virginia's Hand: a Poem. By MARGUERITE A. POWER, Author of "Letters of a Betrothed." Fcp. 8vo. pp. 198, price 5s. cloth.

[April 7, 1860.]

THE subject of this poem may be regarded as the representation of the influence of feeling and the influence of intellect, in the form of art, on two natures widely distinct in their mental characteristics, though closely allied in their human sympathies; the divergence arising from such distinction, and the final blending of the two idiosyncrasies into an harmonious unity, where each is made to complete and perfect the other. The groundwork of the story is of the simplest kind. Arthur, the orphan son of a sculptor, whose mother also has died in giving him birth, is, in his childhood, brought up by the wife of a mountain shepherd. Later he is adopted by an uncle and aunt,—his mother's sister, and a boy

and girl attachment is formed between him and his cousin Virginia.

His whole aim and desire in life is to become a sculptor; but those who have adopted him, people of sordid views and narrow intellects, wholly cast him off on his persisting in this desire, and he and Virginia are separated for years, during which she, unshaken in her tender faith and devotion, leads a quiet domestic life, treading steadily in the path of duty, yet thinking ever of him; while Arthur struggles, first through the material, later through the moral trials and difficulties attendant on the career of one poor, unfriended, and possessed with the morbidly sensitive temperament that is too often the concomitant of genius.

At last, when Fortune externally smiles on him, sickness, suffering, and utter moral discouragement seize upon him, and bring him to the darkest moment of his lonely life.

An exquisite statue, a floral Venus, is, at this moment, all but finished,—the work that is to be the crown and glory of all his efforts, but it remains incomplete, for—

One thing is still wanting. Vain as yet
Has proved his eager and untiring search
After a living model of a hand
Such as he dreams of, but has never seen
In ripe perfection. A white, slender hand,
Warm, soft, of thrilling pressure, rosy-palmed,
And azure-veined; from wrist to finger-tips
A combination of soft flowing lines
And blending undulations; fingers round
And curved a little backwards at the points
As though their sensitiveness drew them back,
Shrinking instinctive from the sense of touch.
An airy fluttering hand that now may catch
A passing butterfly, nor rub away
A grain of gold-dust from his painted wings;
A cool, slow-motioned hand that now can smooth
The pain from tired brows. A hand that looks
In profile not unlike a greyhound's head.

Then—

At intervals from far
Rises a shadowy vision of a hand
That bears relation to the one he seeks
As buds to full-blown roses. A dear hand
That loving led him once—Virginia's hand.

He thinks of her,—of his wasted life without her,—of his life as, with her, it might have been,—till the desire to see her once more becomes a perfect passion, and from the brink of the Valley of the Shadow of Death he sends forth a despairing cry to her. At last—

Across the darkening room
He hears and feels her coming,—in his heart
A vague delicious recognising trouble
Stirs at her presence.

And so, with the re-union, the poem concludes:—

Art, grand Art, shall still
Obtain his homage—in the second place—
Love claims the first:—and King Love being blind,
The monarch and his votary will both
Require a hand to guide them;—let it be
The hand that led them erst, VIRGINIA'S HAND!

The study of nature and character being the chief objects of the work, it is, one mainly of domestic interest, and is marked rather by reflection and observation than by dramatic action.

Colonna, and other Poems. By GERARD LEIGH.
Fcp. 8vo. pp. 114, price 5s. cloth.
[April 25, 1860.]

COLONNA, the longest poem in this volume, is written in the Spenserian stanza; and the first canto contrasts the half-melancholy musing on a tender ideal, with the keener and more ecstatic anguish of reality and sin. In this contrast the author has endeavoured to show that some soul of goodness dwells in things evil,—evil not in themselves, but in their abuse. The second canto aims at reconciling the license of evil passion with the atoning consolation of a religion springing from faith in God and the love of Jesus Christ: and, subordinately, the paler and more passive moral nature of the Teutonic temperament, is shown to derive strength and hope from the contemplation of the glorious capabilities inherited by the more gifted children of the Southern race. The short miscellaneous poems appended to *Colonna* are principally sketches of character, interspersed with a few pieces recording impressions of places and events.

Two Months in Arrah in 1857. By J. J. HALLS, B.A., F.R.C.S.E., Assistant-Surgeon in H.M. Bengal Army; late Assistant-Surgeon at the Civil Station of Arrah. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 106, price 2s. 6d. cloth.
[March 12, 1860.]

ARRAH, a populous town and civil station of India, in the district of Shahabad, near the junction of the rivers Ganges and Soane, about thirty-six miles west of Patna, was the scene of a desperate attack in the crisis of the great Sepoy Rebellion of 1857. A detached billiard-room in the grounds of the Judge's house had been converted into a temporary fort; and, manned by nine European residents and fifty Sikh police, this position was bravely and successfully held against a week's siege of overwhelmingly superior numbers, in the course of which the enemy's mining tools were captured and their mining

operations countermined. The account of this siege given in the present volume was originally written for the information of the author's friends in England; but as that gallant defence exercised a material influence in arresting the progress of the mutiny, its history has been thought not unworthy of a more public record.

The Medical Knowledge of Shakspeare. By JOHN CHARLES BUCKNILL, M.D., Editor of the "Journal of Mental Science;" Joint-Author of a "Manual of Psychological Medicine;" Author of the "Psychology of Shakspeare." 8vo. pp. 300, price 7s. 6d. cloth. [May 6, 1860.]

THIS work, dedicated by permission to the Lord High Chancellor, examines all the passages in Shakspeare's writings which have a medical or a physiological meaning, and contrasts them with the state of knowledge on these subjects as it existed during the era in which the poet flourished. The inquiry, therefore, not only embraces the medical opinions of Shakspeare, but those of his contemporaries, and thus includes that most interesting portion of the History of Medicine when, by the exertions of Linacre and his successors, it was struggling into existence as a science and a profession. The wide and correct knowledge which Shakspeare possessed both of medical opinions of "the learned and authentic fellows," as he called them, and of the vulgar, are carefully and fully proved.

How to Nurse Sick Children: Intended especially as a Help to the Nurses at the Hospital for Sick Children (for the benefit of which Institution it is published); but containing Hints which may be of Service to all who have charge of the Young. By CHARLES WEST, M.D., Physician to the Hospital for Sick Children. Second Edition. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 96, price 1s. 6d. cloth. [May 25, 1860.]

THE former edition of this little book was published anonymously. The author has now affixed his name to it in accordance with the wish of many friends of the Children's Hospital, who are of opinion that he will thus better promote the objects for which it was written. The contents comprise an Address to Parents; a nurse's qualifications; a nurse's difficulties and duties; a nurse's reward; a nurse's place — the nurse not the doctor; the nurse's relation to the doctor; frequent deficiencies of nurses in domestic service; the Children's Hospital a training-school

for nurses; what to observe — a child's language; how the nurse helps the doctor to find out the disease; use of order in the nurse's reports; importance of written notes; points to notice differ in different diseases; signs of disease in the brain; meaning of convulsions; a nurse's duties in cases of disease of the brain; management of the sick-room; giving medicine; importance of truthfulness; leeching and application of cold; diseases of the chest; signs of different diseases of the chest; temperature of the room; posture of the child; importance of quiet; duty of amusing sick children; how to arrange the warm bath; diseases of the stomach and bowels; how to check sickness; attention to cleanliness; child not to be moved; attention to giving food; fevers — their different dangers; mistakes to be avoided; temperature; washing; drink; nourishment; duty of obedience. Facts illustrative of the need of a children's hospital.

It may be desirable to add that the Hospital for Sick Children, for the benefit of which this little book is published, was opened in the year 1852, in Great Ormond Street, Queen Square. It was the first hospital for children ever established in this country. The poor now flock to it; sick children from all parts of London are brought to it. The out-patients in the first year were 1,252; last year (1859) they were 9,867; and nearly 60,000 have received relief since it was first opened. During the same time 2,274 children have been admitted into the wards; the accommodation in which has been gradually increased from twenty to thirty, and two years since to forty-four beds. The above facts are taken from the author's preface, which shows that while the Institution prospers and increases in usefulness, its accommodation and its funds are still largely inadequate to meet the growing demands upon its charitable aid.

Hudson's Executor's Guide. New Edition, with Directions for paying Succession Duties on Real Property under Wills and Intestacies; and a Table for finding the Values of Annuities and the Amount of Legacy and Succession Duty thereon. Revised by the Author with reference to the latest reported Cases and Acts of Parliament. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 320, price 6s. boards. [May 31, 1860.]

THE first edition of this work, which is one of those that attempt to make a professional subject familiar to unprofessional readers, was published in 1838; and as new laws have been made to affect wills, the property of deceased persons, and the duties of executors and trustees, new editions have from time to time appeared, keeping

pace with the altered state of circumstances. Since the date of the last edition (1857) several statutes have been made relative either to the jurisdiction of the Probate Court or the duties and liabilities of executors and trustees; and an Act which, among other things, extends the stamp duties on probates and administrations in England and Ireland, and on inventories in Scotland, has been passed in the present session.

All these Acts of Parliament, and their effect on the subjects of which the work treats, are fully noted in the new edition; and the Author has availed himself of the opportunity of adding many valuable notes culled from the published reports of cases decided in the Courts of Equity and in the House of Lords.

As long as Englishmen shall retain those qualities of industry, prudence, and intelligence which, united with integrity, have raised their country to its present height of wealth and importance, and shall hold fast those laws which give them the absolute power to dispose of their property as they think fit, and to confide to whomsoever they choose the duty of carrying their wishes into effect, so long will every possessor of property, be it great or humble, deem it a matter of importance to make himself acquainted with the laws relating to wills, executorships, and administrations; and hence, the author cherishes the hope that the present edition of this work will meet with as much favour at the hands of the public as the former editions.

Useful Information for Engineers: Being a Series of Lectures delivered before the Working Engineers of Yorkshire and Lancashire. With Appendices, containing the Results of Experimental Inquiries into the Strength of Materials, the Causes of Boiler Explosions, &c. By WILLIAM FAIRBAIRN, F.R.S., F.G.S., &c. Third Edition, thoroughly revised; pp. 400, with 8 Plates of Figures and numerous Woodcuts. Crown 8vo. price 10s. 6d. cloth. [March 10, 1860.]

THE following subjects are comprised and illustrated in this work:—The construction of boilers, with rules for calculating their strength, &c.; the causes of boiler explosions; the consumption and economy of fuel, and the prevention of smoke; the necessity of incorporating the knowledge of science with the practice of the mechanical and industrial arts; metallic constructions applied to ship-building, &c.; the theory of steam and the steam-engine; experimental inquiries into the strength of wrought-iron plates, and their riveted joints; experimental researches to determine the strength of loco-

motive boilers, and the causes which lead to explosion, &c. In the Second Edition the order of the Lectures was changed to facilitate reference and insure a more continuous method of treatment; and at the end of the volume, with other illustrative matter, the author placed a notice of certain experiments which he had conducted at the request of the Royal Society and the British Association for the Advancement of Science, on the resistance of cylindrical vessels to compression from an external and surrounding force. These experiments furnished data which have modified the generally received opinions as to the strength of boiler flues and other similarly situated cylindrical tubes. In the present (*third*) edition, amongst other improvements, this subject has been carefully reconsidered and further developed; the results of the author's own experiments on collapse are more fully stated; and the rules for proportioning vessels to resist an external strain are given in a form in which they can be easily applied in practice. The substance of the volume has been revised throughout; the plates have been engraved anew; and an INDEX is given for the purpose of reference and consultation.

A Second Series of this work, preparing for publication, will consist, like the First Series, principally of Lectures delivered at various Institutions, and comprise among other subjects Popular Education; the Rise and Progress of Civil and Mechanical Engineering; the Machinery of Agriculture, and the Strength of Iron Ships; Experimental Researches on the Density, Volume, and Pressure of Steam at different Temperatures; the Laws which govern the Collapse of Cylindrical and Spherical Vessels subjected to an External Pressure, with special reference to Boiler Flues, &c.

Practical Geometry for the use of Schools and Adult Classes, Artists, Artisans, and Students of Architecture. Containing the Construction of all the most useful Geometrical Problems, with their Applications: together with Descriptions of the Construction and Use of all the most essential Drawing Instruments. By THOMAS TATE. Forming part of the School Series in course of publication, edited by the Rev. G. R. GLEIG, M.A. Chaplain-General to H.M. Forces. Pp. 164; with 261 Woodcuts and Diagrams. 18mo. price 1s. sewed. [May 31, 1860.]

THIS work contains upwards of two hundred and sixty diagrams, with the solution of about two hundred useful geometrical problems. The methods of construction are invariably base-

upon strictly mathematical principles, and in the more elementary problems different methods of construction are given, with the view of enabling the student to adopt that method which may be best suited to the peculiar conditions of any proposed problem. Not a few improved and practical methods of construction are given throughout the work. The manner of using drawing instruments is fully described; viz. the T-square and drawing board, the parallel ruler, the protractor, the scale of chords, the sector, the proportional compasses, the diagonal scale, the marquois scale, the pantagraph, and the centrolinead. Various architectural and other useful kinds of drawings are also given throughout the work.

The Engineer's Handbook. By CHARLES S. LOWNDES, Engineer, Liverpool. Post 8vo. pp. 128, price 5s. cloth. [March 3, 1860.]

IN this volume the author has endeavoured to lay before the young engineer the principles which should guide him in the construction of machinery; and to put together in a concise and intelligible form the necessary rules and tables for his assistance. He has himself used most of these rules habitually for many years, and offers them to the public with every confidence. The contents are as follows:—Air pump; Beams, solid cast iron, flanged, wrought iron, engine; Bilge, pump, injection; Boiler evaporation, economy, power, proportions, strength, rivetting, form and setting, furnace, tubing, chimney, coal; Bolt and cutter; Boring and turning; Bracket; Brass, composition, casting, moulding, crucibles, strength, weight; Brickwork, weight; Case hardening; Centre, main; Centrifugal force; Chimney; Coal; Cocks; Cold water pump; Columns, solid, hollow, wrought iron; Condenser; Connecting rod; Copper, strength, weight; Crane; Crank pin; Cross-head; Cutter; Engine, power, friction, sizes, proportion of parts, expansion, evaporation necessary to supply, economy of expansion, table of expansion, modes of expansion, speed; Fans; Feed pump; Fly wheel; Friction, of engines; Governor, for water wheel; Gudgeon; Heat; Injection; Iron, strength, weight; Lead, strength, weight; Locomotive, evaporation, traction, resistance; Paddle wheel, proportions, slip; Parallel motion rod; Pedestal and bracket; Piston rod; Ports; Rivets; Rope; Screw; Screw propeller, proportions, slip, speed; Shaft, engine; Soldering; Steam, volume, velocity; Steam pipe; Steam vessel, resistance, propelling, speed; Stone, crushing force, weight; Strength of materials; Table of decimal parts, areas, squares and cubes, square and cube roots; Tempering; Timber, strength, weight; Valve spindle, shaft; Water, discharge through orifice; Water wheels, power, water supply, ventilation,

governor; Weight, rules, boiler plates, of materials; Wheels, power, strength, proportions.

The rule for calculating the evaporative power of boilers will, it is believed, be found very useful; by its help any engine may be adapted with a boiler capable of supplying it properly with steam, under whatever conditions it may be worked, with unvarying certainty. *The comparative economical effect of using steam expansively* is shown in the table of expansions, which is recommended to every engineer's particular attention. *The principles which regulate the speed of steam vessels* are as yet somewhat obscure. The author believes that the article on this subject will not be without value, as at least opening the way, in a practical and intelligible manner, to a more complete examination of the subject. The rule given has been derived from the results obtained from a number of the fastest and most successful steamers both in this country and in America.

Middle-Class Atlas: Comprising coloured Maps of England and Wales, Scotland, Ireland, France, Spain and Portugal, and Italy. By WALTER M'LEOD, F.R.G.S., Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea. The Maps engraved by E. WELLER, F.R.G.S. 4to. price 1s. 6d. sewed. [May 7, 1860.]

THE present school-atlas is designed chiefly for the use of junior candidates preparing for the Oxford examinations. The principal of one of our most successful middle-class schools, considered that an atlas, specially adapted to the Oxford programme, would be an acquisition to those pupils who are preparing for the local examinations. Particular attention has, therefore, been paid to those points on which the candidates are tested; such as the coast lines, the directions of mountain chains, the courses of rivers, and the boundaries of provinces, counties, &c. All these are clearly and accurately delineated on the maps, which are engraved in the best style of art. They also contain the recent changes that have taken place in the boundaries of France, Sardinia, Austria, and the States of the Church.

The publication of the present series has been unavoidably delayed; in future, the maps required each year will be published as soon as possible after the University has settled the subjects on which the junior candidates will be examined.

It may be as well to state that, in 1857, the University of Oxford passed a statute, establishing two examinations for "those who are not members of the University;" one for youths under eighteen, another for boys under fifteen

years of age. The examinations are open to all persons, whatever their position or religious denomination may be; the only restrictions are those already specified. The examinations are held in Oxford, in London, and other local centres in June. Those who succeed in the lower examinations obtain certificates; and those who pass the higher receive the title of Associate in Arts of Oxford.

A Book of Biography. Forming part of the *School Series* in course of publication, edited by the Rev. G. R. GLEIG, M.A. Chaplain-General to Her Majesty's Forces. 18mo. pp. 122, price 9d. sewed.

[May 31, 1860.]

A *Book of Biography* was promised in the first prospectus of Gleig's *School Series*, and in the little volume now offered to the public, the pledge given some years ago is partially redeemed. It contains sketches of the Lives of Crompton, the inventor of the mule-jenny—of George Stephenson, the first of English civil engineers—of Herschel, the astronomer—of Hugh Miller, the geologist and poet—and of Philip Beaver, one of the most remarkable men whom the British navy has produced. These biographies are designed to teach the young that no obstacles of poverty or lowly birth can hinder the advancement to honour and to independence, in this country, of him who to fair ability adds temper and strict integrity; but that ability, even if it be united to integrity, will never avail where temper is wanting. This latter truth is strikingly illustrated by the career of poor Crompton, who alone of the five men whose lives are here sketched died a beggar. The others made their way through many difficulties, and their names are now as household words in all circles.

Oxford Examination Scheme.

Shakspeare's Henry VIII.: with Introductory Remarks; Copious Interpretation of the Text; Critical, Historical, and Grammatical Notes; Specimens of Parsing, Analysis, Examination Questions, &c.; and a Life of Cardinal Wolsey. By the Rev. JOHN HUNTER, M.A., Instructor of Candidates for Military and Civil Service Examinations, &c., and formerly Vice-Principal of the National Society's Training College, Battersea. 12mo. pp. 228, price 2s. 6d. cloth.

[April 28, 1860.]

IN June, 1857, the University of Oxford passed a statute, establishing two Examinations for "those who are not Members of the University,"

—one for youths under 18, another for boys under 15; those passing the junior examination to obtain a certificate, and those successful in the senior examination to receive the title of Associate in Arts. In this movement there is an aim to give beneficial direction to the new intellectual and social influences which have been developed by the progress of physical science, especially in connexion with manufactures and locomotion, and to supply a most important stimulus for the pupils of middle-class schools, at an age when ordinary school emulation has begun to exert its influence. It is reasonable to hope and expect that thus there will be secured for the welfare of society a powerful inducement to the acquisition of a good general education preparatory to all the special pursuits of life.

The immediate purpose of Mr. Hunter's edition of Shakspeare's *Henry VIII.* is to discipline young persons for the University Middle-class Examinations, and specially to give preparatory assistance to candidates in the senior department of the Oxford Examination of June, 1860. He has endeavoured, however, to make the volume more extensively useful, by adapting it to the use of schools and to the instruction of general readers. By a copious interpretation of the language of the text, the obscurity under which many of the poet's ideas might remain undiscerned or imperfectly appreciated, has been removed; and notes critical, historical, and grammatical have been amply contributed. The introductory remarks have reference to the original production of the play, its literary merits, its *ordo rerum*, its historical authorities, &c.; and the Introductory Life of Wolsey consists chiefly of such details as serve to illustrate the poet's representations of the Cardinal's mind, conduct, and fortunes. In an Appendix are given several specimens of Examination Questions (partially answered) on passages selected from the play.

The Graduated Series of Reading-Lesson Books, for all Classes of English Schools. In Five Books. BOOK THE THIRD. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 312, price 2s. cloth.

[March 30, 1860.]

THIS is an entirely new series of English Reading Lesson-Books, each arranged in progressive sections, on a plan which is consistently maintained throughout the whole. The difficulty of the exercises is graduated chiefly with reference to the mental capacity requisite to comprehend and grasp the information conveyed; and also, as far as possible, with reference to the peculiarities of grammatical construction. The object of the Series is no less to facilitate the acquisition of the art of reading than to form a pupil's taste for

pure literature, and to tempt him, by awakening his interest, to pursue his studies *voluntarily*.

The reading lessons of the Third Book are arranged in four divisions:—Miscellaneous, Descriptive Travel, Natural History, and Historical Narrative. In the Miscellaneous division a short collection of poems is added to the prose Exercises. The poems have been selected solely on account of their combination of simplicity and substantial interest. The prose lessons occasionally take a didactic turn, but without detriment, it is believed, to their entertaining features, and without embarrassing the learner with subtleties of thought or expression. The Descriptive Travel of the present volume, being introductory to the corresponding department in Books IV. and V., has reference to North Europe only. A few technical or scientific expressions, the use of which could not well be dispensed with, and which rather lie out of what may be supposed to be the average range of the pupil's knowledge, are explained in brief notes. The Natural History touches chiefly on that portion of animated nature with which, in this country, we are all in more or less frequent and familiar contact. To certain descriptions which are furnished of the most marvellous displays of instinct, the Editor attaches, in an educational point of view, a high importance. Under the head of History will be found a series of sketches, freed as much as possible from all detail that is not graphic. These sketches are intended to present a general, rudimentary, and, as it were, a panoramic view of the more important or entertaining features of English history, up to the date of the Battle of Waterloo.

The CONTENTS of the THIRD BOOK, the second in order of publication, are here subjoined:—

I. *Miscellaneous: PROSE*.—The Boyhood of Henry of Navarre—A Skating Excursion—Jack, the Newspaper Boy—Those Scraps of Mutton—Female Heroism—The Chinese Emperor Kang-Hi—A Birthday—Indian Jugglers—Poor Diggs—Never Heed It—John Strong, the Boaster—Behind Time—The Zealous Middy—Agnes of Blentarn Ghyll—A Voyage to Jamaica—A Man Overboard—The Savages of North America—The Pilgrim and his Dead Ass—True Courage—The Eagle of Eagle Lake—A Flood in the Province of Moray—The Shipwrecked Mutineers—Intolerance—Judge Not—Gustavus Vasa—Falls of Niagara—The Lonely Cross—Balloon Voyage in America—A Hurricane on the Water—A Hurricane on the Prairie—A Burning Prairie—Discovery and Settlement of Kentucky—An Adventure of Boone—James Harrod of Harrodsburg—My Pet Monkey.

II. *Poetry*.—The Monkey—A Swallow—The Dog and the Waterlilies—The Traveller's Dog—Casabianca—The Wreck of the Hesperus—An

Indian's Gratitude—Lucy Gray—The Village Blacksmith—The Brook—Address to Gold Fishes in a Vase—The Sailor's Mother—The Daisy—The Church of Brou—The Slave's Dream—The Owl—The Forsaken Merman.

III. *Descriptive Travel*.—ENGLAND: Old England—London—A Saunter Down Holborn—Covent Garden Market—The London Policeman—Winchester—The City of York—Newcastle—Holy Island—The Goodwin Sands—Tenby: St. Catherine's Isle—The Scilly Isles—Cornish Miners.—NORTHERN EUROPE: Coast of Norway—The Copper Mine of Fahlun—A Lapland Farm—The Faroës: Excursion to Eide—Iceland: Reykjavik to the Geysirs—The Geysirs—Adventures in Spitzbergen—Aspects of the Arctic Seas—Arctic Travelling—A Whalefishing Adventure—Seal Hunting—Perils of Seal Hunting.

IV. *Natural History*.—Instinct and Reason—Animal Training—The Dog—The Horse—Ditto—The Hedgehog—The Weasel—The Squirrel—The Cormorant—Spiders—The Wild Goose—The Beaver—The Ant—Salmon Fishing—The Pike—The British Swallow Tribe: The Martin—The Chimney Swallow—The Sand Martin—The Swift—Reindeer—The Esquimaux Dog—The Seal—The Polar Bear—A Bear Chase—The Walrus.

V. *Historical Narrative*.—The Roman Wall—The White Ship—Murder of Arthur of Brittany—Magna Charta—The Petition of Right—The Habeas Corpus Act—Origin of the House of Commons—Conquest of Wales—The Story of William Wallace—King Robert the Bruce—Edward II. and his Favorite—The Battle of Cressy—The Feudal System—Wat Tyler—Fire of London—Admiral Lord Nelson—The Battle of the Nile—Wolfe and the Conquest of Canada—The Old Soldier's Story about the Army of Moscow—Battle of Waterloo.

BOOK the FIRST, price 1s., will consist entirely of short simple stories, easily understood by children who have mastered the first steps in reading. BOOK the SECOND, 1s. 6d., will contain tales of adventure, imaginative and real, and anecdotes in natural history. BOOK the THIRD, described above, comprises classified literary selections corresponding in arrangement with Book IV., 2s. 6d., to which it is introductory. In Book V., price 3s., which will complete the course, the reading-exercises will be adapted to perfect and test the pupil's knowledge of the proficiency he has acquired in the other four; and it will aim at answering the practical purposes of a Class-Book of English Literature. The Third and Fourth Books are now ready. The Second Book is in the press; and the Series will be completed in FIVE VOLUMES, price 10s., in the course of the present year.

A Concise History of England. By JOHN EDWARDS, Author of *History of the English Language* in "Gleig's School Series." Fcp. 8vo. pp. 264, price 3s. 6d. cloth.

[April 9, 1860.]

THIS little book aims at relating with succinctness the leading events of English history from the earliest period to the present day. It is not, however, a mere catalogue of the dates of battles and of the births and deaths of kings. The author has not attempted to be concise by dismissing every historical topic with equal brevity; but, having fixed the scale of his work, by assigning to men and events those proportions which they seem to merit from the influence they exercised on their own or after ages. The great struggle in the seventeenth century between the Crown and parliament, and certain important events, like the Trial of the Seven Bishops, for instance, are narrated with considerable minuteness of detail. The investigations of the most recent authorities into the sources of English history have been carefully consulted, and the results are condensed into the fewest possible words consistent with clearness. With a view to fit the work for more general use as a text-book in the higher classes in boys' schools, and also for the use of working men's colleges and mechanics' institutions, somewhat more space and more research than are usual in elementary books are bestowed upon the history of the British Constitution. The origin of the House of Commons, the growth of its privileges, its conflicts with the Crown, the substance and operation of Magna Charta, the object of the Petition of Right and of the Bill of Rights, the nature and scope of the Act of Settlement, the foundation and gradual improvement of the laws of England, and the progressive influence of the printing-press on English freedom, amongst many subjects of a cognate nature bearing on the rise and growth of the English Constitution, will be found treated with the fulness due to their relative importance in an accurate survey of English history. At the close of each period, namely the Anglo-Saxon period, the Norman, the Plantagenet, the Tudor, the Stewart, and the first three Georges, a separate chapter is allotted to what may be called the social history of the people, including an account of the progress of the nation in the arts, science, literature, and learning; and recapitulating the acts or discoveries of the eminent men in each epoch. The whole history is divided into forty-one chapters, each of such a length as may be easily mastered in an hour by a diligent schoolboy, or by an adult pupil of ordinary understanding who can read. The concluding chapter enumerates the countries subject

to the British Crown, and gives a summary analysis of the present state of the English Constitution; followed by a chronological table of the English Sovereigns, from King Egbert to Queen Victoria.

Pontes Classici, No. II. a Stepping-Stone from the beginning of Greek Grammar to Xenophon. By the Rev. JOHN DAY COLLIS, D.D., Head Master of Bromsgrove Grammar School; late Fellow of Worcester College, Oxford. 12mo. pp. 180, price 3s. 6d. cloth.

[March 5, 1860.]

THE object of the present work is to accustom boys to the formation of Greek sentences as soon as they have commenced the first elements of grammar. With this view the author has chosen some easy narratives and parables from St. Luke, as the purest in style and the most classical of the Evangelists; a few short fables from Æsop, and odes from Anacreon; and two well-known passages of Xenophon, the Choice of Hercules from the *Memorabilia* and the Battle of Cunaxa from the *Anabasis*. To the two first divisions is subjoined a word for word translation; and full vocabularies to the rest of the book. The words at first are arranged beneath the Greek Text under their proper parts of speech, so that to each pupil may be assigned exactly what he ought to learn, according to his progress in Greek Grammar, whether his knowledge of it ceases at the nouns, adjectives, pronouns, or embraces one or more species of verbs. If re-translation is frequently used, he will be taught to apply from the first the forms and rules he learns from his grammar, instead of waiting, as is often the case, for six months or more before he is called upon to analyse a sentence, or to do more than exercise his memory on dry and unemployed paradigms. Although this plan may seem at first sight to afford too much help, the author believes that on examination this will be found only a seeming objection; because the work is strictly progressive in character, the questions becoming harder lesson by lesson. The work is especially adapted to Wordsworth's Greek Grammar; but it may be easily used with Kennedy's, Moody's, Valpy's, or any other.

Any boy who has honestly worked through this book, which may be used from the first day on which he learns to spell Greek words, will have a sound practical knowledge of all the more usual, and many of the more peculiar, forms and constructions of the Greek language, and he will possess as well an extensive vocabulary with which to commence the *Anabasis* of Xenophon, to which it is meant to be a stepping-stone.

The Lessons from St. Luke, and the Canticles from the Morning and Evening Prayers, which form an appendix to the whole, will serve as an introduction to the study of the New Testament.

This work, and *Pontes Classici, No. I., a Stepping-Stone from the beginning of Latin Grammar to Cæsar*, now in the press, will (it is believed) be found useful to persons who are desirous of acquiring a knowledge of Greek and Latin late in life, or of resuming and prosecuting the study of the classics imperfectly learnt in their youth.

A Practical Treatise on Savings Banks, containing a Review of their Past History and Present Condition, and of Legislation on the subject: With an Exposition of the Measures required for their complete Re-organisation, and for placing them on a sound Financial Basis. By ARTHUR SCRATCHLEY, M.A. of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. 8vo. pp. 388, price 12s. 6d. cloth.

[April 27, 1860.]

THE author of this treatise first directed the attention of the Government to the subject of the increasing Deficiency in the savings bank assets with the National Debt Commissioners, by the publication of his *Suggestions on the Savings Bank Question*. This was shortly after the great Irish frauds had been made known in 1848. A Bill was subsequently drawn by him, designed not only to obviate the recurrence of such frauds, but to effect a general re-organisation of these excellent institutions with reference to defects in Political Finance which affect their operations.

The present treatise is divided into six parts, preceded by an Introduction, which contains, among other things, a *resumé* of much interesting information respecting savings banks in France, Belgium, Switzerland, Hamburg, Prussia, Austria, Holland, Sweden, Russia, several of the United States, and Australia, either collected for the author in those various countries, or communicated to him by the bank officials themselves.

The subjects treated of are as follows:—

1. Past History and Course of Legislation, with an Analysis of the Acts of Parliament, whether repealed or in force. Present Constitution.

2. Defects in the Management of Savings Banks, with a Narrative of the more remarkable cases of Fraud. Measures proposed for the Remedy of these Defects.

3. The Financial aspect of the question, in which the present deficiency of four and a half millions in the Assets, held by the National Debt Commissioners on behalf of Savings Banks and Friendly Societies, is traced to its several causes. An Analysis of the operations of Chancellors of the

Exchequer on the "Fund for the Banks for Savings" (so much criticised in the House of Commons of late years) is also given.

4. The Fundamental Principles of an effectual Financial Re-organisation. The "Prospective Interest" Plan for Savings Bank Account-keeping.

5. The "Post-Office Plan" and the facilities offered by Savings Banks for benefiting the Industrious Classes (considered also in the Appendix).

6. Non-Government Banks of Deposit. The Audit of Public Institutions; and, in the Appendix, a short sketch of the History of the National Debt.

As the present is probably the first systematic treatise on the subject in any language, the fact that complete misconception and opinions wholly unfounded prevail so generally, even among those who are interested in or connected with savings banks, is perhaps not surprising. The author has throughout endeavoured to give the work a form as readable and popular as possible, consistently with the nature of his material and the completeness of his plan, and compatibly with its intended character as a Text-book for savings bank Actuaries and others.

The Gospel of S. Luke in the authorised version, arranged in Parts and Sections, with Titles and Summaries of Contents, and Marginal Notes of Time and Place. By the Rev. J. FORSHALL, M.A., Chaplain of the Foundling Hospital. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 152, price 2s. 6d. cloth. [March 31, 1860.]

THE history of Our Lord's life is commonly taught in a manner very defective. The learner gains little more than a knowledge of isolated texts and passages. He remains to the last ignorant of the true sequence of events, of their bearing upon each other, of the progressive lessons in faith and duty which they were intended to convey, of the peculiar design of the several evangelists, of the vast amount of evidence afforded to the truth and inspiration of their narratives by their differences of view and manner, of the objections which the sceptic raises on the ground of seeming inconsistencies and contradictions in the evangelical records, and of the arguments by which these objections are met and refuted. It is the design of Mr. Forshall's edition of the Four Evangelists to supply an easy guide to the better understanding of the Gospel by showing the occasions, times, and places to which the transactions it comprises are to be referred, by distributing the narrative into Parts and Sections, framed in accordance with the prin-

ciples upon which the sacred writers severally constructed their histories, and relieving the text from the division into chapters and verses, which frequently interrupts the sense and misleads the reader. The preface to the present volume enters

into the proofs that S. Luke has disposed the events of his Gospel in the exact order in which they occurred, and suggests the principle upon which a perfect harmony of the Evangelists is to be established.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE ABBÉ DOMENECH, Author of *Missionary Adventures in Texas and Mexico*, has prepared for the press an account of his *Seven Years' Residence in the Great Deserts of North America*, which will be published early in June, in 2 vols. 8vo. with a map and about sixty illustrations in chromo-xylography.

CAPTAIN RICHARD F. BURTON of H.M. Indian Army, Author of the "Pilgrimage to Medina and Mecca," "First Footsteps in East Africa," &c., has prepared for the press his Journal of the Expedition into the interior of the African Continent, undertaken with the patronage of Her Majesty's Government and of the Royal Geographical Society of Great Britain in the years 1856 to 1859, which will be published on Wednesday, June 13th, under the title of *The Lake Regions of Central Africa*, in 2 vols. 8vo. with Maps, Wood Engravings, and 12 Illustrations in chromo-xylography.

MR. B. B. WOODWARD, B.A., F.S.A., is preparing for the press a new *Historical and Chronological Encyclopædia*. This work is intended to form a copious and trustworthy book of reference for both students and general readers, and to present in a brief and convenient form, but with the most scrupulous accuracy as to dates, **CHRONOLOGICAL NOTICES** of all the great events of universal history, including treaties, alliances, wars, battles, &c.; of the incidents in lives of great and distinguished men, and of their works; of scientific and geographical discoveries; of mechanical inventions; and social, domestic, and economical improvements. Matters of merely local interest, prolix details, with mathematical and technical chronology, are not admitted. The general arrangement will be alphabetical; but wherever connected series of events can be grouped under familiar titles, this expedient will be adopted, both to facilitate reference and to prevent needless repetitions. Historical events and occurrences happening in or relating to England will invariably receive the largest share of attention. In all cases the most exact date which can be ascertained will be given; and wherever it appears desirable, the original or national dates will be added. Where different dates have been assigned to the same event by scholars of reputation, those which can assist the inquiries of the student will be inserted; but the convenience of the general reader will be consulted by placing the best established first. References to the authorities will be frequently given with a view to establish the value of particular dates, as well as to direct students to the sources of further information respecting them.

COLONEL J. P. HAMILTON, K.H., Author of "Travels in the Interior of Columbia," and numerous other books of travels, has written a work entitled *Reminiscences of an Old Sportsman*, which will be published on Wednesday, June 13th, in one volume, post 8vo. with illustrations engraved on wood.

MR. C. R. WELD, Author of "The Pyrenees West and East," "Vacations in Ireland," and several other books of travels, is preparing for publication an account of a visit to the North and North-West of Scotland, which will be ready in a few days. This work, which is entitled *Two Months in the Highlands, Orcadia and Skye*, will contain, besides relations of Shooting and Salmon Fishing in Caithness, particulars of Lake Fishing, Deep Sea-fishing, and of the Herring Fishery carried on at Wick; likewise Notes of the Natural History and Geology of the North of Scotland. The volume is illustrated with 4 views in chromo-lithography and several woodcuts.

A SKETCH of the LIFE and CHARACTER of SIR ROBERT PEEL, Bart., by the Right Hon. Sir LAURENCE PEEL,—will be published on the 13th of June, in 1 vol. post 8vo. The Author of this work is a first cousin, on the father's side, of the late eminent minister, Sir Robert Peel. The object of his work may be known from its title. It is rather a history of the mind of the statesman than of the times in which he lived, or than a full personal history of the man himself. Commencing with an account of the family from which Sir Robert Peel sprang, the present sketch traces to a derived source of homely virtues, to tradition, and to the examples exhibited in the circle of his own family, the temper, opinions, and character of the late Premier in childhood, youth, and early manhood. It gives a faithful likeness of the moral nature of the man at the commencement of his public career, and thence proceeds to trace the influence of the changeful times and progressive spirit of the age in which he lived, on a truthful nature, reconciling external inconsistency with inward rectitude. Incidentally the narrative refers to and corrects some mistaken statements and theories which have been put forth concerning the early bias and opinions of Sir Robert Peel; including the motives of his conduct in his choice of a side upon the Catholic Question. Whilst he corrects some matters in which previous biographers have gone wrong, the author has endeavoured to write without acrimony and without prejudice or party feeling; and has aimed at writing the life of a truthful man in the spirit of truth.

BARON BUNSEN'S work on *Egypt's Place in Universal History*, translated by Mr. C. H. COTTRELL, M.A., will be completed in two more volumes, the fourth and fifth, of which the fourth is nearly ready, and the fifth will appear in the month of August. With the third English volume the History of Egypt, properly so called, was brought to a close. To the concluding volumes are assigned those portions of the general subject which refer to the earliest pages of world-history, and to the pre-historic ages, before Egypt existed as an inhabited country. In them the place of Egypt will be sought and established by reference to the affinities of language to ancient cosmogonies and theogonies, and the subsequent religious developments which grew out of them.

A new English translation of the *Speeches in Thucydides*, accompanied by a critical Preface, by the Rev. H. MUSGRAVE WILKINS, M.A., is preparing for publication. Among the many translations of Thucydides, none has hitherto succeeded in presenting the speeches in an English garb at once idiomatic and true to the original. The eccentricities and the antiquated style of Hobbes amuse the student and disgust the general reader; Dr. Bloomfield is thought to have done more justice to the history than to the speeches; and Mr. Dale aspires only to the rank of a literal translator. It has been thought that an *idiomatic* version would be valuable to the student and interesting to men of letters. To the student — because, while the *difficulty* of these compositions is incontestable, it is certain that a free style of translation, if scholarlike and faithful, has long been encouraged among candidates for honours at both the Universities. To men of letters — because the literary value of these speeches is undoubted, whatever the opinion of their rhetorical merit, or of the propriety of interweaving them with the thread of the narrative. Lord Chatham, says Bishop Tomline, especially recommended the study of Thucydides to his son, William Pitt, when he went to Cambridge; and the prelate adds that his illustrious pupil frequently employed himself in rendering the speeches freely into English. It would be easy to collect similar testimony to their value.

By an idiomatic translation is meant a translation which, without omitting anything essential in the original, or inserting anything foreign to the scope of the original, arrays the author's meaning in the current English of the day. This definition, it will be seen, leaves untouched the difficult question of the extent to which commentary ought to be embodied in versions from a classic text. This, however, is no arena for such discussion. It is obvious that, if commentary is systematically employed, translation merges into paraphrase; while, considering the manifold differences of time, manners, circumstance, clime, and also the peculiarities of the author's style — a sententious, close-knit, enigmatical structure of great conciseness — it must be confessed that there is occasionally room for something in the shape of explanatory matter.

"THE Life of Amalie Sieveking, translated from the German, with the Author's sanction, by CATHERINE WINKWORTH," is preparing for publication. Miss Sieveking, a lady whose death took place at Hamburg in the beginning of 1859, occupied a high position in her native town and throughout Germany, as the founder of various charitable institutions; but especially as having devoted the labour of a life to the advancement of her own sex. As an unpaid instructress of girls of the higher classes; as a volunteer nurse in the hospital of Hamburg during the cholera visitation of 1832; as the Lady President and originator of the first and largest Ladies' Visiting Societies; she has by precept and example secured to herself an imperishable name in her own country. Miss Sieveking has almost earned a right of claiming an audience, not only in Germany, but also in this country, one which she loved next to her own; one in which she recognised so much of that spirit of independence and self-sacrifice which characterised her whole career. Her biography, of which an edition of two thousand copies has been exhausted in less than three months, has been compiled mainly from her journals and correspondence by an old and intimate friend, to whom Miss Sieveking intrusted her papers for that purpose before her death.

A NEW work on the Chase of the wild Red Deer in the Counties of Devon and Somerset, by CHARLES PALK COLLYNS, Esq., of Dulverton, will be published in the Autumn, and will supply a blank in the history of sport in this country. The very existence of the red deer in their wild state, on Exmoor and the wild and wooded purlieus of that vast tract of land, and the peculiarities of the mode of hunting these denizens of the forest, are almost unknown even to many who rank amongst the most ardent lovers and supporters of the chase. Yet from the time of Queen Elizabeth, at least, when Her Majesty's ranger, Hugh Pollard, kept a pack of staghounds at Limmsbath, in the heart of the then royal forest of Exmoor, down to the present time, the country has been hunted by a succession of packs, and the names of Fortescue, Acland, and Chichester are to be found amongst those of the many worthies of the west by whom the noble sport has been fostered and patronised. The author of the work has himself hunted with the different packs for nearly half a century, and on more than one occasion has rendered service in preventing the discontinuance of the hounds, and in awakening the interest of the proprietors of estates and coverts in the preservation of the game. Much information on the nature and habits of the deer will be found in the work, which is enlivened by many anecdotes connected with the chase, and furnished with an appendix, in which a selection from the most remarkable runs that have occurred in modern times is given, and which, to the local sportsman at all events, can hardly fail to be interesting.

It is hoped that the skilful pencil of an amateur who is familiar with this noble sport will enhance the interest of this volume by some vivid delineations of the scenes in which he has often taken part.

A NEW work, entitled *Salmon Fishing in Canada, by a Resident*, edited by Colonel Sir JAMES EDWARD ALEXANDER, K.C.L.S., F.R.G.S., 14th Regiment, Author of "Travels in Africa, Persia, America, &c." will be published on Monday, June 18th. It forms a volume in square crown 8vo. illustrated with numerous engravings on wood.

"A SUMMER HOME AMONG THE MOUNTAINS; or, the Eagle's Nest in the Valley of Sixt, Savoy," is the title of a new work by Mr. ALFRED WILLS, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, Author of "Wanderings among the High Alps," which will shortly be published in one volume, post 8vo. illustrated with Twelve Drawings on Stone by Messrs. HANHART from Sketches and Photographs by Mr. and Mrs. WILLS, and a Map.

THE Autobiography of Mrs. Piozzi, with a collection of her clever and interesting letters, has since her death in 1821 remained in the possession of the family of her late physician, Sir James Fellowes. These papers have now come into the hands of Messrs. Longman and Co., and will shortly be published. They consist of an autobiography of Mrs. Piozzi, whose anecdotes of Johnson's life are acknowledged to be among the most amusing and valuable records of the great lexicographer's habits and characteristics. This autobiography gives a rapid sketch of the leading incidents in her life down to the period of her settling in Bath. The MSS. then continue the account of Mrs. Piozzi's life, by means of a collection of letters written by her between 1815 and 1820, the year previous to her decease. These letters are principally addressed to Sir James Fellowes, and embrace an infinite variety of subjects, personal, literary, social, and retrospective, and form a curious picture of the life and literature of the time.

A new and greatly improved edition of "*The Artisan Club's Treatise on the Steam Engine*," in its application to Mines, Mills, Steam Navigation, and Railways," edited by JOHN BOURNE, C.E., will be published about Midsummer. The work has been almost entirely rewritten by Mr. Bourne, and comprises an account of the recent discoveries respecting the nature of heat, and particulars of the most important modern improvements in boilers and engines, including examples of the most approved forms of apparatus for superheating the steam, and of the most noted engines for working with economy of fuel. A number of new plates and woodcuts have been added and substituted; an appendix has been introduced containing a large number of useful tables, practical specifications, and other important data; and the whole information which the work contains has been brought down to the present state of engineering science, so as to afford an accurate reflex of the most advanced condition of engineering practice in this country, so far as relates to the subject of the steam engine in its various adaptations to mines and waterworks,—to mills and to locomotion,—and to the numerous miscellaneous purposes to which the steam engine is now applied.

MOORE'S *Lalla Rookh, with Woodcut Illustrations*. Messrs. LONGMAN and Co. have in the press a new edition of *Lalla Rookh, an Oriental Romance*, by THOMAS MOORE, with numerous illustrations from original designs by John Tenniel, engraved on wood by Dalziel Brothers.—This work, which will form a single volume in small quarto, nearly ranging in size with the edition of Lord Macaulay's "Lays of Ancient Rome," illustrated by George Scharf, will be published early in the autumn of the present year.

MR. THOMAS ERSKINE MAY, C.B., Clerk Assistant of the House of Commons, has nearly completed a *History of Constitutional and Legislative Progress in England, since the Accession of George III.*, which will be published in the Autumn, in 2 vols. 8vo. The principal contents are as follows:—General Introduction; Prerogatives and Influence of the Crown; The House of Lords and the Peerage; The House of Commons, Representation, and the Commonalty; The Church and other Religious Bodies; Influence of Political Parties; The Press, and Liberty of Opinion; "Political Agitation"; Civil and Religious Liberty; Liberty of the Subject; Revenue, Taxation, and Financial Policy; Commercial Legislation; Monetary Laws; The Criminal Law; Amendments of the Law, and Administration of Justice; Legislation for the Moral and Social Welfare of the People; The Poor; Education; Ireland; The Colonies and British Possessions Abroad; Slavery and the Slave Trade; Public Works, &c.

ASSINIBOINE and SASKATCHEWAN *Exploring Expeditions*. The Canadian Government having despatched, in the years 1857 and 1858, two expeditions, at a cost of £12,000, for the exploration of the southern portion of Rupert's Land, between the Boundary-Line, the Red River, and the Rocky Mountains, including the region traversed by the overland route from Canada to British Columbia, partly through British, partly through American territory, with a view to the formation of a new colonial settlement, the narrative of those expeditions, drawn up by Mr. HENRY YEOLE HIND, M.A., Professor of Chemistry and Geology in Trinity College, Toronto, who had charge of the second expedition, is preparing for publication by Messrs. Longman and Co. The winter journey of last year from Fort Garry to Crow's Wing extended over 500 miles of country never before described; in many parts never previously visited by white men, in others only by fur-traders or their half-breed servants. This journey was made on dog-carioles, part of the way in company with Lord Frederick Cavendish, the Hon. Evelyn Ashley, and Mr. Danby Seymour. The work will contain ample particulars of the physical geography, geology, and climate of the territory explored; and will be embellished with coloured maps, geographical and geological, and numerous other illustrations, including striking waterfalls and other picturesque mountain and river scenery, prairie animals, portraits of the red natives and half-breeds, several fossil remains new to science, &c.

TWO new rudimentary classical school-books for the use of beginners, by the Rev. Dr. Collis, Head Master of Bromsgrove School, will be published in a few days, price One Shilling each. The first, entitled *Ponticulus Græcus*, consists of short elementary Greek Exercises, to be used, lesson for lesson, with the author's *Pontes Classici*, No. I., which is a stepping-stone from the beginning of Greek grammar to *Xenophon*. The second, *Ponticulus Latinus*, consists in substance of an abridgment of the early history of Rome to the end of the Third Punic War, prepared and adapted for re-translation into Latin, and intended to be used simultaneously with the author's *Pontes Classici*, No. II., or stepping-stone from the beginning of Latin grammar to *Cæsar*. It is hoped that *continuous narratives*, such as these books contain, will be more interesting to boys than the unconnected sentences in Ellis, and similar works. They may be used as Exercise-books quite independently of the *Pontes Classici*, to which they are adapted.

Athletic and Gymnastic Exercises is the title of a new work, now preparing for publication, by Mr. John H. Howard. This work will contain upwards of seventy illustrations on wood, including a frontispiece representing Hercules, the border being enlivened by numerous gymnasts in their various athletic feats. In the present day, when all the world like to vary their pleasures and amusements, not only for themselves but also for those placed under their care, it would appear desirable to find some such amusement as would in itself combine recreation with all the branches of education. Now the object of the Author has been to supply such a means of recreation in the form of Gymnastics or Athletic Exercises, whereby greater freedom of the limbs and body may be attained, and the strength of not only the muscles of the arms, but also those of every other part of the body, may be increased. In working out his plan, the author has aimed at making the study of Gymnastics more a kind of amusement and pleasure than of work and trouble. How the ancient Greeks and Romans exercised themselves is well known from the accounts we have of their feats of strength, &c. ; yet the exercises contained in the present work (most of which the Author acquired on the Continent) will prove that strength does not alone consist in the using of the arms or legs to the greatest advantage, but that exercise should be distributed in equal proportions all over the body, and that every part of the body should partake of the benefit to be derived therefrom. In the description of the Gymnasium, Apparatus, Dress, &c., the greatest care has been used to make it as explicit as possible. All the different divisions of the subject are illustrated by various diagrams, showing fully the mode of constructing them ; and the language made use of in the exercises themselves cannot fail to be understood by every one into whose hands the work may fall. The whole of the illustrations have been drawn with the greatest care ; and the body of the gymnast has been sustained in the required position, thereby facilitating the achieving of the exercises, and likewise showing the exact method of accomplishing any particular feat.

THE second volume of the Rev. THOMAS HARTWELL HORNE's well-known *Introduction to the Critical Study and Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures* is devoted to a consideration of the text of the Old Testament, and to Scripture Interpretation ; it contains also an Introduction to each separate Book of the Old Testament, with a notice of each Book of the *Apocrypha*. In the tenth edition of the entire work, published in 1856, this volume was edited, and nearly re-written, by the Rev. Dr. S. DAVIDSON. It will be remembered that on the appearance of the tenth edition, while a high tribute was paid to Dr. Davidson's learning, some dissatisfaction was expressed on the ground that the treatment of certain parts of his subject was not in harmony with the views of inspiration adopted in the other three volumes. The publishers, therefore, made an arrangement with the Rev. JOHN AYRE, Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Roden, to re-edit this volume with the sanction and co operation of the Author, the Rev. THOMAS HARTWELL HORNE, B.D. ;—having first ascertained that Mr. Ayre's views were in complete accordance with those of Mr. Horne. This volume is now in the press, and will soon be ready for publication. Dr. Davidson's volume, however, is not withdrawn, but is continued on sale in order that those who approve of his views may purchase it as a portion of the new edition of Mr. Horne's entire work.

TWO new works on Mineralogy and Geology are preparing for publication, by Mr. H. W. BRISTOW, F.G.S. and of the Geological Survey of Great Britain. The first will be entitled *A Glossary of Mineralogy*, embracing the physical characters and chemical composition of the metalliferous and earthy minerals, and a popular account of their history and application. In the execution of this work the author has not attempted to produce a systematic treatise, but rather to prepare a book which may be used by any traveller or other person unacquainted with the science, who may desire to know something of the properties, uses, and characters of the minerals with which he may meet. The Author's object is to afford, in a concise form, an account of the external and physical characters of minerals and of their chemical composition. For this purpose, woodcuts of the most common crystalline forms of the principal minerals will be presented, in connexion with their chemical analyses. An account will be added of their history, of their application and uses in the arts and manufactures, of the countries and localities whence they are chiefly procured, and of the derivation of their names.—Mr. BRISTOW's second work, to be entitled *A Glossary of Rocks, explanatory of their Structure and Composition*, is founded chiefly on a translation of Cotta's *Gesteinlehre*, and is also intended for general and popular use. In this work the Author will furnish a detailed account of the various kinds of rocks ; describing in familiar language the appearances they present, the materials of which they are composed, and the means of identifying them ; while their chemical composition will also be explained.

A NEW introductory work on early Greek History, in a series of *Select Lives from Plutarch*, by Mr. A. H. CLOUGH, sometime Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, is nearly ready. This selection extends from *Themistocles* to *Alexander*; the lives being arranged in chronological order. Illustrated with numerous engravings on wood, this little volume will present to youthful readers a sufficient sketch of the most interesting and instructive period of Greek history, in a form, it is believed, more attractive than that of a compendium, and in the language of an original classic.

THE second volume of Mr. EYRE EVANS CROWE'S "History of France" is in the press. This work, which is entirely new, is principally compiled from the ample and original materials collected and preserved as archives by the French government and French learned bodies. Mr. Crowe has had constant access to these materials during several years past; and in his narrative he has aimed at placing before English readers the fresh light which they shed on the early and recent history of France.

Morton's Agricultural Handbooks.

THE second of Mr. JOHN CHALMERS MORTON'S "Agricultural Handbooks," entitled *Handbook of Farm Labour; Manual Labour, Steam, Horse, and Water Power*, will be published in June. It is intended to furnish in this series a set of cheap Handbooks of the several sections of Farm Practice.

A small volume entitled "*Handbook of the Constitution, being a Summary of the Rise, Progress, and Present State of the Laws of England*," by ALFRED P. HENSMAN, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, will be published in June. This work was undertaken by the author in the belief that a knowledge of this subject is most desirable for all; and that there are many who would be glad to meet with a small book containing the elements of the Constitution, presented in a succinct and popular form. The book is also intended as a class-book for schools, which do not appear hitherto to have devoted sufficient attention to this part of education, so important in a free country. It is divided into two parts. In the first part the nature of the government is traced from the earliest times down to the present; care being taken to note the origin of every great constitutional principle, and to give a short account of the most important Acts of Parliament. The opinions of distinguished writers, such as Bracton and Fleta, Blackstone, Hallam, and De Lolme, are freely quoted; and a short chapter is assigned to the nature of government in general. In the second part the working of the Constitution at the present day is described. Accounts are given of the Crown, Lords, and Commons, and of the way in which an Act of Parliament is made. Then follows a description of the mode in which the executive performs its functions, including an action at law, and an indictment for crime; and the book concludes with a short summary of the leading principles of the Common Law. All these matters the author has attempted to explain in easy and popular language, divested of legal phraseology.

G'LEIG'S SCHOOL SERIES.—A Key to the "Elements of Mensuration," by the Rev. JOHN HUNTER, will be ready in a few days.

A NEW work on the *Treatment of Patients after Surgical Operations*, by Mr. JAMES PAGET, F.R.S., Surgeon-Extraordinary to the Queen, and Assistant-Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, is preparing for publication.

DR. ODLING, F.R.S. Secretary to the Chemical Society, and Professor of Practical Chemistry at Guy's Hospital, has prepared for the press a "Manual of Chemistry, Descriptive and Theoretical," which will shortly be published. This work is intended as an elementary text-book, for the use of those lecturers and students who employ, or wish to employ, the unitary system of chemistry, according to which the molecule of water is represented by the formula H_2O . Water thus becomes a unit of comparison, to which the majority of oxides, hydrates, acids, salts, alcohols, ethers, &c., can be referred. Moreover, the anomaly of the vapour-density of water is hereby obviated, and its volume-equivalent made to correspond with that of other compound bodies. This system has been made the basis of elementary teaching by Professor Brodie at the University of Oxford; by the author at Winchester College, Hants; and by its chief English exponent, Dr. Williamson, at University College, London. It is believed that other chemists, who have fully recognised the merits of the system, and materially aided its development by their researches, would have adopted it in their public teachings, had there existed any suitable manual to which they could have referred their pupils.

THE REV. H. MUSGRAVE WILKINS, M.A., Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, has prepared for the press a new *Progressive Greek Reading-Book*, to be entitled *Anthologia Græca*. This volume, constructed on a plan proposed by Dr. Kennedy, and approved by the masters of many of the chief schools, consists of a skeleton of the *Odyssey*, of excerpts from the *Elegiac* and *Lyric Poets* [excepting Pindar], and of portions of the easier plays of Euripides. It is intended to succeed the Greek *Delectus*, in which none but Attic Greek is given, and to introduce the young scholar to some of the chief dialectic varieties. A few illustrative Notes are given, apart from the Text, briefly explaining real difficulties of sense or construction, with short notices of the various authors and of the subjects of the poems. It has been thought better not to connect the notes exclusively or even preferentially with any one elementary grammar. But reference is occasionally made to Bishop Wordsworth's and Dr. Kennedy's grammars, one or the other of which is used at most schools. Prose extracts have been avoided, because available editions exist of the easier prose authors; and because the middle-class examinations, which influence the majority of schools, encourage the study of continuous portions of those authors, as soon as the *delectus* stage is passed, rather than the use of books containing extracts from them.

THE REV. J. F. TWISDEN, M.A., Professor of Mathematics in the Staff College, has prepared for the press a series of *Elementary Examples in Practical Mechanics, with copious Explanations and Demonstrations of the fundamental Theorems*, which will shortly be published under that title. The object of this treatise is to teach the principles of Mechanics by means of examples which are suggested by or are analogous to practical cases, and thereby to avoid the inconvenience so frequently felt by the student after going through the usual course of Elementary Mechanics, viz. : that the objects he meets with in the workshop do not fulfil the conditions presupposed in the theoretical course. Accordingly attention is from the first directed to the physical properties of materials and to the passive resistances called into play in most cases of mechanical action. This circumstance causes a wide departure from the usual treatment of some subjects, particularly of machines in a state of rest or of uniform motion. Examples are introduced on many subjects commonly excluded from the elementary course, e.g. on the work of agents, the equilibrium of walls, the flexure of beams, rotation round a fixed axis, &c. The work is so arranged as to furnish two courses : the first elementary, and adapted for the use of those whose knowledge of pure mathematics only extends to arithmetic, practical geometry, and the common rules of mensuration ; the examples in the second and more advanced course presuppose (with few exceptions) no more than the usual acquaintance with Euclid, Algebra, and Trigonometry.

Authorised English Translation.

THE Sea and its Living Wonders is the title of a popular work on natural history by the eminent German naturalist, Dr. GEORGE HARTWIG, — which has already reached a fourth edition. An English translation, executed under the Author's superintendence, will be published in August ; embellished with wood engravings, and an entirely new series of illustrations in chromo-xylography, representing the most interesting objects described in the work, from original drawings by HENRY NOEL HUMPHREYS. This work is not, strictly speaking, a translation ; it is more properly a thoroughly revised and improved English version, in fact a *fifth edition*, in which the author, by continued studies and researches on the subject, has endeavoured to keep pace with the advance of science and bring his work up to the level of the present day. The chapters, for instance, on Crustacea, Starfish, and the Geographical Distribution of Marine Animals, have been almost entirely re-written ; and the chapters on Whales, Seals, Walruses, and Fishes, are enriched by many new observations and interesting particulars. The historical part of the work will also be found greatly improved. All this new matter, which enters into the structure of the work, is copyright, and cannot be introduced into any English translation of an earlier and immature edition of Dr. Hartwig's *Das Leben des Meeres*. It will thus be seen that this work will contain a great amount of new matter, by the author, which is not contained in the original work.

PROFESSOR GOODEVE, of King's College, London, is preparing a small manual or treatise, entitled *The Elements of Mechanism*, which is intended to serve as a guide to engineering students in their study of the movements adopted in modern machinery. The geometrical principles which govern various mechanical combinations will be discussed and explained in this work ; the illustrations being selected from machines of the best construction. The method of classification will be both simple and obvious ; and the book will be readily understood by those who possess a knowledge of the rudiments of algebra and trigonometry. This volume will be ready in a few days.

MR. L. CONTANSEAU, Professor of French Literature in the Royal Indian Military College, Addiscombe, author of the "Practical French and English Dictionary," a "Compendious French Grammar," and other well-known elementary books for the use of English scholars studying the language, literature, and history of France, has completed a new work in continuation of the same series, which will appear in June under the title of *Précis de la Littérature Française, depuis son Origine jusqu'à nos Jours*. Like Mr. Contanseau's Abridgment of French History, this work is principally intended for the use of schools ; but it is more especially planned to facilitate the efforts of pupils graduating for competitive examination under the Oxford Middle-Class System. The author's object is to comprise in a small volume of about 300 pages, a sufficiently copious history of French literature from its origin to the present time ; including succinct notices of all the eminent prose writers, dramatists, and poets of France, with general remarks on their style and choice of subjects, and particulars of their influence on their own and succeeding times ; and accompanied by illustrative extracts from their writings. A division is devoted to each century, from the 13th to A.D. 1860 of the 19th ; and each division is introduced by a general summary. The critical and biographical narrative of which the body of the work consists, written in easy idiomatic French, is so arranged and presented as to enable a student who has gone through it to answer readily any question involving a knowledge of its contents. The extracts have been selected with an equal view to their intrinsic excellence as specimens of the respective writers, and to the use of the volume as a reading-book in classes or by self-teachers ; and, in order to impart a character of freshness to the work, as a collection, passages comparatively less known, wherever available in other respects, have been chosen in preference to specimens which have been so often reproduced as to have become hackneyed. The typographical arrangements adopted in Mr. Contanseau's *Abrégé de l'Histoire de France*, having been generally approved, are repeated in the present work ; all the more important words in each paragraph of the narrative, such as authors' names, dates, titles of works, &c., being uniformly given in a prominent type, which readily catches the eye when the book is used for reference, and is found serviceable when time is an object, in impressing the student's memory.

A NEW elementary work on physiology, entitled *Physiology for Schools and Self-Instruction, preceded by the First Steps in Physiology for Beginners*, by JOHN MARSHALL, F.R.C.S. and F.R.S., Surgeon to University College Hospital, has been some time in preparation, and will shortly be published.

A SECOND SERIES of *Useful Information for Engineers*, by WILLIAM FAIRBAIRN, F.R.S., F.G.S., President of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, is preparing for publication, uniform with the First Series, of which the new edition is just published. The Second Series, like the first, consists principally of Lectures delivered at various Institutions on Popular Education, and comprises amongst other subjects the Rise and Progress of Civil and Mechanical Engineering; the Machinery of Agriculture, and Treatises on the Strength of Iron Ships; the Density, Volume, and Pressure of Steam at different Temperatures; the Laws which govern the Collapse of Tubes in reference to the Flues of Boilers, &c.

THE new *Latin-English Dictionary*, by the Rev. J. T. WHITE, M.A. of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and the Rev. J. E. RIDDLE, M.A. of St Edmund Hall, Oxford, founded on the larger Dictionary of Freund, revised by himself, is advancing at press, and is expected to be ready for publication in the Autumn, in one large volume, royal 8vo. This Dictionary is not a mere revision of the American translation of the work of Freund. It is based on the larger Dictionary of Freund, revised by himself; that lexicographer having supplied towards the materials for the present book many corrections of his own Latin-German Dictionary, with various additions, which he amassed while preparing a new edition of that work. But beyond this it contains a very large amount of entirely new matter, derived from a careful use of modern criticism, and from laborious reference to the works of Latin authors in the best editions. Great pains have also been employed in making a really correct and philosophical arrangement of meanings, without reliance on any existing authority; and much labour has been bestowed upon some elements of the work which are entirely new. Especial attention has been directed to the Etymology, as affording the only true key to the real meanings of words. This branch of the work has been elaborated throughout with continual reference to the latest results obtained by writers on comparative philology. Accordingly, the book now in the press contains some thousands of words and meanings more than can be found in any Latin-English Dictionary that has yet been published,—corrections of countless errors which have been transmitted by Andrews and others down to the present day,—an etymology consistent with the views of the most eminent modern philologists,—and a construction of every article upon sound and pre-eminently useful principles, some of which have been already recognised, but imperfectly carried out, while others have been hitherto quite overlooked.

THE REV. JOHN HUNTER, M.A., formerly Vice-Principal of the National Society's Training College, Battersea, has prepared for school-use an edition of JOHNSON'S *Rasselas*, accompanied by Critical, Explanatory, and Grammatical Notes, &c., with a special view to the requirements of pupils and students graduating for the Middle-Class Examinations. This edition of *Rasselas*, which is nearly ready, although designed expressly to direct and facilitate the special studies of University Middle-Class Candidates, will, it is hoped, be found useful to youthful readers in general, by pointing out the significance of those great moral lessons which the story was designed to inculcate. It is anticipated, also, that this little work will prove a serviceable reading manual in schools, as there is a powerful tendency in the rhythm of Dr. Johnson's style to promote the habit of distinct, graceful, and impressive elocution.

Mr. HUNTER has prepared also an Introduction to the Writing of *Précis* or *Digests*, as applicable to narratives of facts or historical events, correspondence, official documents, and general composition; with numerous examples and exercises, adapted for use in schools and for private study. This work, which, it is hoped, will be found of special utility to candidates for the Civil Service Examinations, is now in the press, and will very shortly be published.

A NEW *Handybook of the Civil Service*, by Mr. EDWARD WALFORD, M.A., late Scholar of Balliol College, Oxford, will be published on Friday, June 8th. This work, which has been some years in preparation, being intended principally for the information and guidance of aspirants to public appointments, is based on actual knowledge derived from parliamentary and official documents and other equally reliable sources, and will comprise:—1. Complete lists of all the public offices, showing the age and qualifications of candidates and the persons with whom the patronage rests, the lowest salary at commencement and the highest salary to be obtained by promotion. 2. A selection of examination papers actually set to candidates. 3. Hints to candidates as to the best method of preparing for examination. The introduction briefly explains the origin and progress of the examination system now applied to public appointments, and points out its advantages, as tested by actual working, both to the public and to candidates for employment in the civil service. The contents of this volume are disposed under the following general heads:—1. The *Civil Service Commission*, its basis; 2. *Departments* of the Civil Service, I. in *England*, II. in *Scotland*, III. in *Ireland*; 3. *Limits of Age and Qualifications* for Candidates, I. *Departments* of the Public Service in *England*, II. in *Scotland*, III. in *Ireland*; 4. *Examination Papers*, I. Arithmetic, II. Book-keeping, III. Composition, IV. Correspondence, V. Dictation, VI. Geography, VII. Grammar, VIII. History, IX. Languages, X. Law, XI. Mathematics, XII. Natural and Physical Science, XIII. Orthography, XIV. *Précis*; 5. *Salaries* of the Civil Service, I. *England*, II. *Departments* of the Public Service in *Scotland*, III. *Departments* of the Public Service in *Ireland*; 6. *Examiners* of the Civil Service; 7. List of the *Heads* of the *Public Departments*.

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London: LONGMAN, GREEN, LONGMAN, and ROBERTS, Paternoster Row.

NOTES ON BOOKS

BEING AN

ANALYSIS of the WORKS published during each QUARTER

BY

MESSRS. LONGMAN AND CO.

No. XXII.

AUGUST 31, 1860

VOL. II.

THE object of this publication is to enable Book-buyers readily to obtain such general information regarding the various Works published by Messrs. LONGMAN and Co., as is usually afforded by tables of contents and explanatory prefaces, or may be acquired by an inspection of the books themselves. With this view, each article is confined to an ANALYSIS OF THE CONTENTS of the work referred to: Opinions of the press and laudatory notices are not inserted.

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The Lake Regions of Central Africa: A Picture of Exploration. By RICHARD F. BURTON, Captain H.M. Indian Army; Fellow and Gold Medallist of the Royal Geographical Society; Author of "Pilgrimage to Medina and Mecca," &c. Pp. 846; with a Map, 12 Illustrations in Chromo-xylography, and 22 Engravings on Wood. 2 vols. 8vo. price 31s. 6d. cloth. [June 23, 1860.]

THESE volumes describe a large tract of country in the interior of Eastern Central Africa, for the most part unknown to Europeans until

explored in the present Expedition, which was accomplished by Captain Burton in the years 1856 to 1859, under the patronage of Her Majesty's Government and of the Royal Geographical Society of Great Britain. The expedition was undertaken primarily for the purpose of ascertaining the limits of the Sea of Ujija, and secondarily to determine the exportable produce of the interior, and the ethnography of its tribes. At the solicitation of the Geographical Society, the Foreign Office granted the sum of £1,000 in aid of the exploration, a sum which fell short of the requirements of the journey. The expedition consisted of a heterogeneous company of Arabs

and Africans, donkey-drivers and asses, the latter forming the least troublesome part of the convoy. From Kaole on the Eastern coast, opposite the Island of Zanzibar, the Author journeyed several hundred miles inland in a westerly direction, through regions which it was considered certain death for a European to enter, across the African Ghauts till he reached the Mountains of the Moon. Having crossed this range he discovered Lake Tanganyika, stretching from north to south above 500 miles long by nearly 100 miles broad, about 1,844 feet above the level of the sea, between the 3d and 8th parallels south of the Equator, and between the 29th and 31st meridians of East longitude. Before Captain Burton's return, and while he was lying ill at Kazeh, his companion visited the southern shores of Lake Nyanza, a still broader expanse of fresh water immediately south of the Equator, at the surprising height of 3,740 feet above the sea-level, under the 33d degree of East longitude. Both these immense sheets of deep fresh water, in the heart of these hitherto unexplored mountainous districts of the interior of Africa, the existence of which was scarcely suspected before Captain Burton's discovery of them, are studded with several large islands. Their waters abound in fish; the land, for hundreds of miles about their shores, already fertile in produce available for European consumption, would repay scientific cultivation a thousandfold.

The difficulties against which Captain Burton had to contend were most formidable. Their low rate of intelligence prevented him from obtaining any sound information from the natives, as they gave the most confused and contradictory accounts of places in their immediate neighbourhood. Added to their incapacity, their habitual falsity and cunning are serious obstacles. The most solemn oaths are with them empty words; they breathe an atmosphere of falsehood, manoeuvre, and contrivance, wasting about the mere nothings of life—upon a pound of grain or a yard of cloth—ingenuity of iniquity enough to win and keep a crown. They are treacherous as false. With them the salt has no signification, and gratitude is unknown even by name. As might be supposed from such characteristics, the natives are incurably indolent. Some of the races of the interior, though superior in strength and intelligence, are seldom brought to the slave market, since they would rather die under the stick than level themselves with women by using a hoe. They are also cowardly. There was not a single member of Capt. Burton's caravan that did not attempt to desert during the journey. As with all savage races their passion for beads is extraordinary. There are 400 varieties, each with a different name. Some are called food finishers, because a man will part with his dinner to obtain them;

others town breakers, because the women will ruin their households for them. A large store of beads is the first necessity of the traveller, as the demand is unceasing. Many curious details of their mode of life, manners, and customs, &c. are furnished by the author. In some places it is customary to bury a chief sitting upright, and a male and female slave alive with him. They are described as very savage and uncivilised, and completely lacking the inventive faculty. Thus although they have some idea of tune, and are remarkably gifted with a sense of time, a thousand feet tapping the ground with perfect unanimity in some of their dances, yet their music is of the simplest and rudest kind. Such as it is they delight in it. The fisherman will accompany his paddle, the porter his trudge, the housewife her task of rubbing grain, with song; and for long hours at night the peasants will sit in a ring repeating with a zest that never flags, the same few notes and the same unmeaning line. The condition of the East African in the villages, the author considers to be by no means devoid of comfort. He asserts that in many respects he is better off than the Ryot of British India. Among the peculiarities of some of the tribes, is the total absence of family affection. Thus among the Wangamwezi, the husband returning from the coast with cloth refuses to give a shukkah to his wife, and the wife succeeding to an inheritance will leave her husband to starve. Each grows tobacco, having no hope of borrowing from the other. The Author remarks that he offers no apology for the length of his ethnographical descriptions, justly considering them the most valuable feature of his work. The country, he observes, lacks historic interest; it has few traditions, no annals, and no ruins. It contains not a single useful or ornamental work—a canal or a dam is, and ever has been, beyond the narrow bounds of its civilisation. It wants even the scenes of barbaric pomp and savage grandeur with which the student of occidental Africa is familiar. But its ethnography has novelties—it exposes strange manners and customs; its Fetichism is in itself a wonder; its commerce deserves attention; and its social state is full of mournful interest. Many details of the geographical results of the expedition are also given, of great scientific interest.

The elaborately compiled MAP of the regions explored accompanying the paper forwarded by the Author to the Royal Geographical Society has, by permission, been copied for the present work; which is completed by an APPENDIX containing the official correspondence relating to the expedition, and a full alphabetical INDEX. A list of the ILLUSTRATIONS, all taken from the Author's original sketches, is subjoined.

Twelve Chromo-xylographs.

1. The Ivory Porter.
2. Zanzibar Town from the Sea.
3. A Town on the Mrima.
4. Explorers in East Africa.
5. The East African Ghauts.
6. View in Unyamwezi.
7. Navigation of the Tanganyika Lake.
8. View in Usagara.
9. Snay bin Amir's House.
10. Saydumi, a native of Uganda.
11. The Basin of Maroro.
12. The Basin of Kisanga.

Twenty-two Wood Engravings.

1. The Wazaramo Tribe.
2. Party of Wah'hutu Women.
3. Sycamore Tree in the Dhun Ugogi.
4. Maji ya W'heta, or the Jetting Fountain in K'hutu.
5. Ugogo.
6. Usagara Mountains, seen from Ugogo.
7. Ladies' Smoking Party.
8. African House Building.
9. Iwanza, or public-houses, with Looms to the left.
10. My Tembe near the Tanganyika
11. Head Dresses of Wanyamwezi
12. African heads, and Ferry-boat.
13. Portraits of Muinyi Kidogo, the Kirangozi, the Mganga, &c.
14. Mgongo Thembo, or the Elephant's Back.
15. Jiwe la Mkoa, the Round Rock.
16. Rafita Pass in Usagara.
17. The Ivory Porter, the Cloth Porter, and Woman in Usagara
18. Gourd, Stool, Bellows, Guitar, and Drum.
19. Gourds.
20. A Mnyamwezi and a Mheba.
21. The Bull-headed Mabruki, and the African standing position.
22. The Elephant Rock.

Central India during the Rebellion of 1857 and 1858: a Narrative of Operations of the British Forces from the Suppression of Mutiny in Aurungabad to the Capture of Gwalior under Major-General Sir Hugh Rose, G.C.B. &c. and Brigadier Sir C. Stuart, K.C.B. By THOMAS LOWE, M.R.C.S.E. L.A.C. Medical Officer to the Corps of Madras Sappers and Miners. Pp. 384; with Map. Post 8vo. price 9s. 6d. cloth.

[July 24, 1860.]

DR. LOWE was the medical officer attached to the company of Madras Sappers which formed part of the expedition to the Persian Gulf; and upon their return, in the spring of 1857, having been placed at the disposal of the Bombay Government, his company was despatched with other troops to the aid of their endangered fellow-soldiers in Upper and Central

India. When Sir H. Rose assumed the command of this column, and of the one then assembled at Sehere, the delirium of rebellion was at its height. Mutiny had destroyed the whole of the Bengal native army. Numbers of native princes, with their hordes of armed plunderers, had joined the common cause; and the immense tract of Central India, extending from the Nerbudda south to the Jumna north,—with its rivers and jungles, forts and mountain passes,—was their grand focus. The incidents of the campaign that ensued under Sir H. Rose and Sir C. Stuart, from the first suppression of the mutiny in Aurungabad to the reduction of Calpee and the recapture of Gwalior, are minutely and graphically described in the narrative from personal observation recorded day by day in a journal; including, amongst many other events, the Sieges of Dhar and Rahutgurb or Rhatghur, the Battles of Mundasore, of Muddanpoore, of the Betwa, of Koonch, and of Golowlee, the relief of Mhow, Neemuch, and Saugor, the march to Gurrakotta and capture of its fort, the defeat of the Rajah of Shahghur, and the series of operations by which, after four days' hard fighting, Jhansi was invested and its Ranee or native princess, who by her flagitious cruelties to the Europeans had covered herself with infamy, was put to flight with the loss estimated by the author at 3,000 of her defenders. When the enormous extent of country which had to be traversed, the small forces at the generals' disposal, and the tremendous odds in a military point of view against them, are taken into consideration, it will be allowed that this decisive campaign ranks equally with the relief of Lucknow by Havelock, as one of the most brilliant ever achieved by British arms. If any voucher were required for the fidelity and accuracy of the present narrative, it would be afforded by the willing testimony (acknowledged in the preface) of Sir H. Rose, who has succeeded Lord Clyde as Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in India;—and to whom, by permission, Dr. Lowe's volume is dedicated.

Seven Years' Residence in the Great Deserts of North America. By the ABBÉ EM. DOMENECH, Missionary Apostolic; Canon of Montpellier, &c.; Author of Missionary Adventures in Texas and Mexico. Pp. 948; with Map, 8 Plates of Music, and 58 Woodcuts. 2 vols. 8vo. price 36s. cloth.

[July 7, 1860.]

IN his preface the Abbé Domenech states that his purpose in this work is to describe the North American Indians and the deserts they

inhabit as they are, and not as they are usually represented; and the most cursory glance at his volumes is sufficient to show how steadily this point has been kept in view from the first page to the last. The subject of the work is the ethnography of the Red Indian tribes, treated with all the completeness that seven years' residence amongst them, and constant intercourse with them, have enabled the author to bestow upon the question. The work opens with some curious historical inductions respecting—1. "Ancient Emigrations," voyages, namely, to the New World, performed (the author believes) before its discovery by Columbus; 2. the cradle of the Peruvian and Mexican Empires; and 3. American Scandinavia. The origin of the native races is next considered, and, introductory to the main purpose of the work, a chain of facts adduced in confirmation of the Mosaic account of the Creation, refuting the theory of a plurality of the human species. The third part is occupied with descriptions, entirely from personal observation, of the tract of country bounded on the north by the Valley of the Mississippi, south by Texas, to the west by the Pacific Ocean, and northward by the British Possessions. A full account is given of the natural history, geology, botany, and geography of this extensive region—the GREAT DESERTS, in which the author passed seven years as apostolical missionary; and great interest is imparted to this division of the work by the philosophical reflections and poetical legends with which the descriptions are interspersed; nearly every chapter containing some native tradition either regarding a peculiarity of the country or a tale of personal prowess. The mirage, the author declares, is more singular in these wastes than in the East. The prairie dogs are the principal inhabitants of these inhospitable regions. They are small animals about the size of squirrels, and form large villages: one which the Abbé examined was twenty-five miles in length, and contained an area of about six hundred and twenty-five square miles. The concluding chapters of the first volume include particulars of the antiquarian remains and inscriptions recently discovered in these regions, as well as an account of the graphic art of the Indians; followed by tables of statistics, pointing amongst other conclusions to the causes of the decrease of the Indian population; and the fullest list hitherto compiled of the names of the various tribes. His wanderings having led him to the Salt Lake, the Abbé gives a long account of the doings of the Mormons, and a sketch of their early history. He describes the country as magnificent, and the people on the whole as orderly and industrious. Although the Indians have many customs common among the Eastern nations, they

have also peculiar dogmas of their own; which show that whatever region their ancestors may have belonged to, time has wrought such material changes in their manners as to render them practically a distinct race. In his account of the Canadas and the Lake regions the Abbé animadverts in strong terms on the policy of Louis XV. in ceding this fine territory to the British, and on the conduct of Napoleon in selling the wide and rich state of Illinois to the United States. The simple inhabitants, who had been living contentedly in their own primitive way, little heeding how the rest of the world went, and little troubled by religious or legal forms, were amazed when they had freedom and constitutional rights forced upon them by their new rulers.

Having thus conducted his reader over the wild prairies and rugged mountains, the author proceeds to introduce him to the inhabitants; and in his second volume treats historically and descriptively of the Indians, as independent nations. A succinct account is first given of the several historical traditions respecting their origin preserved in each tribe. Next follows a description of the Indian character, illustrated by numerous anecdotes, and followed by a disquisition on the Indian languages. This part of the work is enlivened with the author's personal adventures, the legends and discoveries of the Indians, specimens of their poetical compositions, fables, satires, and songs, which disclose mental faculties much more highly cultivated than savages are believed in general to possess. The author adds to the completeness of this part of his work by a sample vocabulary of thirty Indian languages. A division is next assigned to the games, dances, and festivals of the Indians; their commerce and factories, their weapons and ornaments; all implying a degree of civilisation and an organised industry incompatible with barbarism. An account of the Indian customs follows in five chapters, including, amongst many other singular traits of barbarian enlightenment, the curious process of flattening the infants' heads soon after birth—schools, apprenticeships, marriage rites and observances, cooking and repasts, migration of tribes, warfare, the treatment of prisoners, funeral canoes, solemnities, and sacrifices. The concluding division of the work is devoted to the religion of the Indians, their religious systems and traditions, their mystical and idolatrous worship. A copious chapter is added on the civilisation and probable future destiny of the Red Indian tribes.

It seems desirable to add that this work is not a translation, but is printed from English manuscript supplied by the Author to the publishers. The volumes are illustrated by a coloured MAP shewing the actual situation of the Indian Tribes

and the country described by the author, three PLATES of ancient Indian Music, and a Series of fifty-eight Woodcuts printed in tints, from drawings by A. Joliet, as follows:—

1. View in the Fall Range.
2. Natural Cylinders.
3. Witchita Mountains.
4. Sand Hills on the Canadian.
5. Natural Hill.
6. A Cañon in New Mexico.
7. Inscription Rock.
8. Falls of the Colorado Chiquito.
9. *Cereus giganteus*.
10. William's Valley.
11. View of the Great Basin.
12. Pyramid Lake.
13. View in the Walahmette Valley.
14. Basaltic Towers.
15. American Falls of the Columbia.
16. View of the Great Salt Lake.
17. Stansbury Island.
18. View of the Upper Mississippi.
19. View of the Minnesota.
20. View of the Shining Mountains.
21. Ancient Amphitheatres.
22. Artificial Mounds.
23. Ancient Fortifications.
24. Ancient Pottery.
25. Ancient Ornaments.
- 26 and 27. Ancient Pipes.
28. Phallic Idols.
29. Ancient Pottery.
30. Copper and Stone Axes.
31. Arrow Heads and Obsidian Knife.
32. Indian Inscriptions.
33. Indian Hieroglyphs.
34. Comanche.
35. Zuni.
36. Navajo Chief.
37. Chinook Woman.
38. Chippeway.
39. Crow Chief.
40. Dakota Chief.
41. Iroquois.
42. Mandan Chief.
43. Mojave.
44. Osage.
45. Pueblo Indian (Jémez).
46. Satsikaas.
47. Musical Instruments.
48. Fishing Implements.
49. Indian Woman.
50. Wampum.
51. A Pueblo.
52. Tomahawks.
53. Calumet and Pipes.
54. Canoes and Cradles.
55. Indian Costumes.
56. Indian Implements.
57. Medicine-Man.
58. Indian Ornaments.

"The Eagle's Nest" in the Valley of Sixt; a Summer Home among the Alps: with some Excursions among the Great Glaciers. By ALFRED WILLS, of the Middle Temple, Esq., Barrister-at-Law; Author of "Wanderings among the High Alps;" and one of the Contributors to "Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers." Pp. 348; with 2 Maps and 12 Illustrations in chromo-lithography. Post 8vo. price 12s. 6d. cloth. [Aug. 6, 1860.]

THOUGH long familiar with the sublimities of Alpine scenery, Mr. Wills gives the palm for romantic beauty to a spot hitherto but little known to English tourists—the Valley of the Sixt, in the Savoy Alps, 2,350 feet above the level of the sea, two hours' journey from Chamouni, and distant from ten to twelve hours from Geneva. The "Eagle's Nest" is the name given by the author to a piece of land he has bought and a dwelling he has erected on a lofty plateau of this valley; and the object of the first portion of the present work (about two-thirds of the volume) is to describe the region, and to recount the circumstances attending its exploration and the subsequent purchase. A mournful interest is imparted to this division of the work by the extremely sudden death, while the book was at press, of Mrs. Wills, in whose company the author had visited the country, and to whose memory the volume is inscribed in an affecting dedication.

The natural attractions of the valley of Sixt are evidently of the highest order; rich pastoral beauty and savage grandeur being combined in a degree very uncommon even among the Alps. It was chance that first led Mr. Wills into the valley of Sixt, but having once been there he did not know how to keep away from it, and the present volume is the result of a very intimate acquaintance with almost every detail of the scenery. A curious account is given of the difficulties with which Mr. Wills had to contend, in the preliminaries of his purchase, before he could succeed in overcoming the prejudices of a section of the inhabitants. The testimony borne to the character of the population is, however, most honourable. They would seem to have got by some process of intuition—for it is difficult to see how they could have learned it—to the very bottom of the great secret of constitutional government, the duty, namely, of the minority to give way to the majority. Every lawful engine of opposition was put in force to prevent Mr. Wills from acquiring his property, but when once the party of progress had carried the day, opponents vied with friends in welcoming the intruder, and making him feel that the opposition was the result of political prejudice and not of personal ill-feeling.

One arm of the valley of Sixt is remarkable as

the scene of the tragedy which closed the adventurous career of Jacques Balmat, renowned as the first ascender of Mont Blanc. Balmat's fate remained a mystery for many years; but the mystery was at last cleared up by the revelations of a person who had been well acquainted with the facts from the time of Balmat's disappearance and death in 1834, but had carefully concealed them, to the serious detriment of a man upon whom some suspicion rested. The circumstances attending this singular episode of Alpine life, especially the motives for concealing the fatal accident, as related to the author by the well-known Auguste Balmat, the grand-nephew of Jacques, curiously illustrate the state of society at Sixt, and the nature of the objects of primary importance in the eyes of the mountain-village politicians.

The valley of Sixt appears to be rich not only in insect and vegetable life, but also in objects of geological interest. One chapter is devoted to the "fossils of Moëd," Mr. Wills having spent three days at a deserted chalet in order to examine them, and disinter some striking specimens new to science. They appear to be of remarkable beauty, and to be as perfect as when the leaves and stems were first imbedded.

The second portion of the work consists of some great glacier excursions, including the ascent of Mont Blanc under very trying circumstances, the ascent of Monte Rosa, and the passage of the Col d'Erin. Mr. Wills and Dr. Tyndall ascended Mont Blanc together, and were assailed at the summit by fearful cold and wind, as well as by a driving mist. The object of the expedition was to bury a self-registering thermometer at the summit, and in so doing Balmat all but lost both hands by frost-bite. The party had contumaciously ascended without the regulation number of guides, and the chief guide, in revenge, took proceedings against the whole party of guides and porters. The result was a great triumph to the party of progress, and had no small effect in bringing about the alterations which have since been made in the Chamouni regulations.

The interest of this volume is much enhanced by a series of twelve views, drawn on stone and printed in two tints by N. Hanhart, from sketches taken by Mrs. Wills, and photographs by Mr. Wills; depicting all the most strikingly picturesque scenery of the valley of Sixt. There are also two maps of the valley and the surrounding country, as well as one or two woodcuts. A list of the twelve illustrations in chromo-lithography is subjoined:—

1. View of the Plateau des Fonds and the Eagle's Nest.
2. Cascade of the "Nant Dant."
3. The Pic de Tinneverges.

4. The Fer à Cheval.
5. Sixt and the Giétà.
6. The Pointe de Salles.
7. View from the Eagle's Nest, looking towards the Buet.
8. View from the Eagle's Nest, looking down the Valley.
9. The Aiguilles Rouges.
10. From the Bridge above the Cascade Bérard.
11. View from Champéry.
12. Monte Rosa.

The Old Glaciers of North Wales and Switzerland. By A. C. RAMSAY, F.R.S. and G.S. Local Director of the Geological Survey of Great Britain, and Professor of Geology in the Government School of Mines. Pp. 124; with Map and 14 Woodcuts. Fcp. 8vo. price 4s. 6d. cloth. [June 14, 1860.]

THE present work may be regarded as a chapter of the physical geography of the Earth as it existed in the age immediately preceding the chronological period of its history. Its object is to describe from personal observation and with scientific accuracy, but in popular language, some of the more striking geological phenomena connected with the Upper and Lower Glaciers of the Aar in SWITZERLAND, and with the Snowdon range in NORTH WALES; and to show the relation of both with the erratic Drift that now covers the lowlands of both countries. These two papers originally appeared as a chapter of *Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers*, by the members of the Alpine Club; which accounts for one or two brief passages not strictly essential to the scientific bearing of the subject. A sketch map is appended, shewing the course of the Glaciers of Snowdon and its neighbourhood, marking in colour the striæ on the rocks, the lakes and streams, the moraines, moraine matter, and blocs perchés. The illustrations comprise two views of the Pass of Llanberis; a diagram of the roches moutonnées by the gorge of the Aar; the glacier of the Aar filling the hollow beyond the Kirchet; the plain above the Kirchet as a Lake, with Icebergs; the bloc perché near Derlwyn, and certain other blocs perchés and roches moutonnées, in the Pass of Llanberis; views of similar formations, with moraines and moraine-mound at the mouth of Cwmglas and by Llyn Llydaw; Cwm-graianog, a stony valley, north of Llyn Idwal; a section across the Moraines of Llyn Idwal; a view of the Maen-bras, west of Snowdon; and an episode in the glacial history of the Pass of Llanberis—explained by the Author's belief that the immense blocks of stone were originally scattered over the great Welsh pass by icebergs broken from a glacier descending into the lake, like the cliff of ice which the explorer of the Aletsch Glacier finds actually overhanging the

Märjelen-see. In the form of a separate treatise it is hoped that this small volume may prove useful not only to the geologist specially interested in the study of British glacial phenomena, but also in some degree to the less scientific tourist who explores the mountains and valleys of North Wales.

Two Months in the Highlands, Orcadia, and Skye. By C. R. WELD, Barrister-at Law, Author of *The Pyrenees, West and East*, &c. Pp. 436; with 4 Illustrations in Chromolithography and 4 Woodcuts from Sketches by Mr. George Barnard and the Author. Post 8vo. price 12s. 6d. cloth.

[July 9, 1860.]

THE author of this work has for several years been in the habit of spending his holidays in travelling. On former occasions he wandered over and described the "Pyrenees," "The United States and Canada," and "Ireland." Last year his footsteps were directed, by an invitation from a hospitable Scottish Laird, to a remote part of Scotland, where there was ample scope for observation in various fields of scenery, industry, and science. After giving an account of some of the least frequented districts of Peeblesshire, the author, having arrived at Wick, in Sutherlandshire, in the height of the great herring fishery, describes the various operations connected with this fishery in detail. An account of the shooting and fishing of Caithness, from the author's experience, is then given; followed by an excursion through that county to John-o'-Groat's House and the Stacks of Duncansby, near the north-east extremity of Scotland. From this, the author proceeded to Thurso, and crossed the Pentland Firth to the Orkneys. The grand precipitous cliffs of Hoy, Stromness, the curious and extensive druidical remains at Stennis, the antiquities of Kirkwall, and the scenery of the Orkneys, are described; and returning to Thurso, the author proceeded along the Sutherlandshire coast, visiting on his way the most interesting localities, to Cape Wrath. This noble Cape, its scenery, and geology are described, and the author then walked down the coast to Ross-shire, and crossed the country to Golspie. Having visited Dunrobin Castle, he crossed the Moray Firth to Burgh Head, the geology of which is described. From thence he went to Elgin and Inverness, and descending the Caledonian Canal embarked at Oban for Skye. He made the tour of this very interesting island, ascended one of the most remarkable mountains of the Cuchullin group, the physical features of which, and their geology, are described in considerable detail. Crossing to Scotland, Mr. Weld

ascended Loch Duich, and passed through one of the inland districts in Ross-shire to Inverary. He then proceeded from Bannan, through the Pass of Glencoe to Loch Lomond. The greater part of this journey, which carried the author through the wildest part of Caithness, Sutherland, and Skye, was performed on foot.

The ILLUSTRATIONS comprise picturesque views of Loch Coruisk (2), the Stacks of Duncansby (a remarkable group of rocks off the coast), and Glen Sligachan; with woodcuts of the Interior of a Caithness Hovel, the Old Man of Hoy, the Circle of Stones at Brogar, believed to mark Scandinavian Sepulchres, and a Glen on the River Shiel.

Reminiscences of an Old Sportsman. By Col. J. P. HAMILTON, K.H., Author of *Travels in the Interior of Columbia*. Pp. 630; with 6 Illustrations engraved on Wood. 2 vols. post 8vo. price 18s. cloth.

[July 16, 1860.]

COLONEL HAMILTON has suffered the affliction of loss of sight for the last twenty years; but that his memory has been true to him is shown by the vivid and minute details into which he enters in describing the plumage and habits of the various birds and quadrupeds which have come under his notice as a sportsman. Having spent a considerable time in the island of Sardinia, the author describes the country, its resources both in agriculture and manufactures, its field sports, and its resources in game. Before entering upon his experiences, Col. Hamilton gives a short sketch of the game laws of ancient times, and remarks upon the severity of the Norman laws relating to venery, which enacted that whomsoever was found killing game without the consent of the king should have his eyes put out; but a murderer might reconcile himself with justice by the payment of a fine; and he points out the fact that in countries where a despotic Government has been continually maintained the laws relating to game are the most stringent. The following selection from the chapter headings indicates the variety of topics interesting to sportsmen and naturalists, on which practical information will be found in the present work:—Partridge Shooting; Pheasant Shooting; Grouse Shooting; The Ptarmigan; The Blackcock; the Capercailzie; the Hare; the Rabbit; Woodcock Shooting in Ireland, Wales, and the Isle of Terceira; Snipe Shooting in Canada and India; Quail Shooting; the Bustard; the Ortolan; Wild Swans; the Bittern; the Wild Duck; the Plover; the Curlew; the Magpie; the Raven; the Owl; the Eagle; the Fox; the Stoat; the Badger; Boars killed at Amboise; Wild

Fowl Shooting in Spain; Rearing Pheasants and Partridges; Duties of a Gamekeeper; Hints from an Old Sportsman; Sporting Dogs; the Bloodhound; the Newfoundland Dog; the Instinct of Dogs; Deer Stalking. The author never misses an opportunity of communicating useful information or of enlivening his personal reminiscences with anecdotes. After describing most of the birds to be found in Europe, giving instructions to young sportsmen, and deprecating the modern practice of battue shooting in well-stocked covers, with servants to load the second guns, the author brings his reminiscences to a conclusion with four chapters on the history and practice of falconry or hawking, a pastime of our forefathers, which he hopes will be revived. This part of the work includes a full account of the natural history and habits of the falcon tribe. The ILLUSTRATIONS comprise 1. A Wild-Boar Hunt in the plains of the Island of Sardinia; 2. A Sardinian farmer on horseback taking a wild boar to market; 3. Snipe-shooting in the Cambridge Fens; 4. *Jessy*, an excellent sporting dog, formerly the property of the author; 5. *Neptune*, a Newfoundland dog watching his master's grave in the churchyard at Stockholm; 6. *Moustache*, the celebrated poodle, having his wound dressed by a drummer. This dog accompanied the French army to Italy; distinguished himself by barking in defence of the colours at Marengo; again gallantly defended the colours at Austerlitz after their bearer mortally wounded had wrapped them about his body to save them from capture; and was killed by a cannon ball at the siege of Badajoz.

Salmon-Fishing in Canada. By a RESIDENT. Edited by Colonel Sir J. E. ALEXANDER, Knt., K.C.L.S., Author of "Explorations in America, Africa," &c. Pp. 364, with Map of the Salmon Rivers of Canada and 40 Illustrations engraved on Wood. Crown 8vo. price 10s. 6d. cloth. [June 23, 1860.]

THE knowledge possessed by Englishmen of the wild and exciting rural sports of America seems incomplete without an account of the excellent fishing which is to be had in the noble American rivers. Such information it is the object of the present work on salmon fishing in Canada to supply, in a clear and comprehensive account of the occupation awaiting generations of Waltonians in thousands of miles of river of broad expanse and easy of access from England, but whose inexhaustible supplies of the finest fish are all but unknown beyond the boundaries of our North American Colonies. The work, which aims at combining amusement with instruction, embodies the actual adventures of several colonial excursionists in the Saguenay

and its tributaries, the Esquemain, the Petite Romaine, the Sault de Mouton, Port Neuf, the Bersimits, &c., with directions how fishing is to be successfully practised in these and the various other Canadian waters. Piscatory narratives and anecdotes of angling are freely interspersed, including a chapter on whale fishing in the St. Lawrence, and stories about whales. An APPENDIX contains among other matter, new and interesting facts relating to the natural history and habits of the salmon and salmon fry in our North American provinces generally, from the pens of several renowned fishermen of the West, gentlemen of great intelligence, amongst others Dr. W. AGAR ADAMSON, Dr. HENRY, and Mr. PEARLEY. A copy of this work has been graciously accepted by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who is expected to try his fortune with the rod in the streams and pools of the *Goodbout*, a rapid and picturesque river abounding in salmon and flowing into the great St. Lawrence.

History of France. By EYRE EVANS CROWE. (In Five Volumes.) Vol. II. 8vo. pp. 666, price 15s. cloth. [June 23, 1860.]

THE second volume of Mr. Crowe's History of France commences in 1380, and enters upon the great struggle between the Houses of Orleans and Burgundy, which soon became blended and lost in the still greater one between Henry the Fifth of England and the French. The author has taken considerable pains in defining and elucidating the causes, first of English military superiority and then of the decline and loss of that superiority. The chief cause lay in the existence and excellence of the English yeomanry, a class not found in France, where the corresponding ranks of the army were recruited by townsmen only when roused by the pressure of war to take active part in the conflict. Mr. Crowe attributes to this, far more than to any miraculous intervention of the Maid of Orleans, the later reverses of the English. French historians have of late spent much learning and disquisition upon Jeanne D'Arc. The author enters sufficiently into the controversy to shew how needless is the supposition of her possessing supernatural powers.

The reign of Louis XI. follows, forming a sort of neutral ground between ancient and modern history. It was in that period, the latter half of the fifteenth century, that France gradually turned away her rivalry and ambition from England, to direct them against Italy. In connexion with this policy, the very capital of the monarchy was removed from the banks of the Seine to those of the Loire. And though Louis the Eleventh held aloof from this ambition, his son and successor flung themselves into it. And France, Spain, England, and Germany, all coming to struggle

and compete upon Italian ground, led to that close connexion and intertangement of interests and policy, which constitutes modern history.

Down to the reign of Louis the Eleventh, Mr. Crowe had confined the materials of his history chiefly to published chronicles and collections. Previously to that period the perusal of MSS. forms an exclusive and difficult science. But from Louis the Eleventh not only do MSS. collections increase, but their character is easily deciphered by the historical reader. Monsieur Legrand's manuscript history of Louis the Eleventh, with the twenty odd volumes of documents to illustrate it, preserved in the Bibliothèque Impériale of Paris, have furnished valuable materials for the author. For Charles the Eighth's reign, likewise, he has found an abundance of new and important manuscript materials.

Louis the Twelfth's reign opens another era not only for history but historians; when statesmanship, previously confined to Italy, became extended to France and to England. A French Prime Minister arose in Cardinal D'Amboise. Henry the Eighth advanced a Wolsey, and Charles the Fifth employed the Granvelles and others, who all wrote, and a great number of whose letters are still extant, either in manuscript or in print. Much of this diplomatic correspondence has been given to the world. The Granvelle papers, the correspondence of the House of Hapsburg, of Charles the Fifth, published by Lanz, of Philip the Second, by Gachard, have thrown a light upon history, which almost supersedes the labours of many an historian of repute. In addition to these, Mr. Crowe has consulted the immense collection of the original letters of the period, preserved in the MSS. of Fontanieu, Bethune, Dupuy, and Gagnières. Robertson, Watson, Coxe, and other writers, however able and diligent, may almost be said to have written in the dark, for they had not had at their disposal one-tenth of the authentic materials which have subsequently come to light.

Even in legal and parliamentary documents there was much to reveal. Thus, notwithstanding the immense research of Augustin Thierry, Mr. Crowe has discovered an assembly of estates or notables by Duprat, the Chancellor of Francis the First, an event of considerable historical importance, hitherto unknown. Mr. Crowe relates this event in a note (page 458), from a manuscript of the time, known by the title of *Régistre*. He has also consulted the *Chronique de François Premier*, numbered as 288. MS. Gagnières, in the Bibliothèque Impériale.

In a history exclusively devoted to France, it is impossible, without exceeding its proper limits, to make digressions into the field of English or German history; but in the account given in this

volume of the commencement of the Reformation, new light is thrown on some contested points in our own annals,—such, for instance, as the approval of Henry the Eighth's divorce by the University of Paris, and Francis the First's conduct on that occasion. The untrustworthiness of Lingard's account of the events of this period is incidentally exposed, as well as that writer's manifest and natural partiality both to the Pope and to Spain.

The great characteristic of Mr. Crowe's history is, however, the absence of partisanship of every kind. He is Protestant, to be sure, and sometimes warmly Protestant, but without bigotry or acrimony. If he is not a partisan of peculiar views, still less is he one of persons. Mr. Crowe is no hero-worshipper. And though doing more justice to Francis the First than Sismondi, he by no means worships the autocracy of either Henry the Eighth or of Charles the Fifth; and though he may not deny many good impulses in both, he is far from admitting either their immaculate worth or their superior wisdom.

The present volume terminates in 1559, upon the eve of the great religious war. It ushers in, without entering upon, that most interesting portion of French history, during which the fate of the Reformation in France was decided, and during which its adventurous spirit survived the St. Bartholomew massacre, to be betrayed later by the very sovereign and the very champion it had chosen. There exists in history no cause which, so truly as that of French Protestantism, could exclaim,—“Save me from my friends, I am quite able to overcome my enemies.”

A Critical History of the Language and Literature of Antient Greece. By WILLIAM MURE, of Caldwell. VOL. IV. Second Edition. 8vo. pp. 580, with Map, price 15s. cloth. [June 25, 1860.]

THE fourth volume of Colonel Mure's well-known work on the language and literature of ancient Greece is chiefly devoted to the historical prose-writers of the Attic period, viz. two hundred and thirty-seven years, between B.C. 560, the date of the usurpation of Pisistratus, and the death of Alexander the Great, B.C. 323. This volume, first published in 1853, having been out of print a year, was thoroughly revised and seen through the press by Colonel Mure previously to his death in April last. The first chapter discusses the general characteristics of the Attic period, including its historical vicissitudes, the state of education, libraries, the patrons of literature, and the book-trade in that remote age. The second chapter traces the early history of Greek prose composition from its origin in the codes of the lawgivers through the several stages

of its progress down to the close of the fifth century B.C. The third chapter is occupied with the historians prior to Herodotus: first, those flourishing prior to the Peloponnesian War; secondly, those who flourished during the Peloponnesian War. The four remaining chapters, the larger half of the volume, are assigned to HERODOTUS, the Homer of prose history: IV. his life and times; V. his work and its materials; VI. his treatment of his materials; VII. his composition and style. The APPENDIX contains, amongst other matters, papers on the religious intolerance of the Athenians, on the Ionic dialect of Herodotus, on the Lydiaca of Xanthus, on the mythical details of the Battle of Thermopylae, &c., illustrated with a MAP of the ancient World according to HECATAEUS, a writer who flourished immediately before Herodotus, and the only geographer whom Herodotus cites by name.

The most important addition to the present edition will be found in a closer collation of the account given by Herodotus of the early part of the reign of Darius Hystaspes with that given by Darius himself in the Behistun inscription. Several errors of detail, overlooked in the first edition, have likewise been corrected, and several omissions supplied. In his preface the Author acknowledges his obligations to Mr. Rawlinson for suggesting some of these improvements, and also to Professor C. Müller, the learned editor and commentator of the Paris Collection of Fragments of Greek Historians.

Colonel MURE's "Critical History of the Language and Literature of Ancient Greece" may now be had complete in 5 volumes, price £3. 9s., or separately in three sections, as follows:—

Vols. I. to III. the *Mythical Period*, HOMER, HESIOD, the Epic Cycle, and the Lyric Poets. Second Edition, thoroughly revised.....3 vols. 36s.

VOL. IV. *Attic Period*, comprising Historical Literature to the Death of HERODOTUS. Second Edition, thoroughly revised (described above), price 15s.

VOL. V. THUCYDIDES, XENOPHON, and the remaining Historians of the *Attic Period* ...price 18s.

Greek History from Themistocles to Alexander, in a series of Lives from Plutarch. Revised and arranged by A. H. CLOUGH, sometime Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford. Pp. 498, with 44 Woodcuts. Fcp. 8vo. price 6s. cloth. [Aug. 11, 1860.]

THIS work is intended for use in schools, and generally for young readers of both sexes. It claims the advantage of being brief without being a mere compendium. It presents a series of narratives, and narratives of an interesting kind, namely, historical biographies. It speaks of persons more than of political questions, and gives

a popular, not a critical history. Finally, it is the original work of a Greek author, and as such cannot but afford a more immediate impression of the ancient world than could be obtained from any modern historian.

Plutarch has always been allowed to be interesting. As a biographer, he records a great deal that does not find its way into common histories; and it is surprising how much of the current tradition of antiquity is derived from him: if not read for history, he would have to be read as literature. But he has been much complained of as inaccurate; he is said to require so much correction as to make it fatiguing to use him. His lives are moreover arranged in pairs, a Greek and a Roman together; so that the chronology is in confusion, the reader is taken backwards and forwards, and finds himself now at Athens, and now at Rome; in one passage in later history and a little further on in an early age.

In the present volume the lives are all of Greeks, and they follow in order of time. Nor can they with any justice be called unfaithful or incorrect. Plutarch knew Greek history well, and had read many contemporary authors now lost to us. The series consists of Themistocles, Pericles, Alcibiades, Lysander, Pelopidas, Timoleon, Demosthenes, and Alexander. Any one who reads these, will have a lively, though of course not a complete knowledge of the most important and eventful period of Grecian history, and will be able to read a compendium with more interest and to remember it with less difficulty. The NOTES contain among other things corrections of some few undoubted errors, and the dates of all the principal events are given in the margin. The ILLUSTRATIONS, forty-four in number, are either copies from the antique (busts, coins, antiquities, and remains), or scenes of the historical events commemorated in the text.

A Sketch of the Life and Character of Sir Robert Peel, Bart. By the Right Hon. Sir LAWRENCE PEEL. Post 8vo. pp. 322, price 8s. 6d. cloth. [June 14, 1860.]

THIS work, so far as it relates to the acted life, public or private, of the late minister, is what it purports to be,—a sketch. Of his manners, disposition, and mind, it is, however, a somewhat fuller portraiture. So much of character is derived, that an account of the lives of his fathers generally sheds light upon the biography of any man. This work traces the stream up to its source. "A particular cast of mind and manners, as well as of form and features," says the biographer, "may often be seen in a family. As some wild plant, by the accident of a better and a warmer soil, grows in some

sheltered nook, through several varieties into one that is fruitful, fragrant, or pleasant to the eye, so a great character may sometimes be traced back through several gradations in his lineage to some rude germ of his greatness." The family of the late minister, and more especially his immediate ancestors, his father and his grandfather, are described as possessing some valuable but homely virtues, which, sublimated in their illustrious descendant, were amongst the chief causes of his greatness. It was a maxim of the late statesman that a man might be by stern resolve, and fixed application, that which he was determined upon being; and a saying to the same effect was often in the mouth of his grandfather. Industry was their motto. Energy and self-reliance were valuable qualities common to most of the name in the time of their rising fortunes. "Hard-working, industrious, plain, frugal, unostentatious men of business, reserved and shy, nourishing a sort of defensive pride, and hating all parade." "Tories in politics, but at all times fair samples of the English national spirit of self-reliance and sturdy independence."

The late minister was from his birth devoted by his father to the service of his country; and the course of his training for public life is stated, and its effects traced in the formation of Sir Robert Peel's character. "What," asks the biographer, "were the natural gifts of this child, the object of such unceasing cultivation?" and he answers that "we must not ascribe all to industry. The raw material was excellent. A quick, clever boy, also a thinking boy, naturally observant and reflecting, but no prodigy certainly." An early aim, a stimulus in the thought that much was expected from him, the regular habits resulting from discipline, and an early allegiance to duty growing out of them, are amongst the advantages which are ascribed to this severe culture; on the other hand, there was too much of a divorce from childish nature, the plant was cramped by an overtight ligature, the originality and freedom of the mind impaired. As we speak of case-lawyers, so he became too much of a 'case-statesman.' The mind treated as the hand of the artisan, and forced overmuch on one application: the faculties strained to one absorbing pursuit: a reason in its infancy put upon man's work: a memory over cultivated: a fluency of speech too early acquired brought their ordinary results—an imagination starved, a diction correct and flowing, but without stops or varied beauty—the level lawn of language."

In politics he was born a Tory, but in his father's house Toryism was that of the mart, not that of the manor-house, or of the cloister. He learned daily by precept and example qualifying lessons. He underwent no suppression. His feelings prompted his actions most in the

age when the feelings have most sway. Where custom and prejudice laid no weight on him, his leanings were all to the Liberal side; but he had no early inclination to Whig politics. "On questions purely political he changed little; his changes were principally on questions economic rather than political." The course of his education led him to inquire, to sift the matter of his own opinions, and to have a reason for each. "A vigorous understanding, an inquiring mind, an acute intellect, a feeling heart, an honest and truthful nature, reverential, and deferring to authority; these conditions united in a young man entering upon public life, shortly before the dawn of eventful times of change, foreshadow necessarily a life of change. "Change then was inevitable," pursues the biographer; and he adds that "the growth of such a mind may be compared to that of the Indian tree. It sends out exploring thoughts, takes up its old opinions, uses what they have of life and truth; and sending still its new births forward, it spreads on every side, and finds at last in its own conclusions its best support."

"A few minor specks might be noted, some little outbreaks of temper, of vanity, of unseemly triumph, some excesses of the spirit of advocacy, some undue tenacity of opinion or of sway, some occasional lack of courtesy, spots and freckles which will at times disfigure the fairest face which the world can show. We think not of such things as these when the dead lies in his vault in the old churchyard, with his face up to heaven, we feel then that a loving spirit stirs in us, and that in our charitable thoughts God is visiting us." As an orator, he was first in the second class. As a statesman, in certain senses of the word, he was not entitled to the name; but if he were a great member of parliament, he was also a great statesman. It is difficult to define a man. Such as he was, England is proud of him, and would pardon even graver faults in another Robert Peel. The Duke of Wellington, "himself a man truthful above most men, in his old age, on the very brink of his own grave, spoke of one virtue which was particularly prominent in Peel, and praised him as one of the most truthful men he had ever known,—a golden key to unlock the enigma of his character."

Essays in Ecclesiastical Biography. By the Right Hon. Sir JAMES STEPHEN, K.C.B. Fourth Edition, complete in One Volume; with a Biographical Notice of the Author by his SON. 8vo. pp. 680, price 14s. cloth.

[July 31, 1860.]

THIS is a new and cheaper reprint, in a single volume, of the well-known contributions of the late Sir James Stephen to the *Edinburgh*

Review. The essays which it contains are twelve in number. Ten of them are biographical, one critical, and one speculative. The biographical essays all relate to persons whose lives are interesting in a theological or ecclesiastical point of view. Five of them relate to Roman Catholics and five to Protestants. Of those which relate to Roman Catholics two are concerned with individuals, namely Hildebrand and St. Francis of Assisi; whilst three describe groups of characters connected by the objects or the habits of their lives. Of these the first relates to the founders of Jesuitism — Loyola, Xavier, Laynez, and Francis Borgia; the second to the French Benedictines and their literary undertakings; and the third to the Port Royalists — the Mère Angelique, St. Cyran, Le Maître and his two brothers De Sericourt and De Sacy, Arnauld, and their associates. Of the essays which relate to Protestants three are the biographies of individuals, namely Luther, Baxter, and Mr. Wilberforce; and two refer to groups of persons, namely the essay on the Evangelical Succession, which contains an account of Whitfield, Newton, Scott, Milner, and Henry Venn; and the essay on the Clapham Sect, which describes the society in which the Author's own youth was passed, and of which Mr. Thornton, Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Gisborne, Mr. Granville Sharpe, and Mr. Zachary Macaulay were the principal members. The subject of the critical essay is Mr. Isaac Taylor, the author of the "Natural History of Enthusiasm" and other works; and the speculative essay, entitled "The Epilogue," which closes the volume, contains the Author's opinions upon several theological subjects which had been brought under his consideration by the composition of the other essays.

A Second Series of Vicissitudes of Families.

By SIR BERNARD BURKE, Ulster King of Arms, Author of the "Peerage and Baronetage," the "Landed Gentry," &c. Post 8vo. pp. 440, price 12s. 6d. cloth. [July 2, 1860.]

THE FIRST SERIES of this work gained such popularity that four editions were called for within less than as many months. Thus encouraged, the Author has produced a SECOND SERIES of episodes of Family History, still more remarkable for vicissitude than the selection forming the First Series. The present volume, after an introductory chapter on the decay of our great houses, proceeds to illustrate the subject by twenty striking instances of the surprising mutability of fortune, each of which offers special points of interest and instruction to the student of human nature and the observer of worldly affairs. The first episode relates the poetical

tradition of the Finnerne Flower; the second, the Fall of Conyers; the third, O'Connor of Connorville (descriptive of a very singular race, of which were Roger and Feargus O'Connor); the fourth, William Wray of Ards, "the last of the old branch of the Wrays that reigned and ruled at Ards for so long a time;" the fifth, Elwes the Miser and Elwes the ruined Baronet; the sixth, John Mytton of Halston, whose reckless expenditure and wanton folly wasted the estates and destroyed the time-honoured house of Mytton; the seventh, the O'Donnells, Earls of Tyrconnel; the eighth, the House that Jack built, being the eventful rise and fall of John Robinson, Pitt's Surveyor-General; the ninth, the House of Rothes, "the bonnie House o' Leslie;" the tenth, the Lairds of Callendar; the eleventh, Livingstone of Westquarter; the twelfth, the Bodice-maker of Bristol; the thirteenth, the Prime-Minister Ward, who, emerging from the obscurity of a Yorkshire cottage, and rising from the humble occupation of a groom, swayed for some years the destinies of an Italian State, and died in 1858, decorated with the insignia of several of the most distinguished Orders of Knighthood in Europe; the fourteenth, the Vicissitudes of the Bonapartes; the fifteenth, MacCarthy; the sixteenth, the Vicissitudes of Bulstrode; the seventeenth, the Old Kings of Meath and their descendants; the eighteenth, John Law of Lauriston; the nineteenth, the Old Countess of Desmond; and the twentieth, the De Veres, the illustrious Earls of Oxford.

Egypt's Place in Universal History: An Historical Investigation in Five Books. By C. C. J. BARON BUNSEN, Ph.D. D.C.L. and D.D. Translated by C. H. COTTRELL, Esq. M.A. Vol. IV.; pp. 720, with 3 Illustrations. 8vo. price 25s. cloth.

[August 6, 1860.]

THE translation of the whole of the German edition of Baron Bunsen's researches into the "place of Egypt in universal history" is now published. In the fourth volume the general results of the entire investigation are summed up, and the philosophy of the history of Egypt, as compared with the other cognate histories of Asia, is exhibited in the interconnection between the different languages and systems of religion which were the source from whence those of that part of Africa were derived. By this means, also, the genealogy of mankind is traced back to a far earlier period than has hitherto been done by any earlier writers. Though Egyptian history proper commences only with Menes, Baron Bunsen advances a variety of arguments to prove that the world was even then old

when that history commenced, and that it in fact represents the Middle Age of Man. The nature of this enquiry opens up a discussion as to the Babylonian and Phœnician kosmogonies; and Baron Bunsen's conclusion is that an intellectual kosmos is the basis of all mythological creeds. Closely connected with it are the traditions of these same peoples about the Creation of Man. These are confronted with the Bible narrative, and their points of resemblance and difference investigated. The volume concludes with an analysis of the formation of Egyptian language, their religious institutions, their dogmas, as exhibited in the "Book of the Dead," particularly those of metempsychosis, personal moral responsibility, and the immortality of the soul, connected as it was in their minds with the preservation of the material body. The most novel and interesting of these topics to the general reader will be the extracts from the extant remains of their historical literature, which are certainly as old and probably contemporaneous with the life of Moses. There is a very striking resemblance between parts of the novel of the "Two Brothers" and one of the main features in the story of Joseph.

To complete the English Edition, a supplementary volume is in the press; no part of which has hitherto appeared in German. It will contain an epilogue recapitulating the substance of the whole chronology, with such alterations as have been required by the recent discovery of most important documents at Thebes and Memphis. This will be followed by a translation of the whole of the "Book of the Dead," with an introductory account of it by Mr. Birch, an amended text of Sankhuniathon, and a Dictionary of the Egyptian language, to which an addition of nearly two thousand words has been made since the publication of the first volume. The whole will conclude with a copious chrestomathy, consisting of various unpublished Egyptian texts; and, it is hoped, the most important of all, the remainder of the missing portion of the Tablet of Karnak, and a similar Tablet of the Memphite dynasties, from the times of Menes, both recently disinterred by Mariette on the spot.

Clinical Researches on Disease in India. By CHARLES MOREHEAD, M. D., Principal of Grant Medical College, Bombay, &c. Second Edition, thoroughly revised, 8vo. pp. 792, price 21s. cloth. [Aug. 25, 1860.]

THIS work, originally written by desire of the Directors of the East India Company, and first published in 1856, embodies the results of twenty-five years' observation of disease in India, conducted in great part in large hospitals for European and native sick. In his preface the author states that the haste inseparable from the

circumstances under which his work was prepared for the press, led to numerous defects of arrangement and execution, which he has endeavoured to amend, in the present edition. While the size of the book has been much reduced by the adoption of a smaller type, a more careful selection of cases, and a thorough revision of the text,—full use has been made of three years' additional experience in India, partly as professor of clinical medicine, partly as superintending surgeon of the Poona division of the Bombay army. In its present shape the work forms a single volume, costing half the price of the first edition.

Dr. Morehead's work is intended chiefly to record the personal clinical experience of the author, but frequent reference is made to the opinions of previous and contemporaneous writers. It consists of twenty-three chapters, each of which treats of special or analogous diseases, with full particulars of their pathology, symptoms, and treatment. The pathology and symptomatology of all the important diseases, chiefly fevers, cholera, dysentery, hepatitis, Bright's disease, pericarditis, heart-disease, &c., are copiously illustrated by carefully-prepared and arranged summaries of cases which had been under the author's immediate observation and care; there are also numerous statistical tables relative to many of the diseases treated in the work, as recorded in the European General Hospital and the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital at Bombay, during the period of the author's service in these hospitals. The author's matured opinions on the therapeutic value of quinine and of arsenic, and on the best methods of using these medicines in malarious fevers, are explained. The occasional occurrence of typhoid-enteric fever in India is acknowledged; and chapters on sun-stroke and on the Hill Sanitaria of the Deccan have been added. The Appendix contains a memorandum and tabular statements relative to the meteorology of Bombay, and a memorandum on the Sanitarium at Poonrundhur, established in 1852, to promote the restoration to health and strength of soldiers who have become debilitated from the effects of climate, or from recurrences, or from long duration of various forms of disease. A complete classified list of cases and tables follows, including references to many published for the first time in this edition; and the work is completed by a copious verbal index.

The Philosophy of Nature: A Systematic Treatise on the Causes and Laws of Natural Phenomena. By HENRY S. BOASE, M.D. F.R.S. and G.S., &c. 8vo. pp. 376, price 12s. cloth. [July 25, 1860.]

THE subject of this work is not Natural Philosophy, or Physical Science; but rather, Nature-Philosophy, as it is termed by the Ger-

mans, a Science of the natural sciences. The work indicates a new principle, on which it is attempted to found such a Philosophy; and then proceeds to show that the fundamental principles of all the sciences may be arranged in accordance therewith, so as to be co-ordinated into a system of unity; and not only so, but it also demonstrates, by the same system, the *causes* of natural phenomena. If it be asked what need there is of such an undertaking, the author replies that notwithstanding that there are many so-called philosophical systems, yet, since those of ancient Greece and modern Germany have failed to substantiate a primary system of knowledge in harmony with the uniformity of Nature, and to unveil the mysteries of causality, there has been no System promulgated which has any pretension to a true Philosophy. Very recently a doctrine has been advanced concerning the *identity* and *mutual convertibility* of all natural Forces; which has been favourably received, and rapidly developed: but with the experience of the fate of German *idealism* before us, its course is very manifest; for, if not arrested, it must ultimately terminate in the Absolute, and its necessary accompaniment, Pantheism. There is also another doctrine much in favour—the Positive Philosophy, which aims at reducing all knowledge to a common or universal law; according to which all phenomena are mere sequences, originating only from other pre-existing phenomena. It fails as a philosophical system, because it ignores the idea of causality, and its tendency is to Atheism;—even Comte, its most able advocate, admits that if its fundamental principle were attainable, it would be practically useless. Neither of these then can be a true philosophy; which, therefore, still remains as a *desideratum*; and it is the object of this work to endeavour to supply this deficiency.

Philosophy is the right interpretation of the Reason in Nature;—this Reason is the rational form and laws of the realities or Forces of Nature, which are the causes of phenomena: each phenomenon is a composition of co-existing and opposite Powers; and each *power* is a reason-directed force, which is a law unto itself. So that natural forces are *veræ causæ*; and on this principle, which is the groundwork of the present treatise, the objections specified above are avoided.

The subject of this work is thus treated. The four chapters following the introductory one are successively devoted to the consideration of the phenomena of Astronomy, of Molecular Physics, of Acoustics and Optics, and of Magnetism and Electricity; all of which are some kind of motion, a composition of forces manifested in pairs or dualisms, as gravitation and centrifugal force, cohesion and heat, and the like. The three next chapters treat of Chemistry, Physiology, and Psychology, which complete the sciences on the

real side of Nature. On the *ideal* side, Logic and the Mathematics occupy three more chapters; the twelfth and last chapter concluding with a review of all the principles evolved from nature, and their arrangement into a universal system, or tree of knowledge.

Such, shortly stated, are the contents of Dr. Boase's *Philosophy of Nature*. In answer to the utilitarian *cui bono*, the author replies that could such a unity of knowledge, or philosophy, be attained, it would greatly promote the advancement of science. By the co-ordination of the sciences into a common system, he argues, the character and field of each would be so clearly defined, that much of the present confusion in the treatment of nearly allied sciences would be avoided; and a knowledge of their respective relations would, in any special science, furnish such numerous analogies as would greatly facilitate its successful development.

Map of the Shadow-Path thrown across Spain by the Total Eclipse of the Sun, July 18, 1860: Compiled from the most authentic materials extant, by CHARLES VIGNOLES, F.R.S., M.R.I.A., Civil Engineer, F.R.A.S.; and accompanied by printed Observations, pp. 66. Size of the Map, 4 feet 11 inches by 2 feet 1 inch. Price 10s. 6d. folded in an imperial 8vo. case. [June 23, 1860.]

THIS work consists of a Map of a portion of the north-east of Spain, expressly compiled to exhibit the Shadow-path across that country, formed by the Total Eclipse of the sun on July 18, 1860, accompanied by a pamphlet of explanatory observations. The area embraced by the map extends from N. lat. 43° to $45^{\circ} 20'$ on one side, and on the other from N. lat. $39^{\circ} 9'$ to $41^{\circ} 20'$: whilst crosswise it reaches from $0^{\circ} 10'$ East long. from Greenwich, to $7^{\circ} 2'$ West long.; and from $2^{\circ} 26'$ East long. to about $4^{\circ} 55'$ West long.: the lines of latitude and longitude being laid down diagonally. Thus there is delineated an irregular section of country, having a line drawn from Bayonne to Barcelona as its boundary on the N.E.; and on the S.W., a line extending from Valencia to a spot midway between the towns of Sesano and Lugo, i.e. close to the point of intersection of 43rd parallel of latitude, with the meridian of 7° West long. Superposed on the Map are clearly marked red lines running lengthways, and across these transverse red lines somewhat fainter in character; the former indicating the breadth of the path at different distances on each side of the central line of shadow, and the latter marking the G. M. T. (Greenwich mean time) at which the central portion of the eclipse shadow arrives at the places traversed by the

lines. The whole zone of the earth along which the totality of this memorable eclipse was visible extends upwards of 7,000 miles, with a breadth of about 130 miles: the entire time occupied by the shadow in travelling over this belt being upwards of three hours, of which but ten minutes were required for its passage over Spain. This solar eclipse approached near to the maximum duration of totality; the Earth having passed her aphelion point on July 1st, and the Moon being in perigee on July 20th.

The aim of Mr. Vignoles's Map and its accompanying Observations,—in addition to being an interpreter of the chief astronomical facts indicated,—was to afford trustworthy information concerning the principal places along this shadow-path at once accessible and suitable for the observation of this remarkable Eclipse. For this purpose it was published about a month before the obscuration took place. In the Appendix is given an account of the observations made by eminent astronomers and others on former total eclipses; together with special instructions for the observation of the late Eclipse, which were drawn up by the Astronomer-Royal, Professor Airy, for the help and guidance of non-professional and amateur observers.

The Discovery and Geognosy of Gold Deposits in Australia. By SIMPSON DAVISON, late Mining Associate of the Gold-discoverer recognised by the Local Government. Pp. 496; with coloured Map of the Gold Deposits on Western and Eastern Watersheds of part of the Australian Cordillera. 8vo. price 14s. cloth. [July 12, 1860.]

THIS volume contains a history of the first discovery in Australia of gold in placer deposits. It is divided into an introductory narrative of 78 pages, and then into twelve separate parts, besides a general conclusion and copious appendices. The narrative comprises the author's experiences and travels in the interior of Australia during five years previous to the gold discovery, with sketches of cattle farming, wool-growing, struggles with the aborigines, and other occupations and incidents of bush life, as well as notices of the general geological features of the interior, which the author eventually had (before the gold discovery) the opportunity of comparing with the geological features of the gold regions in California. The author proceeded to California with Mr. E. H. Hargraves (whom the Government subsequently recognised and rewarded as the Gold-discoverer in Australia), and there became associated with him in mining partnership until the latter returned to Australia to rejoin his family. The narrative

describes their exploration, Californian experiences, and observations in the gold-mining regions, and concludes with an examination of the now opened gold-fields of New South Wales by the author and by his former associate.

The first part contains an account of the public banquets in the Colonies to honor the gold-discovery; and in the second part the author propounds the theory upon which the discovery is based, and states the observed facts in nature, and empirical knowledge of gold deposits acquired in California, which, coupled with an actual comparison of the geology of the two ocean-divided countries, led to the conclusion that placer-deposits of gold existed in Australia precisely as in California.

The third, fourth, and fifth parts are chiefly expositions of theoretical fallacies, and confirmations of the views which eventuated in the gold-discovery. The arguments are especially devoid of technical and geological verbiage, and mostly appear as essays in the form of public letters, which on their first appearance in the local journals were intended to answer the double purpose of imparting information and challenging enquiry. The two great facts upon which the author relies, and which it is affirmed were previously entirely unknown to the scientific world, are,—first, that *placer-deposit gold is moulded in shape to the bed-rock*, and the second is the negative fact that *visible gold is not equally disseminated through the mass in granites, schists, limestones, and other rocks*, as certain geologists had previously conjectured.

The sixth part is especially devoted to the connexion of gold with granites, and the seventh part is a discussion on the gold-fields of India. The eighth part is more humorous and satirical. It comprises an historical parallel between the discovery of America by Columbus and the discovery of gold by Mr. Hargraves.

The ninth part introduces Sir Roderick Murchison and the Rev. W. B. Clarke, the scientific claimants to the prediction of gold-fields in Australia; and the tenth part gives Mr. Hargraves's independent narrative of the gold discovery, and includes a critique, by William Howitt, on the geological conjectures of the origination of gold in alluvial washings, with an approval of the author's theory.

The eleventh part relates to official inquiries into the state of the gold-fields; and the twelfth and last part gives an account of the auriferous vein-stone near Wellington, where the shepherd Macgregor found gold, during many previous years, that is from about the years 1840 to 1850, and who yet during the whole period successfully kept secret his gold-findings from the local government.

The conclusion is a summary of all the circumstances of the gold discovery. It is to the effect that the placer-deposit gold discovery made through the instrumentality of Mr. Hargraves, is quite distinct from the discoveries of quartz-matrix gold, previously made by the shepherd Macgregor and by the Rev. Mr. Clarke. The author contends that the former having already produced gold of the enormous value of ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF POUNDS STERLING, must be regarded both theoretically and practically as one of the greatest discoveries of the age. The volume will be found a complete history of the subject supported by official documents; while the geological conclusions are the fruits of the author's experiences of travel and gold-mining during the last fifteen years in Australia and California.

An Outline of the necessary Laws of Thought : a Treatise on Pure and Applied Logic. By WILLIAM THOMSON, D.D., Chaplain-in-Ordinary to the Queen; Provost of the Queen's College, Oxford, and Preacher to the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn. *Fifth Edition*, revised and improved. Post 8vo. pp. 312, price 5s. 6d. cloth. [Aug. 8, 1860.]

THE object which the Author of this volume has kept steadily in view is to present Logic, not as a purely artificial system, but as a system of laws which every one must obey who thinks correctly. Logic is to thought what grammar is to speech. No one can dispense with the rules of grammar in speaking. The difference between the taught and the untaught man is, that the one knows the rules and the other acts upon them from imitation, without having studied them. It is maintained that the case is the same with Logic; the thinking of the trained reasoner is the same in kind with that of the man who trusts to untrained good sense. Logic is an analysis of all the acts of thinking as commonly practised; it is not a repository of secrets and nostrums for thinking.

In order, however, so to construct Logic as to make it answer to this juster view of its functions, a considerable expansion of its rules was necessary. The old Logic, as taught in the Compendia of Sanderson and Aldrich, gave no adequate account of the inductive syllogism, and of those preliminary processes by which scientific inductions are attained. Even in respect to the narrower view of the syllogism commonly taught there was great vagueness; and logicians, down even to Mr. John Mill, have disputed whether such a proposition as "Gold is a metal" meant to include gold in a particular class, or to assign to it an attribute, or to give to it a general name.

In the present work the dispute would appear to be solved by the principle that, whichever act of these three is most prominent in our minds, all three acts are and must be implied in the proposition. The *extension*, *intension*, and *denomination* of every conception, judgment, and argument, are thus set forth as three distinct functions capable of a separate exposition. The list of syllogistic forms receives a large increase; the two affirmative types in the first figure here become twelve, the same number which Sir W. Hamilton's system arrives at. But probably that which has chiefly brought this work into general use is the attempt made in it to apply Logic more directly to the needs of modern science. Induction and its attendant processes, arguments of analogy and of chance, are largely discussed. The examples used in illustration are such as have occurred in the different sciences. This feature makes the book more fit for modern use than treatises in which no more of science was recognised than the Schoolmen knew.

As the work is now used in many places of education, it has been thought desirable to publish an edition which, without any abridgement, should be more compact in form, and somewhat lower in price. At no distant day it may be followed by a companion volume of Logical Exercises, for which there is much need.

Evenings on the Thames; or, Serene Hours and what they require. By KENELM HENRY DIGBY, Author of "The Broad Stone of Honour." 2 vols. fcp. 8vo. pp. 728, price 10s. 6d. cloth. [June 9, 1860.]

THE object of this book is to attempt to take advantage of certain pleasant recollections respecting out-of-door amusement in summer time, by suggesting that what duty at all times demands of every one is, during these short intervals, precisely what would be required for our own enjoyment; that obligations ought, consequently, to be inclinations; and further, to show that what is generally disliked as disagreeable in dispositions and characters, has an ulterior result of far greater consequence, proving detrimental, if not fatal, to what men are commonly taught to consider the gravest interests of the intellectual and spiritual life. The writer seeks to enlist ordinary motives, such as the mere pursuit of pleasure and amusement, in the service of those high principles which it is the province of others to inculcate; he suggests, while presenting a few flowers gathered from the domain of light literature, both ancient and modern, and while seeking ostensibly a pleasant hour or two of quiet enjoyment, that the tenets and practices of the Christian religion, as understood and received by antiquity,

do, in many ways and to an extent of which few persons are aware, conduce to the formation of the kind of characters most generally liked in the ordinary intercourse of society, without reference to religious faith, doctrine, or practice, and also to the realisation of what are usually reckoned the happiest hours.

Handbook of the Constitution: Being a short account of the Rise, Progress, and Present State of the Laws of England. By ALFRED P. HENSMAN, B.A., Barrister-at-Law. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 210, price 4s. cloth.

[June 30, 1860.]

THIS work was undertaken by the author in the belief that a knowledge of this subject is most desirable for all; and that there are many who would be glad to meet with a small book containing the elements of the Constitution, presented in a succinct and popular form. It is intended, however, principally for the use of the more advanced classes in schools, which at present seem to have singularly neglected this branch of education, so important in a free country. In the words of the preface, "It has always appeared strange to the writer that this subject should be so neglected in schools; that boys at school should be instructed in Greek, Latin, Mathematics, and French, yet leave it, generally speaking, almost ignorant of the real nature of the laws by which they are governed; that a boy, on completing his education, should be able to demonstrate a difficult proposition of Euclid, or write a Latin verse, yet be unable to give a mere outline of the way in which a Bill is passed through Parliament." It is divided into two parts. In the first part the nature of the government is traced from the earliest times down to the present; care being taken to note the origin of every great constitutional principle, and to give a short account of the most important Acts of Parliament. The opinions of distinguished writers, such as Bracton and Fleta, Blackstone, Hallam, and De Lolme, are freely quoted; and a short chapter is assigned to the nature of government in general. In the second part the working of the Constitution at the present day is described. Accounts are given of the Crown, Lords, and Commons, and of the way in which an Act of Parliament is made. Then follows a description of the mode in which the executive performs its functions, including an action at law, and an indictment for crime; and the book concludes with a short summary of the leading principles of the Common Law. All these matters the author has attempted to explain in easy and popular language, divested of legal phraseology.

The Graduated Series of Reading-Lesson Books, for all classes of English Schools. In Five Books. BOOK the SECOND. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 254, price 1s. 6d. cloth.

[August 24, 1860.]

THIS is an entirely new series of English Reading-Lesson Books, each arranged in progressive sections, on a plan which is consistently maintained throughout the whole. The difficulty of the exercises is graduated chiefly with reference to the mental capacity requisite to comprehend and grasp the information conveyed; and also, as far as possible, with reference to the peculiarities of grammatical construction. The object of the Series is no less to facilitate the acquisition of the art of reading than to form a pupil's taste for pure literature, and to tempt him, by awakening his interest, to pursue his studies voluntarily.

The reading lessons of the Second Book (the third in order of publication) are arranged in three groups, under the heads of *Miscellaneous*, *Stories of Animals*, and *Adventure*. To these a small collection of simple Ballads has been added.

The CONTENTS are as follows:—

I. *Miscellaneous*.—Princess Fairy Tale—One's Own Children are always Prettiest—The Cat on the Dovrefell—The Three Billy-goats: Gruff, Fritz, and Catherine—The Crows and the Windmill—The Lucky Coxcomb—Bruin the Bear and Reynard the Fox—The Ugly Little Duck; the Ugly Duck forsakes his Home; the Runaway at last falls on his Feet—Robin Hood; King Richard and the Forest King—Little Goody Two Shoes; Goody becomes the Schoolmistress—Little Hal—March Wind—Crazy Tim; Jowler's Bad News—A Noble Act—Reward for Well-doing—The Blackberry Gatherer—Mungo Park and the Negro Woman—The Dishonest Butler—Chimney Sweepers' Feast—Brave Jem—Dorothy and her Pet Puppy—The Rapids—How a Jest was no Joke—The Lost Sovereign—Lazy Bobby—The Haunted House—Country Children—The Nobleman and his Noble Servant—Travellers' Wonders—Clever Polly; Poor Polly—What a Ditch can do—Ready Money and Credit—The Emperor and the Peasant—An African Chief—Heroism of a Miner.

II. *Stories of Animals*.—The Dogs of St. Bernard—Sam, the Pet Dog—Bill, the Fire-escape Dog—Fidele—A Scientific Dog—A Revengeful Dog—An Ingenious Dog—A Priceless Dog—A Sagacious Dog—Attachment of Dogs to their Masters—The Murderer and his Dumb Accuser—Old Grim—Instinct of the Horse—Sheep, and their leading Instinct—The Affection of the Sheep—The Mouse—The Sadler's Pet Rat—The Rambles of a Rat—The Wild Cat—Puss and the

Hawk—Tabbie and Dickie—Pret, the Nurse—The Fish and their Little Mistress—The Grateful Pike—Pelisson and the Spider—The Bob-o-Link—Robin and Robina—A Saucy Robin—Dick, the Homely Skylark—Poor Chick-a-Dee-Dee—Our Peacock Jupiter—The Poet's Hares—Monkeys—An Affectionate Ourang-Outan—The Camel—The Elephant—An Elephant's Revenge and Remorse—Slaughter of Two Elephants—Sai, the Leopard—The Story of a Foundling; he is Enlisted as a Soldier; he is Transported for Life; he dies in Prison—The Lion and the Spaniel.

III. *Adventure*.—Wrecked on an Iceberg: the Rescue—The Merchant Vessel—Alexander Selkirk, or Robinson Crusoe—Extracts from *Robinson Crusoe*: the Rainy and Dry Season; I make an Excursion over my Dominions; how I did as a Farmer; my Home-made Earthenware; how I became my own Miller and Baker; I am startled by the Print of a Man's Foot; my Kingdom is invaded by Savages; my Island is again invaded by Savages; I find a Friendly Savage; the Character of my Savage Friend; how Friday and I fall in with White Savages; the Story of the White Savages; we decoy the Mutineers into an Ambuscade; our Ambuscade succeeds; we lay our Plans for Seizing the Mutinied Ship; the Attack, and Deliverance from the Island.

IV. *Ballads*.—The Babes in the Wood: the Legacy; the Decoy; the Desertion—Chevy Chase: the Hunt; the Muster to Arms; the Fight; Death and Revenge; the Grief—Father William—John Gilpin; John on Horseback; the Horse overshoots the Mark; the Horse stops at its own Stall; John Gilpin tries again; Mrs. Gilpin makes matters worse—The Toy of the Giant's Child—The Inchcape Rock—The Man and the Snake—The Linnet Choir—The Parrot—My Friend in the Wood—The Floweret—The Red Rose.

In this, as in the other books of the series, the grand end aimed at has been to cultivate a taste for reading by presenting to the pupil only that sort of material which he is capable of assimilating in an easy and healthy manner. A glance at the subjects of the pieces will show that the Editor has made a diligent endeavour to furnish, in ample variety, some congenial food for those faculties whose ascendancy at the age for which the book is intended the teacher should accept as a fact in mental physiology—a fact not to be ignored or suppressed, but to be taken hold of as a means of culture. Thus, for instance, it will be perceived that the Miscellaneous section is enriched with a due amount of the imaginative element. The Stories of Animals are preliminary to the Natural History division of the Third Book. They have reference chiefly to domestic animals, but also to a few tropical ones which possess

features of rare interest for children. The lessons given under the head of Adventure consist of one or two graphic sea-sketches, followed by a succession of vivid pictures from *Robinson Crusoe*. It is believed and hoped that these last will pave the way for an early acquaintance with the famous original itself.

Book the FIRST of this Series, which is in the press, will consist entirely of short simple stories, easily understood by children who have mastered the first steps in reading. Book the SECOND, described above, contains tales of adventure, imaginative and real, simple ballads, and anecdotes in natural history, preliminary to the Third Book. Book the THIRD comprises classified literary selections corresponding in arrangement with Book the FOURTH to which it is introductory. In Book V. which will complete the course, the reading-exercises will seek to impart a polish to the tastes, and to verify the knowledge which the pupil has acquired by the perusal and study of the other four; and it will aim at answering the practical purposes of a Class-Book of English Literature. Books II. III. and IV. are now published; the FIRST will shortly be ready; and the FIFTH, completing the Series of FIVE VOLUMES, will appear in the Autumn of the present year.

The Elements of Mechanism. By T. M. GOODEVE, M.A., Professor of Natural Philosophy in King's College, London. Pp. 152; with 206 Figures engraved on Wood. Post 8vo. price 6s. 6d. cloth. [July 23, 1860.]

THIS little book is intended to serve as an introduction to the study of the more important movements adopted in modern machinery. The author has been very careful to explain the leading principles which have been developed in constructive mechanism, and has analysed their varied applications. In doing so, he has confined himself to the discussion of examples which have been originated by the most skilful machinists, and with which every engineering student ought to render himself familiar. The author has also endeavoured to avoid complexity of detail; and as he has only occasionally appealed to mathematical demonstration, there is nothing to render the treatise too difficult or technical for a general reader.

Elementary Examples in Practical Mechanics: comprising copious Explanations and Demonstrations of the fundamental Theorems. By the Rev. JOHN F. TWISDEN, M.A., Professor of Mathematics in the Staff College. Post 8vo. pp. 332, price 12s. cloth. [August 23, 1860.]

THE object of this treatise is to teach the principles of Mechanics by means of examples suggested by or analogous to practical cases, and

thereby to avoid the inconvenience so frequently felt by the student after going through the usual course of Elementary Mechanics, viz. that the objects he meets with in the workshop do not fulfil the conditions presupposed in the theoretical course; in short, the author has endeavoured to produce an introduction to *Applied Mechanics*, as distinguished from *Rational Mechanics*. This circumstance has induced a wide departure from the usual method of treating some subjects, e.g. that of machines in a state of rest, and of uniform motion; while others are introduced which are in general entirely excluded from elementary treatises—e.g. the work of agents, the equilibrium of roofs and walls, the flexure of beams, rotation round a fixed axis, &c. Moreover, attention is from the first directed to the physical properties of materials and the passive resistances called into play in most cases of mechanical action. Of the examples, which are nearly 800 in number, many require numerical answers, these have been drawn up under the conviction that it is scarcely possible for the learner to be thoroughly grounded in the principles of mechanics, who does not continually trace those principles to their last numerical result, instead of stopping short at an algebraical formula. Of the more difficult examples many are theorems of considerable importance, and several are not commonly to be met with: it has been endeavoured to give with them so much explanation as shall assist, and not supersede, the action of the learner's reasoning powers. The work is so arranged as to furnish two courses; the first elementary, and adapted for the use of those whose knowledge of pure mathematics extends only to Arithmetic, a little Algebra, Practical Geometry, and the common rules of Mensuration; in the second and more advanced course the reader is supposed to be well acquainted with Euclid, Algebra, and Trigonometry, as commonly taught in schools.

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Gleig's School Series.

Key to Hunter's Elements of Mensuration: Containing Demonstrative Solutions of all the Exercises, by easily intelligible methods. By the Rev. JOHN HUNTER, M.A., formerly Vice-Principal of the National Society's Training College, Battersea. 18mo. pp. 60, price 9d. sewed. [August 16, 1860.]

TEDIOUS arithmetical operations are of frequent occurrence in the solution of problems in Mensuration; and a revision of the work, in any instance in which error may have been committed, must often be irksome. To save time and trouble in such cases is the chief purpose of the present KEY. Teachers who use the Author's "Elements of Mensuration" may as-

certain at once by reference to the solutions worked out in these pages, whether a pupil has performed accurately the required steps in a process of calculation. Another useful purpose is likewise aimed at in this Key, namely, to exhibit the most elegant and expedient methods of solving the various problems,—methods by which in many instances laborious calculations, which the inexperienced pupil is apt to think necessary, are avoided, and a great degree of neatness and simplicity is secured. The same demonstrative propriety, which the Author regards as a peculiar feature of the Examples in his elementary treatise on Mensuration, has been carefully maintained throughout the Key.

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Lund's Companion to Wood's Algebra: containing Solutions of various Questions and Problems in Algebra; and forming a Key to the chief difficulties found in the collection of Examples appended to Wood's Algebra. By THOMAS LUND, B.D., late Fellow and Sadlerian Lecturer of St. John's College, Cambridge. Third Edition. Post 8vo. pp. 340, price 7s. 6d. cloth. [June 1, 1860.]

SINCE the Second Edition of this work was issued a new Edition of *Wood's Algebra* has been called for, in which was inserted a collection of all the best questions and problems to be found in the Cambridge Examination Papers of the preceding four years. It became necessary, therefore, to adapt the *Companion* to this altered state of the *Algebra*; and, accordingly, a *Supplement* of 74 pages was printed, and appended to all the copies then remaining in the hands of the publisher. It was also published separately (and may still be had, price 2s. 6d.) to complete the copies of the *Companion* previously purchased. That *Supplement* is now incorporated into the present Edition; and a further addition is made of the Equations and Algebraical Problems, proposed at the Examinations in St. John's College during the last two years, 1858 and 1859, for the *Solutions* of which the Author is mainly indebted to the Rev. J. R. Lunn, Fellow and Sadlerian Lecturer of that College.

This work, it is to be observed, is more than a mere KEY for *Schoolmasters* and *Private Tutors*. Its chief use should be, to teach *Students* the best and neatest *modes of working*, as well as the application of numerous *artifices* known to the practised analyst, but not readily occurring to the minds of beginners. With this view every Solution is given at full length, and in the exact form suited to a Cambridge Examination. It is also to be noticed, that each Example, or Problem, is here *enunciated* at the head of its Solution; so that the book, though a fitting *Companion* to *Wood*, is not in-

separable from it, but may be used, as a *Book of Exercises*, with any other treatise on *Algebra*.

Hunter's Art of Précis-Writing.

An Introduction to the Writing of Précis or Digests, as applicable to Narratives of Facts or Historical Events, Correspondence, Official Documents, and General Composition: With numerous Examples and Exercises. Adapted for Schools or Private Study, and specially for the use of Candidates for the Civil Service Examinations. By the Rev. JOHN HUNTER, M.A., formerly Vice-Principal of the National Society's Training College, Battersea. 12mo. pp. 118, price 2s. cloth.

[August 2, 1860.]

IN many departments of the public service, the immediate production of abstracts or brief perspicuous digests (technically called *précis*) of official correspondence, voluminous documents, and evidence, is a recognised duty of constant occurrence, and is expected to be performed with nearly as great facility as copying or translating. While, therefore, the art of Précis-Writing must recommend itself especially to the attentive study of candidates for impending examination by the Civil Service Commissioners, it is desirable that such study should begin several months beforehand, to allow due time for acquiring that knowledge of principles and amount of practical experience, on which depends a good capacity for analysing, and condensing into a small compass, a subject the matter of which is spread through many lines, sentences, or documents. Indeed the foundation of this knowledge and experience should be laid at school, in connexion with the study of grammatical analysis; for the art of abridgment is greatly facilitated by acquaintance with the logical structure of sentences, and is a branch of composition of great general utility, and not merely requisite for such as seek to qualify themselves for the special employment above referred to.

It is obvious that to re-state the substance of a set of documents, or series of letters, of fifty MS. folios or upwards,—which takes perhaps two hours to peruse,—in six or eight short sentences that may be read in five minutes, without omitting a single essential point, but on the contrary giving to the most important part of the communication due prominence, demands a degree of judgment and a command of language that can scarcely be expected in a schoolboy. In the belief, however, that the art may be acquired in youth by diligent practice, and that the practice itself affords a useful mental exercise, the author has endeavoured to make the present treatise or introduction suitable for use in schools, by em-

ploying the convenient aid of grammatical science in illustration of the principles upon which all written matter may, with a little consideration, be easily and properly condensed. At the same time he has given the grammatical explanations in such terms as may without difficulty be understood and applied by those candidates for public examination who have previously paid but little attention to the study of systematic grammar.

Key to Hunter's Paraphrasing and Analysis of Sentences: Containing a Double Variation of each Exercise in Paraphrasing, with further Choice of Expressions to assist in the composition of other forms; also Explanatory Resolutions of all the Compound and Abridged Sentences prescribed for Analysis. By the Rev. JOHN HUNTER, M.A., formerly Vice-Principal of the National Society's Training College, Battersea. 12mo. pp. 58, price 1s. 3d. cloth. [Aug. 31, 1860.]

EXERCISES on such a subject as Paraphrasing are sure to be found difficult by the youthful student, whatever general directions and special illustrations may precede them; and it must evidently be advantageous for him, after he has performed an Exercise of this kind, to see the sense of the original accurately expressed in some other form of paraphrase, which the teacher may present as a model for comparison. It is hoped that for this purpose Mr. Hunter's *Key* to his "Paraphrasing and Analysis of Sentences" (now in its second edition) will be found serviceable as well to teachers as to students. It is proposed, as an occasional practice, in the case of junior pupils, that the passage intended to be paraphrased, and also the two explanatory variations of it in the *Key*, should be carefully read over, and then that the "choice of expressions" should be dictated to them, with the view of requiring them to compose, by such means, two or three different paraphrases of the same passage. This mode of using the *Treatise* and its *Key* will facilitate and encourage the pupils in their efforts, make them acquainted with a considerable amount of synonymous phraseology, and promote their general command of language. In the department of Analysis the Clauses of the Compound Sentences are distinctly characterised; the expressions forming connectives between clauses are indicated by a peculiar type; and whatever seemed to present any difficulty in the detailed analysis of each clause is carefully explained.

When the usefulness of a ready pen in the business of life, and the advantages conferred by an available knowledge of composition are fairly considered, the desirableness of cultivating this talent in youth will not be disputed. Nothing is

more certain than that an easy command of one's native tongue in writing can only be acquired by practice, and that the most fluent writers are those in whom accident or choice developed the faculty as part of their education or mental training. For self-teaching it is believed that the method of accurate paraphrasing and verbal analysis, reduced to a system by Mr. Hunter, offers a valuable aid to acquiring correctness and expedition in the construction of English sentences and their arrangement in logical sequence in written composition, so far as a process purely mental can be taught as an art. The avoidance of periphrasis, circumlocution, and common-place is sedulously inculcated. The rules will be found applicable to any spoken or written matter; but they are specially adapted to passages from the poets and prose writers of antiquity, as well as from the best modern foreign classics; passages which the student is recommended first to translate literally, then paraphrase and condense in idiomatic English, and finally reproduce in writing entirely from memory, and as far as possible in his own language.

University Middle-Class Examinations.

Johnson's Rasselas: with Introductory Remarks; Explanatory and Grammatical Annotations; Specimens of Interrogative Lessons; Answers to Questions set at the Oxford Middle-Class Examinations, &c., and a Life of Dr. Johnson. By the Rev. JOHN HUNTER, M.A., formerly Vice-Principal of the National Society's Training College, Battersea. 12mo. pp. 216, price 2s. 6d. cloth. [June 30, 1860.]

THE object of the present edition is not only to supply candidates for the senior department of the Oxford Middle-Class Examinations with all the assistance necessary to acquire a proper knowledge of one of the subjects specified in the Examination Scheme of the year 1860, but also to provide for the use of schools a text-book adapted generally to prepare the minds of youth for appreciating, interpreting, and describing the classical productions of English prose literature. It is believed by many that JOHNSON'S impressive story of *Rasselas*, on account of its peculiar rhythm, may, as a reading book in schools, prove of service in facilitating the acquirement of that deliberate and expressive elocution which teachers usually find it most difficult to teach their pupils. For that purpose *Rasselas* is here offered and recommended. With a view to render the book subservient to other scholastic uses, each chapter is preceded by etymological references on which lessons on Derivation may easily be founded; notes being added to illustrate the meaning, grammatical construction, and other features of the

text; and specimens being given of interrogative lessons, by which an understanding of the subject-matter of *Rasselas* may be as it were questioned into the pupil's mind. A specimen of the manner of setting an etymological lesson on the first noun in the opening sentence of the story, is here subjoined:—What is the meaning of the word *credulity*? (Aptness to believe without proof.) From what Latin word is it derived? (*Credo*, I believe, whence *credulitas*.) Hence, “a summary of articles of belief” (*creed*); “the honour of being trusted” (*credit*); “worthy of credit (*creditable*). What is the meaning of *creditor*? (One who gives pecuniary credit.) Of *credentials*? (That which warrants belief or confidence.) Of *credible*? (Worthy of belief.) Of *credulous*? (Easily disposed to believe.) What word signifies “to add credit to?” (*Accredit*.) Explain the prefix *ac*, &c. It will be seen from the specimen lessons given in the Preface that the Editor recommends the occasional practice of writing an explanatory variation, and also a *précis* or digested abstract of a passage. Such variation and abridgment of Dr. Johnson's language may often be attempted with great advantage to the pupil's progress in English composition, especially if he will confine his effort to converting the pompous phraseology and sententious diction characteristic of this great writer into language of greater simplicity, in accordance with the hints here given, and with the assistance of such works as the Author's treatises on *Paraphrasing* and the *Art of Writing Précis*.

A Dictionary of Roman and Greek Antiquities, with nearly Two Thousand Engravings on Wood representing Objects from the Antique, illustrative of the Industrial Arts and Social Life of the Greeks and Romans: Being a Second Edition of the “Illustrated Companion to the Latin Dictionary and Greek Lexicon.” By ANTHONY RICH, Jun. B.A. late of Caius College, Cambridge. Post 8vo. pp. 766, price 12s. 6d. cloth.

[June 6, 1860.]

“EVERYBODY must feel that we do not “understand the Ancients, unless we frame “distinct notions of such objects of their everyday life as we have in common with them under “the forms their eyes were accustomed to, and “that we should go totally astray, if, on reading “of a Roman house, a Roman ship, Roman agriculture and trade, Roman dress, or the interior “of a household in ancient Rome, we conceived “the same notions which answer to those words “in our own days.” The intention of the present work is almost sufficiently explained by the preceding extract from NIEBUHR'S *Introductory*

Lecture on Roman History, viz. to interpret the language of ancient literature by the works of ancient art, or, in other words, to make the Ancients their own interpreters, by presenting to the Student an image of the object which each word represents, instead of a mere verbal description of it.

For this purpose every word in the Latin language which expresses a visible object connected with the Arts, Sciences, Manufactures, and Social Life of the Ancients:—their Arms, Dress, Utensils, Machinery, Tools, Agricultural and other Implements, Shipping, Carriages, Architecture, Representations of Scenes in Daily Life, and Processes of the Industrial Arts:—has been collected into a volume. The precise meaning of each is clearly and briefly explained in the text, and is accompanied, in all cases where a genuine example is known to exist, by an illustrative woodcut, copied from an authentic monument,—either the original article itself, or an ancient representation of it in painting, sculpture, terra cotta, mosaic, fictile vase, engraved gem, coin, or medal. The authorities, both for the illustrations and interpretations, are in all cases given.

The Greek synonym is added to each Latin word, wherever there is one exactly corresponding, and an Alphabetical Greek and Latin INDEX (I) is appended, to render the work serviceable, and easy of reference, as a Companion to the Greek Lexicon or the Latin Dictionary. The volume is completed by a CLASSIFIED ANALYTICAL INDEX (II.) extending over the last nine pages, and containing lists of all the words relating to each particular class of subjects interspersed alphabetically in the body of the work. If the terms collected in this Index are referred to consecutively in the order therein enumerated, the reader will obtain a comprehensive knowledge of any given subject as readily as if the whole had been arranged in a single article. A summary of the principal subjects comprised in this Index is subjoined:—

The ATTIRE. Outward Apparel. Under-clothing. Decorative Parts. Cinctures. Coverings for the Head. Head-bands. The Throat. Arms and Hands. The Bust. Legs. Feet. The Hair and Beard. Ornaments for the Person. Sticks and Wands.

The TOILET, and UTENSILS of FEMALES.

The NURSERY, and SPORTS of CHILDREN.

The MEALS. Table Utensils. Plates and Dishes. Wine Vessels. Drinking Cups. Viands. Attendants. The Kitchen and Cooking Utensils.

The HOUSES. Ceilings. Floorings. Doors. Locks and Fastenings. Windows. Internal Fittings. Lights and Lighting. Fires and Fuel. Ovens and Kilns. The Garden.

DOMESTIC FURNITURE and UTENSILS. Chairs. Stools and Settees. Forms and Benches. Footstools. Tables. Closets. Chests and Boxes. Beds

and Couches. Scales and Weights. Baskets. Miscellaneous Articles. Dials and Time-pieces.

INNS and PUBLIC HOUSES.

The WATER SERVICE. Aqueducts. Pumps and Water-wheels. Wells, Cisterns, and Fountains. Water Courses. Sewers.

ROADS and STREETS.

RIDING, DRIVING, and TRANSPORT. The Horse. The Rider. Saddles and Trappings. Bits, Bridle, Reins, and Harness. Ornaments. The Stable. Grooms and Drivers. Carriages. Carts. Component Parts. Palanquins and Sedans. Whips and Goads.

The RACECOURSE and RACES.

The BATHS.

The GYMNASIUM and PALÆSTRA.

The AMPHITHEATRE. The Building and its Component Parts. Gladiators.

The THEATRE. The Building, and Spectators' Seats. The Stage and Scenes. The Chorus. Actors, Mimics, Dancers, and Dancing.

MUSIC. Stringed Instruments. Wind Instruments. Instruments sounded by percussion. Musicians.

GAMES and SPORTS. Of Chance. Of Ball. Feats of Strength or Dexterity. Hunting. Fowling. Fishing.

MARRIAGE.

FUNERAL RITES and BURIAL. Sepulchres.

The PRISON, and Instruments of PUNISHMENT.

TRADES and INDUSTRIAL OCCUPATIONS. Carpentry and Tools for Working in Wood. Blacksmiths. Stone-masons and Builders. Pottery and Brick-making. Shoe-makers and Leather-workers. Provision Dealers. Bakers and Bread-making. Pastry-cooks and Confectioners.

MANUFACTURE of OIL and WINE.

SPINNING, WEAVING, FULLING, and Dealers in Cloth. Woollen and other Fabrics.

BOOKS and WRITING MATERIALS. The Bookseller. Book-case. Memorandum Books, &c. Books. Paper and Writing Materials. Tablets.

MEDICINE and SURGERY. Surgical Instruments.

The COINAGE. Roman. Greek. Foreign. Bankers. Purses and Bags.

AGRICULTURE. The Plough. Reaping. Threshing and Winnowing. Agricultural Implements. Agricultural Labourers.

DOMESTIC SLAVES.

RELIGION. Places of Worship. Devotional Acts and Ceremonies. Implements of Worship and Sacrifice. Priests. Ministers and Attendants. Spiritual and Imaginary Beings.

The ARMY. Troops. Officers, Servants, and Camp-followers. The *Corps d'Armée*. Military Rewards, Badges, &c. Standards and Ensigns. The Camp and Tents. Fortification. Machines and Engines of War. Defensive Armour. Shields. Spears and Missiles. Bows, Slings, &c. Swords. Knives. Daggers. Other Weapons.

The MARINE. Ships and Boats. Parts and Ornaments of Vessels. The Rigging. Ships' Gear. Oarage and Rowers. Officers and Crew. The Port, &c.

The FINE ARTS. Painting. Mosaic. Sculpture, &c. Architecture. Timber-work and Roof. The

Pediment. The Column. Mouldings, Ornaments, and Basement. Classes of Columnar Edifices, Arrangement of Columns, and Varieties of Inter-columniation.

PUBLIC PLACES and BUILDINGS.

Independently of the facilities which such a work affords for acquiring an accurate and satisfactory knowledge of the classic languages, and the manners of the people who spoke them, it is believed that the union in one volume of so large a number of subjects from the Antique, comprising, as it really does, a representation of everything yet discovered which is curious, as illustrative of the every-day life of the ancient Greeks and Romans, but the originals of which are now dispersed over various parts of the world, in private collections and public museums, or only engraved in scarce and voluminous publications, is adapted to supply not only a fund of instructive information to the general reader as well as to the classical student, but also a most invaluable stock of authorities to the accomplished scholar and philologist, with which, up to the publication of the present work, but few persons had the means or the opportunities of becoming acquainted.

More than ten years have now elapsed since this volume was first published. It has been already translated into French, and there is every probability that it will soon be translated into German. Such adoption by competent and disinterested judges must stamp it with an authority which the author himself could not venture to claim for his own labours. The French translation, which has been noticed in terms of high praise by the chief organs of literary opinion in France, is executed under the direction of M. Chéruel, Inspector of the Imperial Academy at Paris, and is entitled a Dictionary of Antiquities; and many of the English scholars who passed so favourable a judgment upon the book at the time of its first appearance, gave it the same designation; though a more modest title had been selected, in order that it, at least, should not raise expectations to be perhaps disappointed by the work itself. Now, however, that it has been adopted by other sponsors, who are able to justify the propriety of the name chosen, there is no reason why the same book should appear under two different designations. It has, therefore, been decided that the title of the French edition shall be prefixed to the original English one, which is retained, that past purchasers may not be misled by the change; and as the translation is issued at a lower rate than the original work, the publishers have determined to make a corresponding reduction in the price of their edition to an amount which had indeed been contemplated at the time of its first appearance.

Critical Annotations, additional and supplementary, on the New Testament. Being a Supplemental Volume to the Edition of the "Greek Testament with English Notes," in 2 vols. 8vo. By the Rev. S. T. BLOOMFIELD, D.D. of Cambridge and Oxon., Canon of Peterborough, &c. 8vo. pp. 360, price 14s. cloth. [July 7, 1860.]

THESE Notes, the construction of which occupied the assiduous labour of above four years, are in part supplementary to those of the Ninth Edition of Dr. Bloomfield's Greek Testament, but principally additional, either entirely new, or re-written on a larger scale, embodying fresh materials from various important sources indicated in the Preface. The Author's object was to supply an acknowledged but, from circumstances, unavoidable deficiency in his larger edition of the Greek Testament, by furnishing such an adequate amount of critical commentary, distinguished from exegetical or explanatory, as might render that work as complete in the former department as it is admitted to be in the latter. With this view he has assigned to a separate volume of moderate size a carefully arranged series of, for the most part, new CRITICAL and PHILOLOGICAL ANNOTATIONS, on the same plan and on nearly the same scale as the exegetical notes which form the principal feature of his edition of the Greek Testament; in doing which, he has aimed at affording Biblical students, both lay and clerical, ample materials for critically determining the genuine text of the Greek Testament. And he is not without hope that, in his endeavours to simplify and render less precarious the criticism of the Greek New Testament, he has been enabled, by placing its text on a surer basis, to ascertain the true reading and real sense of many passages which perplexed critics and expositors. The work thus constructed embodies the results of a thorough re-examination of the grounds of the readings received into the text by one or other of the principal recent editors, accompanied by brief strictures on the merits of those readings, and a full discussion of the evidence, both external and intrinsic, adduced or alleged in support of them;—in order to furnish competent means of ascertaining where, amidst much conflicting testimony and diversity of opinion, the truth will probably be found. In short, this volume, the completion of Dr. Bloomfield's labours on the Greek Testament, may be regarded as not the least important part of them; since the results of deep research, aided by ample resources, tend to evince the general integrity and substantial trustworthiness of the received text, on which the authorised English version of the New Testament is formed.

Pontes Classici, No. I. a Stepping-Stone from the beginning of Latin Grammar to Cæsar. By the Rev. JOHN DAY COLLIS, D.D., Head Master of Bromsgrove Grammar School; late Fellow of Worcester College, Oxford. 12mo. pp. 190, price 3s. 6d. cloth. [June 2, 1860.]

THE object of the present work is to accustom boys to read and construe easy Latin authors as soon as they have commenced the first elements of grammar. In his preface the author states that after several years' experience in teaching Latin, and the use of various elementary manuals, none of which he has found wholly satisfactory, he has put together the materials of the present work in the hope that he may make the study of Latin more interesting and less irksome to young beginners. The author's objection to the ordinary delectuses is, the difficulty of awakening interest in the short sentences of which they consist; whereas boys will learn much more quickly, and remember words and phrases much better, when there is a continuous story to arouse and engage their attention. Accordingly, the body of this work consists of Fables from Phædrus, the History of Rome to the end of the Third Punic War from Jacobs's Latin Reader, and the Life of Alexander the Great,—adapted as well for construing as for retranslation. A full Translation of a few of the earlier lessons, Vocabularies to the Roman History and the Life of Alexander, Historical and Geographical Questions, a list of the Irregular Verbs of common occurrence, a brief Syntax, and an Index and a Table of Dates are appended. In the body of the work, the words are first arranged under their proper parts of speech, so that to each pupil may be assigned exactly what he ought to learn, according to his progress in Latin grammar. If retranslation is frequently used, the scholar is shown how to apply from the very first the forms and rules he learns in his grammar; instead of waiting six months or a year before he is required to analyse a sentence, or to do more than retain in his memory a series of dry and unapplied paradigms. Although at first sight too much aid in construing may appear to be given, this will be found on examination only a seeming objection; because the progressive character of the exercises is strictly sustained, and the questions become harder lesson by lesson. The author believes that any boy of ordinary capacity who has honestly worked through this book, which may be used from the first day on which he learns to read the Latin words, will have a sound practical knowledge of all the commonest, and of many of the more peculiar, forms and constructions of the Latin language, as well as an extensive copia verborum with which to begin Cæsar's Commentaries, to the study of

which work it is designed to be a stepping-stone.

This work, and *Pontes Classici, No. II. a Stepping-Stone from the beginning of Greek Grammar to Xenophon*, will, it is believed, be found useful to persons who are desirous of acquiring a knowledge of Latin and Greek late in life, or of resuming and prosecuting the study of the classics imperfectly learnt in their youth.

Ponticulus Latinus, the History of Rome to the Destruction of Carthage, arranged for translation into Latin, to accompany in use "*Pontes Classici, No. I.*" And *Ponticulus Græcus*, short Elementary Exercises from the Greek Testament, Æsop, and Xenophon, arranged for translation into Greek, to accompany in use "*Pontes Classici, No. II.*" Oblong 12mo. each pp. 24, 1s. swd. [June 30, 1860.]

THE Author has drawn up these two sets of Exercises with a view to facilitate the acquisition of writing Greek and Latin by those who have not long commenced the study of the two languages. The exercises run parallel to the lessons in *Pontes Classici*, where the Greek and Latin words will, with scarcely an exception, be found; but by a constant change of number, person, voice, and tense, by varying the construction from active to passive, by representing historical facts as speeches or letters, and the converse, by interchanges of direct and oblique narration, and by throwing words into new combinations, sufficient materials are here provided for a first year's practice in writing Greek and Latin. These short and easy narratives will, it is hoped, make the acquirement of Greek and Latin prose writing more rapid and more interesting than it usually is, when short unconnected sentences form the only materials. The exercises should be first translated *vivâ voce* into Greek or Latin to the master; and then written out and corrected. There is no reason why these Exercise-Books should not be used independently of the Author's *Pontes Classici*. The exercises, however, will be much easier to those who possess the works to which they are specially adapted, and to which they correspond, lesson for lesson.

The Handybook of the Civil Service. By EDWARD WALFORD, M.A., late Scholar of Balliol College, Oxford; Author of *Handbook of the Greek Drama*, &c. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 222, price 4s. 6d. cloth. [June 11, 1860.]

THIS work, which is intended principally for the information and guidance of aspirants to public appointments, is based on actual knowledge derived from parliamentary and official documents

and other equally reliable sources, and comprises complete lists of all the public offices, showing the age and qualifications of candidates and the persons with whom the patronage rests, the lowest salary at commencement and the highest salary to be obtained by promotion; and a selection of examination papers actually set to candidates. The introduction briefly explains the origin and progress of the examination system now applied to public appointments, and points out its advantages, as tested by actual working, both to the public and to candidates for employment in the civil service. The contents of this volume are disposed under the following general heads:—

1. *The Civil Service Commission*, its basis; 2. *Departments of the Civil Service*, I. in *England*, II. in *Scotland*, III. in *Ireland*; 3. *Limits of Age and Qualifications for Candidates*, I. *Departments of the Public Service in England*, II. in *Scotland*, III. in *Ireland*; 4. *Examination Papers*, I. Arithmetic, II. Book-keeping, III. Composition, IV. Correspondence, V. Dictation, VI. Geography, VII. Grammar, VIII. History, IX. Languages, X. Law, XI. Mathematics, XII. Natural and Physical Science, XIII. Orthography, XIV. *Précis*; 5. *Salaries of the Civil Service*, I. *England*, II. *Departments of the Public Service in Scotland*, III. *Departments of the Public Service in Ireland*; 6. List of *Examiners of the Civil Service*; 7. List of the *Heads of the Public Departments*.

The German Reading Book: consisting of German Tales, Anecdotes, Fables and Poetry, progressively arranged for Beginners; with a Complete Vocabulary at the foot of the pages, and an Appendix of German Expletives. By WOLFGANG HEINRICH JUST, German Master to the City Grammar School, and at the New College, Bristol. 12mo. pp. 182, price 3s. 6d. cloth. [Aug. 11, 1860.]

IN the preparation of this work, which is intended for the use of English Students of German, the aim of the compiler has been to interest the pupil from the outset, as well as, by graduating the difficulty of the lessons, to facilitate his mastery of the language. The volume consists of a careful selection of short interesting tales and amusing anecdotes, with a few good fables and parables interspersed. The first part contains thirty short easy pieces, composed entirely without separable compound verbs. The rules relating to this class of verbs should be learnt from the grammar before the pupil proceeds to the second part, which consists of forty pieces of an easy and elementary character, but exemplifying the resources of the German language more freely. The tales of the third part, thirty in number, are somewhat more difficult in construc-

tion, and consist chiefly of pictures of real life and passages of history. The fourth part contains twenty choice pieces of poetry adapted for those students who desire to commit poetry to memory as part of their course. With a view to present none but unexceptionable modes of composition and style, the entire selection has been made from well-known writers of admitted eminence. At the foot of each page is given a copious Glossary of words occurring in the lessons, with a view to save the trouble and hindrance of referring to a dictionary. An APPENDIX is added of Colloquial and Idiomatic Phrases, frequently met with in German writings, which do not admit of literal translation.

Précis de la Littérature Française depuis son origine jusqu'à nos jours. Compiled expressly for the use of Schools and Students graduating for the Competitive Examinations. By LÉON CONTANSEAU, Professor of the French Language and Literature in the Royal Indian Military College, Addiscombe; Author of the "Practical Dictionary of the French and English Languages," &c. 12mo. pp. 376, price 5s. cloth. [Aug. 6, 1860.]

A competent knowledge of the French language and LITERATURE having been included in the course prescribed for the Government competitive examinations, the Author has been induced to prepare this work for the use of those pupils whose studies are shaped to meet the requirements of the Oxford Middle Class system. The want of a careful abstract of French literature, planned to scale but not too full for use in English schools, no professor of French and no French teacher will dispute. Many voluminous works exist on the subject; some of great value are to be found in most English libraries; but none of these works are adapted for schools. Neither could an average pupil be expected to gather from the entire collection of these French historians and critics such an exact knowledge of the circle of French literature as would enable him to answer any question put by the examiners to test his proficiency.

To meet this want, the Author has endeavoured in the present Manual to furnish a sufficiently copious history of French literature from its origin to the middle of the nineteenth century, including succinct notices of all the eminent prose writers, dramatists, and poets of France, with general remarks on their style and choice of subjects, and particulars of their influence on their own and succeeding times, accompanied by illustrative extracts from their writings. A division is assigned to each century, from the thirteenth to A.D. 1860 of the nineteenth, and

each division is introduced by a general summary. The critical and biographical narrative of which the body of the work consists, is so arranged as to enable a student who has honestly gone through it to answer promptly any question involving a knowledge of its contents. The extracts have been chosen with an equal view to their intrinsic excellence as specimens of the respective writers, and to the use of the volume as a reading-book in classes or by self-teachers; but, in order to impart a character of freshness to the work as a collection, perhaps comparatively less known, wherever available in other respects, have been chosen in preference to specimens which have been so often reproduced as to have become hackneyed.

The summary of the rules of French versification given in the Appendix is not intended to teach the art of poetry, nor even to facilitate the composition of French verse. Its object is simply to afford such an insight into the practice of the best French poets, exemplified by the extracts contained in the text, as will enable the pupil more fully to appreciate their poetical beauties, and to recognise the delicate skill with which the difficulties of the art are avoided or overcome, as well as to answer the questions almost certain to be asked by the examiners respecting the laws of the alternation of masculine and feminine rhymes and their sequence, the prosodial rules of emphasis and cadence, the several varieties of poetical license, &c.

The typographical arrangements adopted in the Author's *Abrégé de l'Histoire de France* having been generally approved, are repeated in the present volume; all the more important words in each paragraph of the narrative, such as authors' names, dates, titles of works, &c., being uniformly printed in a prominent type, which readily catches the eye when the book is used for reference, and is found serviceable when time is an object in impressing the student's memory.

Poems. By ARCHER GURNEY. New and revised Edition. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 320, price 6s. cloth. [Aug. 13, 1860.]

THIS collection comprises "Voices of Earth," with a Prelude, "Our Hope," "After Years," and "L'Envoy;" "March and April Blossoms;" "Dream-World;" "Echoes of Maytide;" "Lyrics of Spring and Early Summer;" and "Narrative and Didactic Poems" — including a few not previously printed. In his Preface, the author states that most of these poems were written before he had entered holy orders; and adds that they are not arranged in the present volume in the order of their composition.

Exercises adapted to Charente's Course of French Studies, based on a system peculiarly calculated to promote a colloquial knowledge of the French Language, and containing:

1. Numbered QUESTIONS upon each corresponding paragraph of the Grammar.
2. PRONOUNCING VOCABULARIES, exhibiting the sounds and articulations of every French word.
3. PRACTICAL EXERCISES for translation into English, dictation, parsing, and recitation.
4. THEORETICAL EXERCISES for translation into French.
5. COLLOQUIAL EXERCISES for conversation.

By A. A. DE CHARENTE, Professor of French in the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. 12mo. pp. 508, price 10s. 6d. cloth.

[June 25, 1860.]

THE French Exercises forming the second volume of Professor Charente's Course, have been prepared with a view to carry out the system of instruction contained in the first volume, the Grammar of the Course. In point of importance, the Practical Exercises seem entitled to the first place; for, consisting entirely of French elements, they are constructed expressly to fulfil the first essential in the teaching of a foreign tongue, viz. the training of the oral faculties to a correct and ready perception of vocal combinations different from those to which they have been used. The Exercises which follow, prepared for translation into French, are called by the author Theoretical, because it is to them that the learner will have to apply for a knowledge of the French Grammar, and also for a comparative view, through the easy channel of his own tongue, of the constructions peculiar to both idioms. The Third Series of Exercises, called Colloquial, are intended to test and to apply the knowledge of the French idiom acquired through the first and second. In carrying this into practice the learner is enabled to reproduce verbally, and almost *ex tempore*, with such modifications as are required by the usages of conversation, most of the matter already twice explained and illustrated. Besides these, the volume includes a Set of numbered Questions upon each paragraph of the Grammar. Thus the whole Course of Exercises comprises four distinct subjects of study, by means of which every rule may be worked out four times in four different ways. The strictly graduated character of these Exercises, which increase in difficulty as the pupil advances in progress, their copiousness, the moral tone which pervades them, the amount of varied and useful information they convey on history, literature, philosophy, science, and the arts, are advantages which, it is believed, combine

to render the present volume superior to most books of its class for the instruction of youth.

To correspond with the GRAMMAR of Charente's *French Course*, the EXERCISES are divided into Four Parts, which may be had separately, as follows:—

- I. Pronunciation—Accidence..... 3s.
- II. French and English syntax compared ... 3s.
- ELEMENTARY French Exercises, being the above in One Volume 5s. 6d.
- III. Gallicisms and Anglicisms 3s.
- IV. Syntaxe de construction, d'accord—difficultés 3s.
- ADVANCED French Exercises, being the above in One Volume 5s. 6d.

The Fall of Man or Paradise Lost of Cædmon, translated in Verse from the Anglo-Saxon: with a new metrical arrangement of the lines of part of the original text, and an Introduction on the Versification of Cædmon. By WILLIAM H. F. BOSANQUET, Esq. Post 8vo. pp. 104, price 5s. cloth. [Aug. 27, 1860.]

CÆDMON, the Father of English Poetry, was first a herdsman, afterwards a monk of Whitby, in Yorkshire; he died A.D. 680. His poems consist of "The Fall of Man," "The Deluge," "The Deliverance of the Israelites," and a Paraphrase of other parts of the Scriptures. Hitherto Cædmon's poems have been little known except to antiquaries, the metre not having been discovered. There is only one manuscript of the poems in existence, which is now in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. It is written in continuous lines like prose. The translator discovered the metre of Cædmon's poems a few years ago, by inspecting the manuscript. It is found to be the same as Chaucer's, but not in rhyme. The translation of the first poem is given in this volume in the heroic measure, in rhyme. The first printed edition of the poems was edited by Junius, without a translation, in 1655, the year in which Milton is supposed to have made his first sketch of "Paradise Lost," and we see in Cædmon's poem the origin of Milton's work. The translation is preceded by an introduction on the versification of Cædmon, containing a Metrical Analysis of some of the lines, and in the Appendix about 300 lines of the original Anglo-Saxon text is given, divided in verses. Cædmon's poems have been called a Paraphrase of the Scriptures, but this is not the character of a large portion of the poems; they are works of the imagination, founded doubtless upon the Scriptures. The earliest poetry of the English or Anglo-Saxons is far above the poetry of any other country of Europe at the same period, and Cædmon's "Fall of Man" is the best Anglo-Saxon poem.

Enoch: A Poem, in Three Books. By ROBERT STAFFORD, M.A. Second Edition. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 104, 3s. 6d. cloth. [June 21, 1860.]

THIS poem follows the history of Enoch, as given in the Bible and the Apocryphal Book called after his name. It is divided into three books: The Man—The Saint—The Prophet. In the first, a sketch is given of the domestic life of the Sons of Seth; and Enoch is represented as assailed by doubt and perplexed by the mystery of evil, from which he is only relieved by the ministry of his wife, and the thought of the promise of God. In the second, he is sent to the city of the Sons of Cain, and lives among them, vexed, like Lot in Sodom, by their unrighteous deeds—the main features of which are presented in various scenes. Their life is displayed in strong contrast with that of the Saint, whose peace and happiness are only for a moment broken by the death of his father Jared, who delegates his mission to his son. In the third, he enters on his prophetic duties; and after an earthquake, famine, and pestilence, inflicted by God to arouse the wicked to repentance, protests against their evil ways. Then follows the account of several visions which are granted to comfort him, the materials of which are drawn from the above-named Apocryphal Book; and, finally, he disappears from the earth, and the day of his disappearance is kept as a festival by his posterity. The poem is interspersed with several hymns. Its main object, as depicted in the closing lines, is a moral one—viz. to kindle our aspirations, and to remind us that the whole of our life, like Enoch's, should be a protest against evil, and an upholding of good.

Of Heaven and its Wonders, and of Hell, from what have been heard and seen. By EMANUEL SWEDENBORG. Translated from the Original Latin, published in London in 1758. 8vo. pp. 376, price 5s. cloth. [Aug. 28, 1860.]

THIS is a new translation by the late George Harrison, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, grandson of the original translator, William Cookworthy, of Plymouth, who was acquainted with Swedenborg himself. The book begins with showing who is the God of Heaven, and what constitutes heaven and heavenly happiness. As in man, individually, the body may be divided into three, the head, the trunk, and the limbs; so in the heavens, which are considered as the universal man, there is a division into three. Again, as in the human body, the whole is kept in life and order by the heart and lungs; so the heavens are described as dis-

tinguished into two analogous kingdoms, called the celestial and the spiritual. The correspondence of heaven to the human form, and that of heavenly objects to earthly objects, are explained. Then follow various particulars of the state of the angels; their dwellings, employments, worship, conversation, &c.; their heavenly innocence and peace; their connexion with men on earth; the state of the Gentiles and others; of infants; of the rich and poor; of marriage, &c. An account follows of the state of man immediately after the death of the body, and lastly, an account of hell; showing that man makes his own hell, by wilfully cherishing hellish dispositions. Whatever may be his conviction with respect to the opinions of Swedenborg, the reader will find in this work much that is practically instructive and directly bearing on a moral and religious life in this world as the best preparation for the life to come.

The Psalms in Metre. By C. B. CAYLEY, B.A., Translator of Dante's Divine Comedy; Author of "Psyche's Interludes." Crown 8vo. pp. 300, 6s. cloth. [August 16, 1860.]

IN this version an endeavour has been made to adapt the metres to the structure of the original text, preserving the natural divisions of each psalm, and marking the parallelisms by a distinct cadence, while a more concise and severe style of diction is aimed at than that attainable where simple verses are indiscriminately expanded

into quotations. The paraphrase and conglomeration so much remarked in versions formerly adapted to the common psalm tunes are thus to a great extent avoided. The most frequent forms of verse may be exemplified by the couplets,

"He guided them with cloud by day, with light
Of fire throughout the night —"

"Give ear, who Israel feedest!

Thou Shepherd, who the sons of Joseph leadest."

But these metres admit of many simple variations and expansions, while the "Songs of Degrees," &c., receive a more odelike structure. The following for instance is a strophe of Psalm cxxxvii:—

'O Lord, our God, remember Edom's sons

In Zion's evil day;

'Down, down, yea, bring her to the ground,' said they.

Right blessed shall he be,

O dolorous daughter of the stern Chaldec,

Who dashes on the walls thy sucking ones,

Who that which thou hast wrought us, wreaks on thee."

The ordinary measures are retained in those psalms where the quantity of matter in most verses renders this convenient. A series of notes is added to the volume, analysing, where necessary, the argument of the several psalms, and explaining or discussing such deviations from the Authorised Version as it has seemed necessary to introduce. In the interpretation the author has carefully consulted the best versions and critical comments, and has made it his object to express the literal signification and primary historic import of each passage.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

MOORE'S *Lalla Rookh*, with Woodcut Illustrations. Messrs. LONGMAN and Co. have in the press a new edition of *Lalla Rookh*, an Oriental Romance, by THOMAS MOORE, with numerous illustrations from original designs by John Tenniel, engraved on wood by Dalziel Brothers.—This work, which will form a single volume in small quarto, nearly ranging in size with the edition of Lord Macaulay's "Lays of Ancient Rome," illustrated by George Scharf, will be published early in October next.

A NEW work entitled "Dædalus, or the Causes and Principles of the Excellence of Greek Sculpture," by Mr. EDWARD FALKENER, Member of the Academy of Bologna, and of the Archæological Institutes of Rome and Berlin, will be published in October, in one volume, royal 8vo. with numerous photographic, chromo-lithographic, and xylographic illustrations, and bound in embossed covers containing two medallions from the antique. At the same time will appear a new edition of the *Museum of Classical Antiquities*, containing a series of thirty-five essays on ancient art, by various writers, edited by Mr. FALKENER, and illustrated with twenty-five plates and numerous woodcuts.

A NEW poem, entitled *First and Last*, will be published in October.

THE Autobiography of Mrs. Piozzi, with a collection of her clever and interesting letters, has since her death in 1821 remained in the possession of the family of her late physician, Sir James Fallowes. These papers have now come into the hands of Messrs. Longman and Co., and will shortly be published. They consist of an autobiography of Mrs. Piozzi, whose anecdotes of Johnson's life are acknowledged to be among the most amusing and valuable records of the great lexicographer's habits and characteristics. This autobiography gives a rapid sketch of the leading incidents in her life down to the period of her settling in Bath. The MSS. then continue the account of Mrs. Piozzi's life, by means of a collection of letters written by her between 1815 and 1820, the year previous to her decease. These letters are principally addressed to Sir James Fallowes, and embrace an infinite variety of subjects, personal, literary, social, and retrospective, and form a curious picture of the life and literature of the time.

Morton's Agricultural Handbooks.

THE second of Mr. JOHN CHALMERS MORTON'S "Agricultural Handbooks," entitled *Handbook of Farm Labour; Manual Labour, Steam, Horse, and Water Power*, will be published in September. It is intended to furnish in this series a set of cheap Handbooks of the several sections of Farm Practice.

A Selection of *Political Ballads of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries*, edited and annotated by Mr. W. WALKER WILKINS, will be published in October, in 2 vols. post 8vo. The admirable use made of our satirical literature by Lord Macaulay in his *History of England* has suggested the publication of this unique collection of Political Ballads. The two volumes will comprise characteristic specimens of the ballads published originally as broadsides between the years 1641 and 1760, namely from the great Rebellion in the reign of Charles the First to the death of George the Second. Independently of their value as literary curiosities, these ballads constitute the best popular illustrations of the history of the period, inasmuch as they exhibit not only the idiosyncracies of rulers and statesmen, but also an eventful stage in the gradual development of our social and political system. In reproducing them in their present form, the Editor has aimed at supplying a work acceptable to the general reader: admitting no pieces of an objectionable nature, he has appended a brief introduction and explanatory foot notes to each ballad, as well as determining its date, and in many instances the name of its author.

Authorised English Translation.

THE *Sea and its Living Wonders* is the title of a popular work on natural history by the eminent German naturalist, Dr. GEORGE HARTWIG, — which has already reached a fourth edition. An English translation, executed under the Author's superintendence, will be published in October; embellished with wood engravings, and an entirely new series of illustrations in chromo-xylography, representing the most interesting objects described in the work, from original drawings by HENRY NOEL HUMPHREYS. This work is not, strictly speaking, a translation; it is more properly a thoroughly revised and improved English version, in fact a *fifth edition*, in which the author, by continued studies and researches on the subject, has endeavoured to keep pace with the advance of science and bring his work up to the level of the present day. The chapters, for instance, on Crustacea, Starfish, and the Geographical Distribution of Marine Animals, have been almost entirely re-written; and the chapters on Whales, Seals, Walruses, and Fishes, are enriched by many new observations and interesting particulars. The historical part of the work will also be found greatly improved. All this new matter, which enters into the structure of the work, is copyright, and cannot be introduced into any English translation of an earlier and immature edition of Dr. Hartwig's *Das Leben des Meeres*. It will thus be seen that this work will contain a great amount of new matter, by the author, which is not contained in the original work.

KNOWLEDGE for the Young.—A SECOND SERIES of the *Stepping-Stone to Knowledge*, containing upwards of Eight Hundred Questions and Answers on Miscellaneous Subjects, adapted to the capacity of Children, will be published in October, uniform in size and price with the First Series. This little work is designed to convey general information and instruction on important miscellaneous subjects connected with every-day life and conversation, not contained in the FIRST SERIES of the *Stepping-Stone to Knowledge*, and including the ARTS and SCIENCES, MANUFACTURES, TRADE, COMMERCE, FOOD, WEIGHTS and MEASURES, COINS, NAVAL and MILITARY TERMS, TITLES of RANK, OFFICE, and COURTESY, &c., &c., with which it is desirable that children and young persons should be early make acquainted. The Questions are stated in the simplest language, and are so constructed as to embody the *chief matter* of the subject, on the *exact plan of the original work*, of which it forms a continuation.

Athletic and Gymnastic Exercises is the title of a new work, now preparing for publication, by Mr. John H. Howard. This work will contain upwards of seventy illustrations on wood, including a frontispiece representing Hercules, the border being enlivened by numerous gymnasts in their various athletic feats. In the present day, when all the world like to vary their pleasures and amusements, not only for themselves but also for those placed under their care, it would appear desirable to find some such amusement as would in itself combine recreation with all the branches of education. Now the object of the Author has been to supply such a means of recreation in the form of Gymnastics or Athletic Exercises, whereby greater freedom of the limbs and body may be attained, and the strength of not only the muscles of the arms, but also those of every other part of the body may be increased. In working out his plan, the author has aimed at making the study of Gymnastics more a kind of amusement and pleasure than of work or trouble. How the ancient Greeks and Romans exercised themselves is well known from the accounts we have of their feats of strength, &c.; yet the exercises contained in the present work (most of which the Author acquired on the Continent) will prove that strength does not alone consist in the using of the arms or legs to the greatest advantage, but that exercise should be distributed in equal proportions all over the body, and that every part of the body should partake of the benefit to be derived therefrom. In the description of the Gymnasium, Apparatus, Dress, &c., the greatest care has been used to make it as explicit as possible. All the different divisions of the subject are illustrated by various diagrams, showing fully the mode of constructing them; and the language made use of in the exercises themselves cannot fail to be understood by every one into whose hands the book may fall. The whole of the illustrations have been drawn with the greatest care, whilst the body of the gymnast has been sustained in the required position, thereby facilitating the achieving of the exercises, and likewise showing the exact method of accomplishing any peculiar feat.

NEW WORK by Dr. ANGUS SMITH.—“Air and Water, as Sanitary and Industrial Agents” is the title of a new work by R. ANGUS SMITH, Ph. D., F.R.S., F.C.S., &c., nearly ready for publication. This volume will treat of air and water as sanitary and industrial agents, with information brought up to the latest period. It will treat of the impurities to which they are subjected, whether from natural causes influencing climate, or artificial causes, such as are abundant in large towns as well as in daily and domestic life. It is intended to explain, as far as possible, the nature of these impurities, and to show the method of discovering and testing as well as of avoiding them. It is expected to be found of service to the sanitary economist, for whom scientific information will be given; and to the manufacturer and householder, for whom the subject will be treated practically.

MR. G. W. SEPTIMUS PIESSE, Author of the “Art of Perfumery,” “Chymical, Natural, and Physical Magic,” and other popular scientific works, is preparing for publication a small volume to be entitled *Chymical Wonders*, and consisting of a series of brief Essays on Elementary Bodies and Imponderable Agents, written in familiar and suggestive language, with a view to prompt young persons to make science their study by interesting their curiosity in some of its wonders. The book will likewise contain a scale of the temperatures at which physical changes take place; and a description and coloured illustration of the Author’s Table Laboratory, which, on account of its compactness and economy of construction, is expected to become an indispensable adjunct to youthful searchers after the Philosopher’s Stone. A full-sized model of this laboratory will shortly be placed in the South Kensington Museum.

A new work entitled “*The Lost Tribes, and the Saxons of the East and of the West: with new views of Buddhism*,” by Dr. GEORGE MOORE, Author of “The Power of the Soul over the Body,” will be published in October, in 1 vol. 8vo. with several Illustrations.—As the title indicates, the object of this work is to prove the Hebrew origin of the Saxon races. This is attempted by tracing their earliest connexions in the East, and by reference to historical events and existing monuments. The inquiry enters on much new ground, and is believed by the Author to afford incidentally evidence of the truth of Scriptural Prophecy, as well as to throw some new light on the mystery involving the origin and early history of Buddhism;—a religion which still prevails over a great part of Asia, and, according to the estimates of some geographers, has a greater number of worshippers than any other form of faith among mankind. The past influence and probable future of the Saxon family are shown by Dr. Moore to bear more directly and more providentially on the destiny of the human race in the moral government of the world, than ethnologists and historians have hitherto admitted. The subject will extend through about a dozen chapters, each of which has a distinct bearing on the general argument, which will be conducted as far as possible in a manner to interest the general reader as well as to meet the requirements of the more instructed.

A NEW work on the Chase of the wild Red Deer in the Counties of Devon and Somerset, by CHARLES PALK COLLYNS, Esq., of Dulverton, will be published in the Autumn. It is hoped that the skilful pencil of an amateur who is familiar with this noble sport, will enhance the interest of this volume by some vivid delineations of the scenes in which he has often taken part.

A NEW sporting work is nearly ready, to be entitled “*The Dead Shot, or Sportsman’s complete Guide: A Treatise on the use of the Gun; with rudimentary and finishing Lessons in the Art of shooting Game with unerring precision, Pigeon shooting, Dog breaking, &c.*” By MARKSMAN.” This little volume aims at containing more practical information on the art of shooting than any work that can be named. The author has purposely abstained from entering into any discussion on the Game-laws, or on Gun-making, twisting, welding, and boring Gun-barrels;—subjects, he states in his introduction, which occupy more than half the pages of most works of authority and repute on shooting, but are seldom, if ever, read by any person who may consult them for information relating to the use of the gun in the field. The *Dead Shot* will, on the contrary, contain none but practical and useful advice and directions on shooting and dog-breaking, based on actual experience. It is the work of a keen professional sportsman, and is intended to teach thoroughly the art of bringing down game with the gun, to cure defects in bad shots, and to afford all aspirants to sporting honours every facility to train themselves into proficient marksmen at the least possible cost of time and trouble.

THE second volume of the Rev. THOMAS HARTWELL HORNE’s well-known *Introduction to the Critical Study and Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures* is devoted to a consideration of the text of the Old Testament, and to Scripture Interpretation; it contains also an Introduction to each separate Book of the Old Testament, with a notice of each Book of the *Apocrypha*. In the tenth edition of the entire work, published in 1856, this volume was edited, and nearly re-written, by the Rev. Dr. S. DAVIDSON. It will be remembered that on the appearance of the tenth edition, while a high tribute was paid to Dr. Davidson’s learning, some dissatisfaction was expressed on the ground that the treatment of certain parts of his subject was not in harmony with the views of inspiration adopted in the other three volumes. The publishers, therefore, made an arrangement with the Rev. JOHN AYRE, Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Roden, to re-edit this volume with the sanction and co-operation of the Author, the Rev. THOMAS HARTWELL HORNE, B.D.;—having first ascertained that Mr. Ayre’s views were in complete accordance with those of Mr. Horne. This volume is now in the press, and will soon be ready for publication. Dr. Davidson’s volume, however, is not withdrawn, but is continued on sale in order that those who approve of his views may purchase it as a portion of the new edition of Mr. Horne’s entire work.

A NEW volume of *Sermons*, chiefly on the Theory of Belief, by the Rev. J. T. BOONE, late Incumbent of St. John's, Paddington, will be published in October. This second and *posthumous* series of Mr. Boone's discourses will, it is believed, be found characterised by the depth of thought, logical grasp of argument, and brilliance of language which made their author known as an eloquent philosophical preacher and sound divine. By no preacher of the day were the prevailing forms of intellectual unbelief refuted with greater candour and acumen, and the truths of Christianity demonstrated with more consummate eloquence and force, than by Mr. Boone; and it is hoped that the selection from his sermons comprised in this forthcoming volume will adequately represent these his qualifications. In addition to those which more peculiarly illustrate the writer's special genius for speculative theology, the volume is diversified by a few sermons of a more practical kind.

THE CANADIAN RED RIVER and ASSINIBOINE and SASKATCHEWAN Exploring Expeditions. The Canadian Government having despatched, in the years 1857 and 1858, two expeditions, at a cost of £12,000, for the exploration of the southern part of Rupert's Land, or the basin of Lake Winnipeg, including the country within the limits of the new Crown Colony of Red River, as well as the region traversed by the proposed overland route from Canada to British Columbia, the narrative of those expeditions, drawn up by Mr. HENRY YOUNG HIND, M.A., F.R.G.S., Professor of Chemistry and Geology in Trinity College, Toronto, who had charge of the second expedition, is preparing for publication by Messrs. Longman and Co. The explorations have extended over a large area of country never before described; in many parts never previously visited by white men, in others only by fur-traders or their half-breed servants. The winter journey in 1858, from Fort Garry on Red River to Crow Wing on the Mississippi, was made over the snow in dog-carriages, part of the way in company with Lord Frederick Cavendish, the Hon. Evelyn Ashley, and Mr. Danby Seymour. The work will contain ample particulars of the physical geography, geology, and climate of the territory explored; and will be embellished with coloured maps, geographical and geological, and numerous other illustrations, including striking waterfalls and picturesque mountain, river, and prairie scenery; portraits from photographs of the red natives and half-breeds, several fossils new to science, &c. A professional photographer was one of the staff of the second expedition, and opportunities were embraced to secure photographs of the native races, such as Plain or Prairie Cree, Swampy Cree, Ojibways, Cree and Ojibway half-breeds, &c.; besides Indian graves and wigwams, and scenery in Lord Selkirk's settlement on the Red River of the North. — A series of thirty photographic views of the scenery, churches, and houses of the settlers at Selkirk settlement, and of Indian tents, Indian graves, and the native races, will be published simultaneously with this work by Mr. J. Hogarth, 5 Haymarket, London.

A new and greatly improved edition of "*The Artisan Club's Treatise on the Steam Engine*, in its application to Mines, Mills, Steam Navigation, and Railways," edited by JOHN BOURNE, C.E., will be published about Michaelmas. The work has been almost entirely re-written by Mr. Bourne, and comprises an account of the recent discoveries respecting the nature of heat, and particulars of the most important modern improvements in boilers and engines, including examples of the most approved forms of apparatus for superheating the steam, and of the most noted engines for working with economy of fuel. A number of new plates and woodcuts have been added and substituted; an appendix has been introduced containing a large number of useful tables, practical specifications, and other important data; and the whole information which the work contains has been brought down to the present state of engineering science, so as to afford an accurate reflex of the most advanced condition of engineering practice in this country, so far as relates to the subject of the steam engine in its various adaptations to mines and waterworks,—to mills and to locomotion,—and to the numerous miscellaneous purposes to which the steam engine is now applied.

A TREATISE ON MILLS AND MILL-WORK, by WILLIAM FAIRBAIRN, LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S., Corresponding Member of the National Institute of France, &c., is in the press. This work is intended to discuss, in a simple and intelligible manner, the principles of construction, proportion, and strength of all the machinery falling within the province of the millwright; and to illustrate the machinery so described, and the general arrangement of various descriptions of mills by examples taken from the Author's own practice. It treats, first, of the mathematical principles of mechanism in general, and the elements of which the more complex machines are composed. In the next section prime-movers are discussed, beginning with those depending on water power. The principles of hydrostatics, the collection, measurement, storage, and application of water are treated of at considerable length. The construction of the various forms of overshot, undershot, breast and Poncet water-wheels, and the methods of ventilation are described. Turbines and the simpler water-pressure engines are also treated of, and especially that introduced by Mr. James Thomson, and known as the vortex wheel. The properties of steam are then considered, and a *resumé* is given of the Author's own experiments on the density of saturated steam and the expansion of superheated steam. The various forms of steam-engines and boilers employed in mills are illustrated. In the next section transmissive machinery is treated of, including framing, shafting, couplings, gearing and the principles of the formation of the teeth of the wheels. Another section is devoted to examples of various descriptions of mills, including corn mills, cotton, flax, and woollen mills; and lastly, other miscellaneous machinery usually constructed by the millwright, including cranes and machinery for lifting, will find a place. The treatise will form two volumes in 8vo., copiously illustrated with woodcuts and steel-plates.

MR. JOHN HENRY FREESE, formerly a merchant in London and Rio de Janeiro, now Director of the Collegiate Institution at Nova Friburgo, in Brazil, and author of the "Cambist's Compendium" and other works of instruction, has prepared for the press a book which will shortly be published with the following title:—"Everybody's Book; or, Gleanings, " Serious and Entertaining, in Prose and Verse, from " the Scrap-Book of a Septuagenarian. *Part I.* Religion; Christianity; Immortality; Eternity; Death; " Life; Prayer. *Part II.* Education; Schools; School-masters. *Part III.* Woman; Love; Home; Happiness; Old Age; Poets of Persia; Duties of the " Affluent. *Part IV.* England and her Enemies; the " Two Napoleons. *Part V.* Apophthegms; Maxims; " Thoughts; Fragments; Miscellanies. *Part VI.* " United States of America; Brazil."

A new work on the Development of Christian Architecture in Italy between the Fourth and Fifteenth Centuries inclusive, by **W. SEBASTIAN OKELY, M.A.**, (F. Cam. Ph. S.) of Trinity College, Cambridge, and late Travelling Bachelor of the University, will be published in a few days. This work, which is intended for the information of general readers, is divided into three parts, treating respectively of the interiors, façades, and towers, of the Italian Churches. In each part the consecutive phases of the mechanical and decorative construction are described and illustrated in a series of sixteen Plates, and finally classified; and the agreement of this classification with the chronological order in which the different churches stand is pointed out. A separate treatise is added on Vaulting, in which almost all the varieties of Italian vaulting are passed in review, and methods of constructing some of the most ingenious and unique are stated.

"**HALF-HOUR LECTURES on the History and Practice of the Fine and Ornamental Arts**" is the title of a crown 8vo. volume by **Mr. WILLIAM B. SCOTT**, Head Master of the Government School of Art, Newcastle-on-Tyne, which will be published in the Autumn, with 51 Woodcut Illustrations. This work is in substance a series of nineteen chapters or lectures conveying a popular and rapid history of the arts, commencing with the Christian era, and pursuing the various subjects through their successive stages of development down to the present day. These lectures were originally delivered to senior students assembled in classes. When it was found that the general public took an equal interest in the course, they were revised for the press, and rendered more complete by a series of illustrations. A knowledge of the fine arts has gradually assumed importance, both as a branch of special education and as a polite accomplishment; yet there exists at present no manual of repute, text-book, or popular work of recognised authority, embracing the whole subject. Such an introductory view of the entire field of the fine and ornamental arts, especially, in their application to manufactures, and chronologically complete within certain limits, it is **Mr. SCOTT's** object in this volume to supply.

THE new edition of **MAUNDERS' Geographical Treasury**, now ready, has been carefully revised throughout, and such alterations made in its contents as were rendered necessary by the rapid advance of geographical knowledge since the date of its first appearance in 1856. This is more especially the case in regard to the political changes in Italy, the recent Arctic discoveries, and the African explorations by Burton and Speke. The changes which recent years have produced in the Colonial system of Britain—as in the case of the transfer of Indian rule consequent upon the late insurrection, the settlement of British Columbia, and the erection of Queensland into a distinct province—have been carefully noted by the author. The statistics throughout the volume, particularly the four Synoptical Tables of the four Quarters of the World, shewing the political divisions, population, &c. of each, have been carefully revised, and brought in every instance up to the latest date of information. Altogether, it is believed that the present edition of **MAUNDERS' Geographical Treasury** furnishes by far the completest epitome of the geography of the world in the present day.

THE new *Latin-English Dictionary*, by the Rev. **J. T. WHITE, M.A.** of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and the Rev. **J. E. RIDDLE, M.A.** of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, founded on the larger Dictionary of Freund, revised by himself, is advancing at press, and is expected to be ready for publication in the Autumn, in one large volume, royal 8vo. This Dictionary is not a mere revision of the American translation of the work of Freund. It is based on the larger Dictionary of Freund, revised by himself; that lexicographer having supplied towards the materials for the present book many corrections of his own Latin-German Dictionary, with various additions, which he amassed while preparing a new edition of that work. But beyond this it contains a very large amount of entirely new matter, derived from a careful use of modern criticism, and from laborious reference to the works of Latin authors in the best editions. Great pains have also been employed in making a really correct and philosophical arrangement of meanings, without reliance on any existing authority; and much labour has been bestowed upon some elements of the work which are entirely new. Especial attention has been directed to the Etymology, as affording the only true key to the real meanings of words. This branch of the work has been elaborated throughout with continual reference to the latest results obtained by writers on comparative philology. Accordingly, the book now in the press contains some thousands of words and meanings more than can be found in any Latin-English Dictionary that has yet been published,—corrections of countless errors which have been transmitted by Andrews and others down to the present day,—an etymology consistent with the views of the most eminent modern philologists,—and a construction of every article upon sound and pre-eminently useful principles, some of which have been already recognised, but imperfectly carried out, while others have been hitherto quite overlooked.

NOTES ON BOOKS

BEING AN

ANALYSIS of the WORKS published during each QUARTER

BY

MESSRS. LONGMAN AND CO.

No. XXIII.

NOVEMBER 30, 1860

VOL. II.

THE object of this publication is to enable Book-buyers readily to obtain such general information regarding the various Works published by Messrs. LONGMAN and Co., as is usually afforded by tables of contents and explanatory prefaces, or may be acquired by an inspection of the books themselves. With this view, each article is confined to an ANALYSIS OF THE CONTENTS of the work referred to: Opinions of the press and laudatory notices are not inserted.

. Copies will be sent free by post to all Secretaries, Members of Book Clubs and Reading Societies, Heads of Colleges and Schools, and Private Persons, who may send their addresses to Messrs. LONGMAN and Co., 39 Paternoster Row, London, for this purpose.

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Narrative of the Canadian Red River Exploring Expedition of 1857, and of the Assiniboine and Saskatchewan Exploring Expedition of 1858. By HENRY YOULE HIND, M.A., F.R.G.S., Professor of Chemistry and Geology in Trinity College, Toronto; in charge of the Assiniboine and Saskatchewan Expedition. Pp. 996; with 20 whole-page Chromoxylographs, 76 Woodcuts, 8 Maps topographical and geological, 4 Plans, and a Sheet of Profiles of the Country explored. 2 vols. 8vo. price 42s. cloth. [December 5, 1860.

SHORTLY before the expiration of the charter of the Hudson's Bay Company, and preceding the sitting of the Committee of the House of

Commons on the affairs of the Hudson's Bay Company's territories in British North America, the Canadian Government organised and despatched an expedition to explore the country between Lake Superior and the Red River of the North, where Lord Selkirk's Settlement, first established in 1812, had grown to a colony numbering nearly 10,000 people. In 1858 a second expedition was sent to the valley of the Saskatchewan to examine and report on the capabilities of the large area of country drained by that river, with a view to colonisation and settlement from Canada.

A descriptive narrative of these expeditions has been drawn up by Mr. Hind, who accompanied the first expedition in the capacity of geologist, and who was placed in command of the second

expedition to the valleys of the Assiniboine and Saskatchewan. In addition to a description of the geographical features of the country traversed and explored, Mr. Hind has treated on the geology, the climate, and natural resources of the southern part of Rupert's Land, or the Basin of Lake Winnipeg. The native races now occupying the country, the half-breeds of Selkirk Settlement, the Hudson's Bay Company, the results of missionary enterprise, and finally the importance of this part of British America, have all received careful study, and are described or discussed at considerable length.

The first volume contains the narrative of the Red River Expedition of 1857, and of the Assiniboine and Saskatchewan Expedition of 1858. Chapter I. relates to the uninterrupted communication existing between the ocean and Lake Superior by means of the Canadian canals. The Kaministiquia route, or the route followed by the Hudson's Bay Company as far as Rainy Lake, is described in Chapters II. and III. This route is compared with the old North-West Company's line of communication by the Pigeon River, along the boundary line between the United States and British America; and also with a route by the river Seine direct from Milles Lacs to Rainy Lake. The country which these lines of communication between Lake Superior and Rainy Lake traverse, is minutely described; and woodcuts of magnificent waterfalls, together with river, lake, and forest scenery, convey ideas of its natural features. Chapters IV. and V. relate to the beautiful and fertile valley of Rainy River, the Lake of the Woods, and the wild and majestic Winnipeg River. A description is given of a "talk" with the haughty Ojibway Indians of Rainy Lake, who arrested the progress of part of the Expedition; and woodcuts from photographs of the Ojibways of Rainy Lake, the fort of the Hudson's Bay Company, some of the cataracts on the Winnipeg, and the Mission station at Islington, accompany the text. These chapters contain also a descriptive account of the Indians inhabiting the country, and of its natural history and resources. Chapter VI. introduces the reader to Lord Selkirk's settlement on the Red River of the North, and describes the physical features of the country as far west as Prairie Portage, on the Assiniboine, and south, as far as the boundary line. Chapters VIII., IX., and X. relate to the history of the colony—the statistics of its population; the administration of justice; trade and occupations of the settlers; the Missions—Church of England, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic; the Indian Missionary village; the state of Education in the settlements; the Agricultural Industry; and the vast capabilities and resources of the country. They are illustrated by wood-

cuts, partly from photographs and partly from sketches, of Red River, the houses of the settlers, the prairie, Indian tents, the fort of the Hudson Bay Company, views of Red River from different points. Chapter XI. contains a brief sketch of the country west of Red River as far as the south branch of the Saskatchewan; and Chapter XII. concludes the narrative of the Red River Expedition of 1857, by an account of the journey to Canada, via St. Paul, in the State of Minnesota.

The narrative of the Assiniboine and Saskatchewan exploring expedition follows; Chapter XIII. describing the journey from Fort Garry, the head-quarters of the fur trade at Red River, to the boundary line on the Little Souris River, on the edge of the Great American Desert. This chapter is illustrated with views from photographs of the Assiniboine River, the Little Souris River: it is followed by an account of the journey across the treeless desert between the boundary line and Fort Ellice, the approach of hostile Indians, an attempt to steal the horses of the expedition, and the devastating hosts of grasshoppers or locusts which swept across the country. Chapter XIV. describes the journey from Fort Ellice to the Qu'appelle or Calling River Mission, in the country of the Plain Crees, and is illustrated with views from photographs of Fort Ellice and the Qu'appelle Valley. The next three chapters are devoted to a narrative of the journey, in canoe or on horseback, throughout the entire length of the Qu'appelle Valley, from the Assiniboine to the Saskatchewan: the physical features of this remarkable excavation are minutely described, as well as the extraordinary country which it intersects. Ample descriptions are given of the Plain Crees, the manner in which they impound buffaloes, of their tents, mode of life, and their war parties. At the elbow of the south branch of the Saskatchewan Mr. Hind embarked in a small birch-bark canoe he had carted across the prairies from Red River, a distance of 800 miles, and drifted down that noble river to its junction with the north branch at the Grand Forks. From the Nepoweewin Mission on the Main Saskatchewan a detachment was despatched down the Main Saskatchewan, via the West Coast of Lake Winnipeg, to Red River; a second detachment explored the country from the Grand Forks to Fort Ellice; while a third made a survey of the Valley of the Assiniboine: the three parties meeting at Red River Settlement in the middle of September, 1858.

The Second Volume contains an account of the Exploration of the South-Eastern Coast of Lake Winnipeg, the Little Saskatchewan River, Winnepegosis Lake, and Dauphin Lake: the Ascent and Character of the Riding Mountain is next described, and the country bordering the

west coast of Lake Manitobah. The narrative closes with an account of the Voyage between Manitobah House and Oak Point, thence to the Settlement.

Chap. XXVIII. refers to Indian Wealth, and minutely describes "the Buffalo, the Horse, and the Dog." The three following chapters relate exclusively to the Indians in the occupation of the country—their Customs and Superstitions—Numbers and Origin—their Title to the Hunting-Grounds they occupy—the Labours, and Results of the Labour, of Missionaries among them. Chap. XXXIII. contains a notice of the Origin and Present Condition of the Hudson's Bay Company, and is followed by a comprehensive summary of the modes of communication with the country over which they have ruled so long. The concluding chapter of this portion of the second volume describes the importance of the Valley of Lake Winnipeg to the British Crown—its probable future relation to Canada and British Columbia, and the vast natural advantages of the Basin of Lake Winnipeg for a route across the Continent.

The Geology of the Country is next discussed in five chapters, which relate respectively to the Surface Geology, the Silurian and Devonian Series, the Carboniferous and Jurassic Series, the Cretaceous and Tertiary Series. In the Geological portion of his work Mr. Hind has been assisted by E. Billings, Esq., the Palæontologist to the Geological Survey of Canada; and by F. B. Meek, Esq., a well-known State geologist in the employment of the government of the United States. Two chapters are then devoted to the Climate of the Valley of Lake Winnipeg; and the work concludes with a chapter on the Locusts and Floods of the Winnipeg Basin, followed by a copious APPENDIX.

The volumes are fully illustrated by a series of twenty whole-page chromo-xylographs and seventy-six woodcuts, representing striking waterfalls and picturesque river, mountain, and prairie scenery, portraits from photographs of the red natives and half-breeds, several fossil remains new to science, &c.; three maps, two topographical and one geological; four plans; and a sheet of profiles of different parts of the country explored. A list of the twenty subjects in chromo-xylography is subjoined:—

1. Ka-ka-beka Falls, Kaministiquia River.
2. Fall at Third Portage above Ka-ka-beka.
3. Beginning of Great Dog Portage.
4. Great Falls on Little Dog River.
5. Grand Falls of the Nameaukan River.
6. Falls on Rainy River, opposite Fort Frances.
7. Islington Mission, Winnipeg River.
8. Red River from St. Andrew's Church.
9. The Prairie, looking West.

10. Half-way Bank, Assiniboine River.

11. Confluence of the Little Souris and the Assiniboine.

12. Fishing Lakes, Qu'appelle River.

13. Valley of the Souris.

14. Plain Creees driving Buffaloes into a Pound.

15. "Wigwam," an Ojibway Half-breed.

16. "Susan," a Swampy Half-breed.

17. Fort Garry.

18. An Ojibway Squaw, with Papoose.

19. "The Fox," Chief of the Plain Creees.

20. Indian Graves.

* * A Series of Thirty Views of the Scenery, Churches, and Houses of the Settlers at Selkirk Settlement, and of Indian Tents, Indian Graves, and the Native Races, taken by the photographer who accompanied the Expedition, is published by J. Hogarth, 5, Haymarket, London, in imperial 4to. price £2. 2s.

Lyra Germanica: Hymns for Sundays and chief Festivals of the Christian Year. Translated from the German by CATHERINE WINKWORTH. New Edition, with about 225 Illustrations from Original Drawings engraved on Wood under the superintendence of JOHN LEIGHTON, F.S.A. Fcp. 4to. pp. 296, price 21s. in ornamental Gothic covers designed by the Artist; or 36s. bound in morocco antique. [Dec. 21, 1860.]

EVER since the Reformation, the German Church has been remarkable for the number and excellence of its hymns and hymn-tunes. Before that time it was not so. There was no place for congregational singing in public worship, and therefore the spiritual songs of the latter part of the middle ages assumed for the most part an artificial and unpopular form. Yet there were not wanting germs of a national Church poetry in the verses rather than hymns which were sung in German on pilgrimages and at some high festivals, many of which verses were derived from more ancient Latin hymns. Several of Luther's hymns are amplifications of verses of this class, such as the Pentacostal hymn, *Come, Holy Spirit, God and Lord*, which is founded on a German version of the *Veni Sancte Spiritus, Reple*. By adopting these verses, and retaining their well-known melodies, Luther enabled his hymns to spread rapidly among the common people. He also composed metrical versions of several of the Psalms, the *Te Deum*, the Ten Commandments, the *Nunc Dimittis*, the *Da nobis Pacem*, &c. thus enriching the people, to whom he had already given the Holy Scriptures in their own language, with a treasure of that sacred poetry which is the inheritance of every Christian Church. From the

time of Luther there has been a constant succession of hymn writers in the German Church; and a brief account of the most celebrated of them is given in the translator's preface to the present selection, which is taken from the large collection of Baron Bunsen, and comprises many of those hymns best known and loved in Germany, arranged according to the Sundays and chief Festivals of the Christian year, with a view to facilitate the use of the work in England as a manual of private devotion. In translating these hymns the original form has been retained with the exception that single rhymes are generally substituted for the double rhymes which the structure of the language renders so common in German poetry, but which becomes cloying to an English ear when constantly repeated; and that English common metre is used instead of what may be called the German common metre.

The FIRST SERIES of the *Lyra Germanica*, originally published in 1855, was favourably received by the press and the public; it has been frequently reprinted, and continues in constant demand. In the present edition the work is carefully produced as a gift-book, in accordance with the prevailing taste for illustrated literature. The designs printed in the text, about 225 in number, comprise Bible landscapes, scriptural vignettes, a few subjects of allegorical character, emblematical marginalia, and tail-pieces, all strictly in keeping with the hymns which they illustrate. Several of the vignettes illustrative of the seasons, rites, and ceremonies of the Church, and of events in the life of Our Saviour, are derived from the sources indicated in Mrs. JAMESON'S well-known work on sacred and legendary art. Great care has been taken to preserve unity of character throughout the series, as well as a German-Gothic style of treatment uniformly consonant with the hymns. These illustrations, which decorate nearly every page of the volume, are from original designs by E. ARMITAGE, J. FLAXMAN, C. KEENE, M. LAWLESS, J. LEIGHTON, and S. MARKS; and all are engraved on wood in the best manner under Mr. Leighton's superintendence by Messrs. BOLTON, COOPER, DALZIEL, DE WILDE, GREEN, HUBBALL, LEIGHTON, MURDEN, PEARSON, and SWAIN.

Political Ballads of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries. Annotated by W. WALKER WILKINS. 2 vols. post 8vo. pp. 626, price 18s. cloth. [December, 1860.]

THE admirable use made of our satirical literature by Lord Macaulay in his historical fragments and essays, has suggested the idea of collecting and publishing these curious specimens of ephemeral wit. They have been gleaned from

excessively rare (not a few believed to be *unique*) single-sheets and broadsides, old MSS., and contemporary journals, in the national and other libraries. A few have been extracted from very scarce volumes, which were published at the close of the seventeenth or early in the eighteenth century; and fewer still have been derived from more modern books, in order to give a greater completeness to the series; thus by far the larger portion will be entirely new to the generality of readers.

In his selection of the Ballads, the Editor has been guided by a desire to reproduce such only as are particularly characteristic or illustrative of the periods to which they respectively refer; and, at the same time, are not unfitted to meet the general eye. It will be seen, that there are few compositions more interesting in themselves, or that offer more valuable material to the historical inquirer, than these artless effusions: they are the rude but most expressive monuments of the great political struggles in which our jealous ancestors were engaged; and they exhibit, "in their habit as they lived," the peculiarities of person and temper, as well as expose the feelings and motives by which each was actuated in his public conduct, of the most celebrated individuals in the long historic roll of Britain.

A list of the Ballads is subjoined.

CHARLES I.

A.D.

- 1641. The Organ's Echo.
On the Army marching from London.
- 1643. When the King enjoys his own again.
- 1644. A Prognostication on Will Laud, late Archbishop of Canterbury.
- 1646. A Mad World, my Masters.
The New Litany.
- 1647. The Parliament.
The Anarchie, or the Blessed Reformation since 1640.
On his Majesty coming to Holmby.
The Members' Justification.
The Cryes of Westminster.
I Thank You Twice.
Prattle Your Pleasure (under the Rose).
The Old Protestant's Litany.
The Cities Welcome to Colonel Rich and Colonel Baxter.
- 1648. The Puritan.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

- 1649. A Coffin for King Charles, a Crown for Cromwell, and a Pit for the People.
The Dominion of the Sword.
A Salt Tear
The State's New Coin.
- 1652. Upon the General Pardon passed by the Rump.
- 1653. The House out of Doors.
The Parliament Routed.
The Sale of Rebellion's House-hold Stuff.
A Christmas Song.

1654. A Jolt on Michaelmas Day.
 1655. A Free Parliament Litany.
 1657. The Protecting Brewer.
 A Ballad.
 1659. A New Ballad to an Old Tune.
 1660. Win at First, and Lose at Last.

CHARLES II.

1660. The Noble Progress.
 A Ballad.
 The Cavalier's Complaint.
 An Echo to the Cavalier's Complaint.
 1661. A Turn-coat of the Times.
 1663. The Old Cloak.
 1666. Clarendon's House Warming.
 1674. On the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen
 presenting the King and the Duke of York
 with a Copy of their Freedom.
 1676. The History of Insipids.
 1678. The Geneva Ballad.
 Titus Telltroth.
 Information.
 1679. On the Lord Chancellor's Speech to Parliament.
 A New Satirical Bullad of the Licentiousness
 of the Times.
 Geneva and Rome ; or, the Zeal of both
 boiling over.
 1680. The Loyal Tories Delight.
 1679. The King's Vows.
 1683. The Loyal Sheriffs of London and Middlesex,
 upon their Election.
 London's Lamentation for the Loss of their
 Charter.
 Vienna's Triumph.
 Dagon's Fall.

JAMES II.

1687. A Short Litany.
 1688. The Advice.
 The Catholic Ballad.
 1687. The True Protestant Litany.
 1688. Private Occurrences.
 Lilli Burlero.
 A New Song of an Orange.

WILLIAM III.

1689. Rome in an Uproar.
 Pandora's Box.
 A Litany recommended to the Ecclesiastical
 Commissioners.
 1690. The Trimmer.
 1691. The Weasel Uncased.
 Lay by your Reason.
 1696. The Poll Act.
 1694. England's Triumph for her Conquest in
 Flanders.
 Ballad on the Capitation.
 1695. The Belgic Boar.
 1696. A new Ballad on the late horrid Conspiracy.
 A Ballad on the Taxes.

ANNE.

1707. Queen Anne, or the auld Grey Mare.
 1710. The Age of Wonders.

- A New Ballad.
 The Age of Mad Folks.
 The Westminster Combat.
 Salisbury Steeple reversed.
 1711. The Truth at last.
 The Thanksgiving.
 An excellent New Song.
 A New Song.
 On Guiscard's stabbing Robin.
 1712. Plot upon Plot.
 1712. The Soldiers' Lamentation for the Loss of their
 General.
 1713. Nothing but Truth.
 The Merchant à la Mode.
 The Raree Show.

GEORGE I.

1715. A Lamentation for the late Times.
 The Vagabond Tories.
 A New Song.
 Ormond the Bravo.
 Bishop Burnet's Descent into Hell.
 1716. The Pretender's Charge against the Tories.
 The Tories' Answer.
 The Pretender's Flight, and Sorrowful Lamen-
 tation for his late Disappointment in Scotland.
 1717. The Christening.
 1719. The Seven Wise Men of England.
 1720. A South Sea Ballad.
 The South Sea Ballad.
 1724. The Devil o'er Lincoln.

GEORGE II.

1730. The Statesman.
 1731. The Norfolk Gamester.
 An Ode for the New Year.
 1732. The Honest Jury.
 1733. Britannia Excisa : Britain Excis'd.
 The Countryman's Answer to the Ballad called
 "Britannia Excis."
 1734. The Modern Patriots.
 1736. The Tinker turned Politician ; or, Caleb's
 Metamorphosis.
 1740. Admiral Hosier's Ghost.
 1741. The late Gallant Exploits of a famous Ba-
 lancing Captain.
 Argyle's Advice to Sir Robert Walpole.
 1742. A New Court Ballad.
 Robin will be Out at Last.
 The Statesman's Fall.
 A New Ode to a great number of Great Men
 newly made.
 The Old Coachman.
 1743. Sandys and Jekyll.
 Harvey and Jekyll.
 1753. The Jews' Triumph.
 1753. The Jews Naturalised.
 1755. The Unembarrassed Countenance.
 1756. The Converts.
 The Letter of a certain Admiral.
 1757. The Secret Expedition.

Tenniel's Moore's Lalla Rookh.

Lalla Rookh: an Oriental Romance. By THOMAS MOORE. With 69 Illustrations from Original Drawings by John Tenniel, engraved on Wood by the Brothers Dalziel; and 5 Initial Pages of Persian Design by T. Sulman, jun. Fcp. 4to. pp. 406, price 21s. in ornamental covers; or 36s. bound in morocco by Hayday. [Oct. 31, 1860.]

LALLA ROOKH, first published in May 1817, was immediately successful. It ran through twenty expensive editions in little more than twenty years, and continues to this day the most universally admired of the Author's productions. An article on this poem by Lord JEFFREY in the *Edinburgh Review*, No. LVII. November 1817, confirmed the prompt verdict of the public. The following passages from this article by no means exhaust the critic's praise; but they will be read with interest, because they point out with clearness and sagacity those parts of the poem which instantly captivated, and have so long retained, the public favour.

"THE beauteous forms, the dazzling splendours, the breathing odours of the East, seem at last to have found a kindred poet in that Green Isle of the West, whose genius has long been suspected to be derived from a warmer clime, and now wantons and luxuriates in those voluptuous regions, as if it felt that it had at length regained its native element. It is amazing, indeed, how much at home Mr. Moore seems to be in India, Persia, and Arabia; and how purely and strictly Asiatic all the colouring and imagery of his book appears. He is thoroughly imbued with the character of the scenes to which he transports us; and yet the extent of his knowledge is less wonderful than the dexterity and apparent facility with which he has turned it to account, in the elucidation and embellishment of his poetry. There is not, in the volume now before us, a simile or description, a name, a trait of history, or allusion of romance which belongs to European experience, or does not indicate an entire familiarity with the life, the dead nature, and the learning of the East. Nor are these barbaric ornaments thinly scattered to make up a show. They are showered lavishly over all the work; and form, perhaps too much, the staple of the poetry — and the riches of that which is chiefly distinguished for its richness . . . There is not only a richness and brilliancy of diction and imagery spread over the whole work, that indicate the greatest activity and elegance of fancy in the author; but it is everywhere pervaded, still more strikingly, by a strain of tender and noble feeling,

"poured out with such warmth and abundance, as to steal insensibly on the heart of the reader, and gradually to overflow it with a tide of sympathetic emotion. There are passages, indeed, and these neither few nor brief, over which the very Genius of Poetry seems to have breathed his richest enchantment—where the melody of the verse and the beauty of the images conspire so harmoniously with the force and tenderness of the emotion, that the whole is blended into one deep and bright stream of sweetness and feeling, along which the spirit of the reader is borne passively away, through long reaches of delight. Mr. Moore's poetry, indeed, where his happiest vein is opened, realizes more exactly than that of any other writer, the splendid account which is given by Comus of the song of

"His mother Circe, and the Sirens three,

"Amid the flowery-kirtled Naiades.

"Who, as they sung, would take the prison'd soul,

"And lap it in Elysium.

"The volume contains four separate and distinct poems—connected, however, and held together, 'like orient pearls at random strung,' by the slender thread of a slight prose story, on which they are all suspended, and to the simple catastrophe of which they in some measure contribute. This airy and elegant legend is to the following effect. Lalla Rookh, the daughter of the great Aurengzebe, is betrothed to the young King of Bucharia; and sets forth, with a splendid train of Indian and Bucharian attendants, to meet her enamoured bridegroom in the delightful valley of Cashmere. The progress of this gorgeous cavalcade, and the beauty of the country which it traverses, are exhibited with great richness of colouring and picturesque effect. . . . To amuse the languor, or divert the impatience of the royal bride, in the noontide and night halts of her luxurious progress, a young Cashmerian poet has been sent by the gallantry of the bridegroom; and recites, on those occasions, the several poems that form the bulk of the volume. Such is the witchery of his voice and look, and such the sympathetic effect of the tender tales which he recounts, that the poor princess, as was naturally to be expected, falls desperately in love with him before the end of the journey; and by the time she enters the lovely Vale of Cashmere, and sees the glittering palaces and towers prepared for her reception, she feels that she would joyfully forego all this pomp and splendour, and fly to the deserts with her adored Feramorz. The youthful bard, however, has now disappeared from her side; and she is supported, with fainting heart and downcast eyes, into the hated presence of her tyrant! when the voice of Fera-

"morz himself bids her be of good cheer—and,
 "looking up, she sees her beloved poet himself!
 "who had assumed this gallant disguise, and won
 "her young affections, without deriving any aid
 "from his rank or her engagements. The whole
 "story is very sweetly and gaily told; and is
 "adorned with many tender as well as lively
 "passages—without reckoning among the latter
 "the occasional criticisms of the omniscient
 "Fadladeen, the magnificent and most infallible
 "Grand Chamberlain of the Harem."

In the series of vignettes which forms the feature of the present edition of *Lalla Rookh*, the artist has aimed at depicting the most striking scenes and characters of the poem, in strict keeping with the language and imagery of the poet. The general title of the volume, printed in gold and colours, is composed from several ancient Oriental MSS. preserved in the library of the East India House. The title to the *Veiled Prophet of Khorassan* is taken principally from a Persian MS. in the British Museum. In the title of *Paradise and the Peri*, the architectural details which form its basis are derived from Baghdad and other cities on the Tigris. The title of the *Fire-Worshippers* is adapted with but slight modification from the binding of a copy of *Shah Namah* in the East India House library. The title of the *Light of the Haram*, is a combination of the florid ornamentation of Oriental painted vases, and of illuminated Persian MSS.

Memoirs, Journal, and Correspondence of Thomas Moore. New Edition, edited and abridged from the First Edition by the Right Hon. Lord JOHN RUSSELL, M.P. Pp. 752; with 8 Portraits and 2 Vignettes engraved on Steel. Square crown 8vo. price 12s. 6d. cloth, gilt edges.

[Oct. 20, 1860.]

THE first edition of this work, which consisted of eight volumes, was published in four sections of two volumes each between the years 1853 and 1856. In that voluminous form, interwoven with much matter of transient interest, the work was generally admitted to comprise ample biographical particulars of the Author's habits, tastes, pursuits, and occupations; as well as an abundance of anecdotes and *bons-mots* of the eminent persons whose society he frequented; interspersed with information relating to the origin of the poetical compositions by which he made his name famous. Moore's Diary and the series of letters in which it is set, besides presenting a vivid image of the poet's own life in his own words and those of his correspondents, are known to reflect fully and faithfully the

tone of the distinguished circle into which the poet's talents won him access during the whole course of his literary career.

In the present edition for the people, which forms a single volume uniform in size and appearance with the PEOPLE'S EDITION of MOORE'S POETICAL WORKS, the whole of these materials have been carefully abridged and recast from the first edition in eight volumes, and re-arranged as nearly as possible in chronological order, without departure from the editor's original plan; and a few new and interesting letters from Lord Jeffrey, Samuel Rogers, Thomas Campbell, and the Rev. W. L. Bowles, have been inserted. The ILLUSTRATIONS comprise two portraits of Moore, with views of his birthplace, his residence at Sloperston, and his tomb; and portraits of Lord Moira, Lord John Russell, Sir John Stevenson, the Marquess of Lansdowne, Samuel Rogers, and Joseph Corry.

The Wit and Wisdom of the Rev. Sydney Smith: a selection of the most memorable passages in his Writings and Conversation.
 Crown 8vo. pp. 364, price 7s. 6d. cloth.

[Oct. 22, 1860.]

THE intention of the Editor of this volume has been to unite in a compendious form the most brilliant and instructive sentences in the writings of Sydney Smith. These extracts are purposely separated as much as possible from the context and connection in which they originally stood; and each passage is limited to the smallest compass which could convey with accuracy the detached thoughts of the writer. In this volume the gems are displayed without their setting—the pearls are unstrung. It has frequently been remarked that wit and knowledge strike more forcibly upon the mind, and cling more faithfully to the memory, when they are reduced to the form of maxims or aphorisms; and if this be true in general it is true more especially of writings like those of Sydney Smith, which were for the most part devoted to critical and polemical objects that have already lost much of their interest, by the very success of the warfare he waged against them. Posterity will find it hard to comprehend or to believe the amount of ignorance, prejudice, intolerance, and cant against which he contended, and over which he triumphed.

But even when the questions which were fought out in the earlier portion of this century, with all the fury of party strife, are forgotten, the writings of Sydney Smith will be read and cherished wherever the English tongue is spoken, for their broad and benevolent wisdom—for their exquisite flavour of expression—for their glad-some humour—for that wit which glittered like

the good sword "Joyeuse," but never turned its edge, except on the false and the vile—for admirable sense applied to the business of life—and for that enlightened Christian spirit which rose without affectation to the loftiest piety, and to the noblest lessons of duty. The most salient of these passages (though by no means all which might be selected from his works) will be found in the present volume.

In the arrangement of them under separate headings, for which the editor is responsible, the chronological order of the series has not been strictly observed, though the first portion of the collection is chiefly selected from articles contributed to the *Edinburgh Review*, the second from pamphlets, sermons, and the Lectures on Moral Philosophy, the third from the Memoirs and Correspondence. The short reference at the end of each extract denotes the source from which it is taken. But the design of the Editor has rather been to follow the course of subjects, as they arose, and to class together passages relating to the same topic, without reference to the period at which they were written. With very slight exceptions, it will be found that an entire consistency pervades the whole series, though it extends over a period of more than thirty years; and where those exceptions do occur they are attributable to changes in the state of things or in the conduct of other men, not to any modification of the fixed and steadfast principles which governed the mind and the life of Sydney Smith. Not unfrequently it will be observed, that his remarks on the tendency of events have been verified in a very remarkable manner, long after he himself had ceased to watch the courses of the world—thus his prognostications of the results of the French Revolution (p. 7), published in 1802, and of the danger of religious fears as a source of disaffection in British India (p. 70), published in 1808, have been respectively verified by the second Empire and the Indian Mutiny, just fifty years after those passages were composed.

It may be proper to remark, in conclusion, that a volume under a title similar to that which is here adopted, was published in 1856, in the United States, by Mr. Duyckink, and has had, as might be anticipated, a wide circulation in America. The proprietors of the copyrights in this country were desirous that the same facility for procuring the *Wit and Wisdom of Sydney Smith*, in a compendious form, should be offered to the British public in addition to the cheap editions of the entire collection of his writings which have already issued from the press. With this view the present selection has been made, but upon a principle differing altogether from the plan adopted by the American Editor. The volume prepared by Mr. Duyckink is in fact

an abridgment of the life and of the principal works of Sydney Smith, and an attempt has been made by long extracts to preserve their sequence and connection; in the collection here presented to the reader, on the contrary, each passage is separate, detached, and in itself complete. In this form it is believed that the fragments of Sydney Smith may rank beside the thoughts of Pascal without his mysticism, and eclipse the wit of La Rochefoucauld without his misanthropy.

The Progress of Nations; or, the Principles of National Development in their relation to Statesmanship: a Study in Analytical History. 8vo. pp. 624, price 18s. cloth.

[Dec. 5, 1860.]

HITHERTO there has been no detailed and sustained attempt to ascertain whether a science of history is possible; whether in the life of nations, as in the life of man and in all other organic nature, there are the marks of design, eternal and immutable laws which act with as rigid an exactness as the laws that regulate the material world, but are less conspicuous and easy to be understood because their number is greater and their action consequently more complicated. The present work is designed to be a first effort in that direction. The history of every nation is minutely examined for the purpose of discovering, by comparison and contrast with other histories, the laws which were in operation in that nation.

The result of the investigation is to show that there is a common nature belonging to all nations, and that if all the elements of society are present in any one nation, the full course of national development will be passed through; but that in proportion as each element of society is absent or deficient, so the national development is imperfect. Society is analysed into its elements, and the history of nations is shown to depend principally on the relative strength and vigour of these elements.

Although the work is theoretical in its nature, the author has endeavoured throughout to make it practical. The peculiarities, either for good or for evil, which every nation possesses are traced to their causes, with a view to enable statesmen in future, as far as human power extends, to produce the peculiarities which they desire.

After some introductory chapters explaining more fully the method which the work pursues, its objects, and the difficulties arising from the nature of the subject, a distinction is drawn between Human Progress and the Progress of Nations: and it is shown that the confusion

between these two different progresses has been hitherto the principal impediment to a science of history. The course of development in a nation where all the elements of society exist in perfection is then traced, by reference to the histories of all the nations of the world; and as each nation has been in some respect imperfect, it is shown how the imperfection has arisen and what were its consequences. Norway is treated of at length as an instance of a country in which national progress has not advanced beyond the first stage. Sparta is next referred to as an instance of the superposition of a conquering aristocracy over an agricultural people, and the different examples of such an arrangement in ancient and modern history are all examined and distinguished. The next stages in national progress, marked by the rise of the commons and the increase of commerce, are then investigated; and the national acme, or the central and most glorious period of a nation's existence, is then described and illustrated in very great detail. The relation of literature and the fine arts to national progress,—the reasons why certain kinds of literature and certain kinds of painting have prevailed in particular nations and not in others, and the seasons at which in national progress they have appeared and will appear,—the reason why liberty of thought, and freedom from any mental domination, is established in the acme,—the rise of a class of rich men or a plutocracy,—the effect of that class in English history particularly,—the schools of statesmen,—the causes of despotism, and the different kinds of despotism, form the subjects of several chapters. A large portion of the work is devoted to the investigation of the stationary condition which supervenes on nations at various stages of their progress, and stops or utterly annihilates all further progress. In the course of these inquiries new views are constantly given of the history of England, France, Spain, Italy, Germany, Hungary, Greece, Rome, and, in fact, of every nation of whose history there is any authentic record. A long chapter is devoted to colonies, in which an entirely new theory respecting them is propounded and illustrated with great labour. The work concludes with practical observations on the means of making each stage of progress as perfect as possible, and on the modes of producing the utmost amount of public happiness, which necessarily vary according to the stage of national progress. It is attempted to be shown how in each phase there is something of good and something of evil, and how statesmen may, if they rightly understand the common nature of nations, cherish and increase the good and repress or at least mitigate the evil; and the different views of great writers and great statesmen respecting the beau-ideal of society and of

government are brought together in striking contrast, and the conclusion drawn that we ought not to erect one absolute ideal and uncharitably censure all other forms; but that for every nation at each particular period of its existence there is one system of government most suited to its social condition, and that system, though not perhaps abstractedly the best, ought to be then established and cherished, and its capacity for good carefully studied and cultivated.

Although the subject is a severe and grave one, great pains have been taken to make the book not merely readable but entertaining to the general reader; and indeed in the gradual quasi-dramatic development of national life, as it is portrayed in these pages, there is scope for more interest and fascination than in the unsystematic accounts of the events of particular nations which constitute what is called history. The work bears something of the relation to the old style of historical writing that the "Vestiges of the Natural History of the Creation" did to the ordinary way of treating subjects of physical science, though it is hoped that the conclusions and theories of the present work are more sound than those of the "Vestiges" are ordinarily reputed to be.

The Sea and its Living Wonders. Translated from the Fourth German Edition and partly rewritten by the Author, Dr. G. HARTWIG. Pp. 444; with 303 Woodcuts and 12 Chromo-xylographic Illustrations by H. N. Humphreys. 8vo. price 18s. cloth.

[Oct. 31, 1860.]

IN this work the Author has endeavoured to present a picture of the ocean, exhibiting in their most prominent outlines the points of view which he conceived would be most interesting to the general reader. The volume is divided into three parts or books: I. the Physical Geography of the Sea; II. the Inhabitants of the Sea; III. the Progress of Maritime Discovery. In the first division Dr. Hartwig considers the SEA as the vast reservoir of waters upon whose grand physical phenomena all that lives and breathes on Earth depends for its existence. The extent and depth of the sea; its boundaries, so various in their configurations and so different in their aspect; its temperature and component parts; its colour and the beauty of the submarine landscapes as they unveil themselves through the crystal waters in which they are imbedded, form the subject of the opening chapter. The next three chapters describe, amongst other natural phenomena, the various movements of the waters; the transient motion of the waves caused by the

varying winds; the never-resting rising and sinking of the tides, clearly traceable to the influence of the Earth's satellite; and the no less remarkable oceanic-currents which traverse the wide expanse of the seas like huge rivers, and of which there is none more important to England than the Gulf Stream, whose vast influence on the climate of the British Isles is particularly pointed out. In the fifth chapter the fertilising vapours are described, rising from the bosom of the waters, and migrating through the aerial ocean, until condensed by cold they descend upon the earth and finally return to their parent sea, either in rapid streams or under the form of icebergs detached from the solitary glaciers of the polar world.

But the ocean is not merely interesting as a vast body of water subject to physical laws; it strikes the imagination not only by its magnificent proportions, but also by the exuberance of life which it contains; so that the teeming seas may be truly said to nourish even more inhabitants than the dry land. The beauty and strangeness of their forms, their admirable construction, which shows us in the meanest mollusk the same all-wise and all-powerful hand which called Man into life, and finally their utility and importance to a considerable portion of the human race, render the study of marine creatures one of the most attractive in the whole range of Natural History. They exhibit a vast and peculiar world of vegetable and animal life, essentially different from the dwellers in atmospheric air at the Earth's surface, but no less wonderfully endowed with all the necessary organs and faculties for the sphere or medium in which they are destined to exist. These **LIVING WONDERS** of the Sea form the second and most extensive division of the work, and are introduced to the reader in a series of chapters (VI. to XVII. inclusive), from the highest to the lowest grades of existence, from the unwieldy Cetaceans to the microscopic Foraminifera. Thus the Whales, Seals, Sea-Birds, Marine Reptiles, Fishes, Crustaceans, Annelides, Mollusks, Cuttle-Fish, Sea-Snails, Mussels, Echinodermata, Sea-Stars, Sea-Urchins, Sea-Cucumbers, Jelly-Fish, Polypes, Infusoria, are all viewed in succession. But as those animals are necessarily the most interesting that are most useful to man, the Whales and Seals naturally occupy a larger space than the Annelides or Jelly Fish; to the Herring is devoted a greater share of attention than to the Shark; and the common Oyster obtains more notice than the gigantic *Tridacna* of the Indian Ocean. Among the subjects that are more elaborately treated in this division of the work, may be specified sea-fowl catching in St. Kilda, and the no less perilous gathering of edible bird's-nests on the coast of Java; the Guano of the Chincha Islands;

the pearl fishery of Ceylon; the trepang fishery on the coast of North Australia and at the Feejee Islands; the coral-reefs and islands of coral formation in the Pacific Ocean—gigantic structures of pigmy architects;—the conflicts of turtles and wild dogs on the southern coast of Java, &c.

In the eighteenth chapter, which is assigned to Sea Plants, particular attention has been paid to the great Sargasso Sea of the Atlantic Ocean, and to the mighty submarine vegetation near *Tierra del Fuego*; while those species of fuci have been singled out for closer observation which are of the greatest utility to man.

In the nineteenth chapter, the Geographical Distribution of Marine Life, the highly important branch of the natural history of the seas so ably inaugurated by the late Professor E. Forbes, is fully and popularly treated, with particular reference to the various zones of sea-animals and plants on the British coasts. The gradual transformations which in the course of time have taken place in the bosom of the waters, a subject too interesting to the philosophic reader to be passed over, are likewise described in this chapter.

The following chapter (XX.), devoted to the wonderful phenomenon of the Phosphorescence of the Sea, marks the actual state of our knowledge on this interesting subject.

If the survey of the various forms of life with which the world is actually peopled, tends to show the wondrous harmony pervading the whole chain, the view of the Primitive Ocean, developed by the author in his twenty-first chapter, is equally convincing that from the beginning all the past epochs of our planet have been linked together by a plan of consummate beauty.

The curious and important question, how did Man gradually become acquainted with the size and the boundaries of ocean? is next proposed, and its descriptive solution, in five chapters, forms the subject of the third division of Dr. Hartwig's work. The author shows the horizon gradually growing wider and wider from the time of the Phœnicians to the last discoveries in the Arctic Ocean. Diaz and Columbus, Magellan and Cook, are described accomplishing the work of exploration, as, undaunted by storms, and still greater obstacles arising from imperfect navigation and the infancy of geographical knowledge, they steer through the unknown ocean and enlarge its expanse. The misfortunes of Hudson and Barentz, of La Peyrouse and Balboa, claim the reader's sympathy; and the noble seamen whom the present generation has seen hurrying to the inhospitable north to solve the mystery of Franklin's fate impart the cheering conviction that the age of heroism is not yet past, and that should danger menace our shores, hearts as true and stout

as the world has ever seen will not be wanting to defend them.

It is proper to add that *The Sea and its Living Wonders* is not strictly speaking a translation of the author's *Das Leben des Meeres*; but more properly a thoroughly revised and improved English version; in fact, a new and Fifth Edition, in which the author by continued studies and researches on the subject has endeavoured to keep pace with the progress of knowledge, and place his work on a level with the advanced science of the present day. The volume, it should also be mentioned, is fully illustrated with—I. a series of 303 WOOD ENGRAVINGS, representing the most interesting objects described in the course of the work; II. a coloured physical MAP of the World, showing the natural features of the land, the direction of the ocean currents, the cotidal lines, the distribution of coral reefs, &c. &c.; and III. a set of twelve full-page CHROMO-XYLOGRAPHIC ILLUSTRATIONS, prepared expressly for this edition, from original designs by Mr. H. N. HUMPHREYS, as follows:—

1. Group of Soland Geese.
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5. Nelson pursuing a Polar Bear.
6. Group of Penguins.
7. Turtle-catching in St. Thomas.
8. Group of Ocean Fish.
9. Crabs and Lobsters.
10. Ocean Shells.
11. Group of Sea Anemones, Star-Fish, Sea-Weeds, &c.
12. A Russian Official, attended by a Soldier, collecting *Algae* on the shores of the North Pacific Ocean.

Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines: Containing a clear Exposition of their Principles and Practice. Fifth Edition, chiefly re-written and greatly enlarged; illustrated with nearly 2,000 Engravings on Wood. Edited by ROBERT HUNT, F.R.S. F.S.S. Keeper of Mining Records, &c.; assisted by numerous Contributors eminent in Science and familiar with Manufactures. 3 vols. 8vo. pp. 2,746, price £4 cloth; or £4. 14s. 6d. half-bound in Russia. To be had also in 15 Parts, price 5s. each.

[Nov. 10, 1860.]

DR. ANDREW URE'S DICTIONARY OF ARTS, MANUFACTURES, and MINES, has, during many years, occupied a very important position in, what may be termed, the

Commercial Literature of England. The present edition, although it is based on, bears the name of, and is in style and intention similar to Dr. Ure's well-known work, must be regarded, from the extent of original matter which has been introduced, rather as a new work than as a new edition.

A careful examination of this work, after the death of Dr. Ure, proved that the shackles of age had, to some extent, prevented his embracing all those applications of science which have been made with most rapid strides within the last few years. Consequently, the publishers resolved to spare nothing which should contribute towards maintaining the practical usefulness of his Dictionary, committed the editorship to the care of Mr. Robert Hunt, with the understanding that competent writers should be engaged, to furnish articles on those special industries which they have made the subject of their particular study.

A list of the principal contributors is here subjoined:—

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| G. Ansell, Esq., Royal Mint. | R. Herring, Esq., Author of <i>History of Paper Manufacture</i> . |
| H. K. Bamber, Esq., F.C.S., &c. | James Higgins, Esq., Calico Printer, &c., Manchester. |
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| F. W. Fairholt, Esq., F.R.A.S., Author of <i>Costume in England, Dictionary of Terms in Art, &c.</i> | (The late) Herbert Mackworth, Esq., C.E., F.G.S., one of H.M. Inspectors of Coal Mines. |
| E. Frankland, Esq., Ph.D., F.R.S., and C.S., Professor of Chemistry at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and Lecturer on Chemistry at the Royal Indian Military College, Addiscombe. | Henry Marles, Esq., L.R.C.P., Author of <i>English Grammar, Currying and Leather</i> . |
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- Ebenezer Rogers, C.E., F.G.S., late President of the South Wales Institute of Engineers.
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- C. Greville Williams, Esq., Author of *A Handbook of Chemical Manipulation*, &c.
- (The late) Henry M. Witt, Esq., F.C.S., Assistant Chemist, Government School of Mines.
- With special assistance and information from the late Sir Wm. Reid, C.B., Governor of Malta; Sir Wm. Armstrong, C.E., &c.; Robert Mallet, Esq., C.E., F.R.S., &c.; Captain Drayson, Royal Artillery; George W. Lenox, Esq.; and many others.

From an examination of this list it will be seen, that in many instances the highest authorities—men whose original investigations have contributed to support the dignity of British science—have written articles for the present Edition. Indeed, it has been the Editor's earnest endeavour to obtain, upon every branch in each of the three divisions of this Dictionary, the most efficient aid, and to gather information upon every subject,

from the most reliable sources. It seems proper to add a few words on the plan of the present work. As in the former editions the mere handicrafts were not included, so in this, they have, unless where they possess more than ordinary interest, been omitted, as it was not possible without greatly extending the work to comprehend them. The objects which have been steadily kept in view are the following:—To furnish a work of reference on all points connected with the subjects included in its design, which should be of the most reliable character. To give to the scientific student and the public the most exact details of those manufactures which involve the application of the discoveries of either physics or chemistry. To include so much of science as may render the philosophy of manufacture at once intelligible, and enable the technical man to appreciate the value of abstruse research. To include such commercial information as may guide the manufacturer, and fairly represent the history and the value of such Foreign and Colonial productions as are imported in the raw condition. To present to the public, without much elaboration, a sufficiently copious description of the Arts we cultivate, of the Manufactures for which we are distinguished, and of those Mining and metallurgical operations which are so pre-eminently of native growth; including at the same time a sufficiently detailed account of the industries of other states. The greatest care has been taken to render all the cross-references as complete as possible, without putting the reader to the vexatious process of hunting to and fro amongst the pages, for the information for which he seeks. It is hoped that the Dictionary will be found to answer the great end of such a work, and that the facts in which it deals may be found with facility. For all those articles which have not initial letters indicating the author's names, the Editor is responsible. Of these, a few have been reprinted without much alteration from the former edition; but by far the larger number have been re-written by Mr. Hunt, after having obtained the fullest information from the best authorities.

"I commenced the New Edition of *Ure's Dictionary*," adds the Editor in his Preface, "with an earnest determination to render the work as complete and as correct as it was possible for me to make it. I soon became conscious of my imperfect knowledge of many subjects embraced within the scheme,—and even after having laboured to acquire that knowledge from books, I often found there was still a want. In my necessities I have asked the aid of the manufacturer, and the advice of the man of science—and never having been refused the information solicited, I am led to hope that those who may

"possess these volumes will find in them more practical knowledge than exists in any work of a similar character. For this they are indebted to the liberal feeling which marks the great manufacturers of England, and distinguishes her men of science. With these remarks my labours are committed to the public—trusting that their verdict will be, that I have used my abilities and my industry so as to produce a Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines, which will be found practically useful to all who are engaged in these special divisions of human industry, and prove valuable as a book of reference to every inquirer."

The Laboratory of Chemical Wonders: a Scientific Mélange intended for the Instruction and Entertainment of Young People. By G. W. SEPTIMUS PIESSE, Author of "Chemical, Natural, and Physical Magic," "The Art of Perfumery," &c. Pp. 272; with a Thermometric Scale of Temperatures, and Frontispiece. Crown 8vo. price 5s. 6d. cloth. [Nov. 29, 1860.]

THE contents of this work comprise one hundred and thirty brief essays on elementary bodies and imponderable agents; a peep into a coal mine; a trip into a gunpowder mill; a Londoner's walk; and an allegory on contentment. The essays result from the discursive but always scientific questions that have been put to the Author in his Laboratory, a place which has become to his junior friends and their acquaintances a sort of Free Institution—a lounge where young people come, as they do to the village forge, to while away a leisure hour, to chat, and see the "sparks fly." The various subjects that have been discussed there are introduced and explained in this book in familiar and inductive language, with a view to prompt young persons to make science their study, by interesting their curiosity in some of its wonders. The Author believes that where the pursuits of youth are of such a character as to leave them little or no opportunity of acquiring scientific knowledge, young persons so situated may find in the pages of this work just as much science as is necessary to make them familiar with the materials of the globe they inhabit.

An interesting feature of the book will be found in an extended SCALE of TEMPERATURES at which physical changes take place, adapted to Fahrenheit's thermometer, from "the greatest cold observed by Faraday," to the calculated heat of the undercrust of the earth, at which "all rocks and metals are fluid." The Author adopts Fahrenheit's scale, because it is the one employed in England, though individually he would rather

teach by the centigrade scale of Celsius; which, however, must be regarded as inadmissible for ordinary purposes until the English government adopts the centem system generally to money, weights, and measures. The volume likewise contains a description and coloured illustration of the Author's TABLE LABORATORY, which, on account of its compactness and economy of construction, he expects will become very serviceable to youthful searchers after the philosopher's stone, and to amateur chemists having but little space for the prosecution of their studies.

Second Series of Useful Information for Engineers. By WILLIAM FAIRBAIRN, LL.D. F.R.S., Corresponding Member of the National Institute of France, Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, Member of the Royal Academy of Turin, &c. Pp. 348; with 4 Plates and 72 Woodcuts. Crown 8vo. price 10s. 6d. cloth. [Nov. 3, 1860.]

THE great success which has attended the issue of Mr. FAIRBAIRN'S FIRST SERIES of Lectures, under the title of *Useful Information for Engineers*, has induced the Author to prepare for publication the present volume, in which will be found various original papers not before printed, or not easily accessible to ordinary readers. The contents are as follows:—

1. Researches on the Resistance of Cylindrical Wrought Iron Vessels to Collapse.
2. Researches on the Resistance of Glass Globes and Cylinders to Collapse from External Pressure; and on the Tensile and Compressive Strength of various kinds of Glass.
3. Researches on the Tensile Strength of Wrought Iron at various Temperatures.
4. On the Comparative Value of various kinds of Stone, as exhibited by their Powers of resisting Compression.
5. On Popular Education.
6. On the Machinery employed in Agriculture.
7. On the Rise of Civil and Mechanical Engineering, and its Progress to the Present Century.
8. On the Progress of Civil and Mechanical Engineering during the Present Century.
9. On the Construction of Iron Ships.
10. On the Construction of Iron Vessels exceeding Three Hundred Feet in length.
11. On Wrought Iron Tubular Cranes.
12. On the Properties of Steam, its Management and Application.

Appendices:—

1. On the Resistance of Basalt to Crushing.
 2. Mr. Grantham's Views on the Strength of Iron Ships.
 3. Letters to "The Times" on Iron Ship Building.
- In the papers on the Collapse of Tubes will be found not only the first investigation of the con-

ditions of rupture in vessels exposed to uniform external pressure, but also an entirely new law of resistance, fully determined by direct experiments. The results recorded in these papers bear directly on the daily practice of the Engineer. In the paper on the Resistance of Glass Globes and Cylinders to Collapse from External Pressure, and on the Tensile and Compressive Strength of various kinds of Glass, the Author has sought to confirm his previous experiments on wrought iron tubes, by experiments on a perfectly homogeneous material. At the same time, as the mechanical properties of glass have been hitherto little known, the paper has been rendered more complete by experiments on its tensile and compressive strength, which it is hoped may prove valuable to those who are engaged in scientific investigations. On the influence of temperature on the cohesive strength of wrought iron, the Author made, some time ago, the experiments recorded in the succeeding paper. These extend from below zero to a dull red heat, and will, he trusts, be found of value in showing the conditions in which the material can be trusted when exposed to increased or diminished temperatures. The paper on the Compressive Strength of Brick and Stone is intended for the guidance of the Engineer and Architect; and its data may safely be relied upon in calculating the strength of piers, walls, and other structures where these materials are employed. In the Lecture on the Machinery employed in Agriculture, the Author has endeavoured to point out the defects of our present improved and improving system, and to propose remedies for them. He has especially urged upon the farmer the value and necessity of machine culture, in order to increase the productiveness of the soil, and to secure the crops with greater certainty and despatch. He directs attention to the state of the land, and the improvements required before machine culture can be efficiently employed; and he concludes with expressing his belief that the English agriculturist might be very much benefited by availing himself of the appliances which the present advanced state of mechanical science has placed at his disposal. The Lectures on the Rise and Progress of Civil and Mechanical Engineering are historical and descriptive; and the Author having been personally concerned in the promotion of some of the works described, is perhaps the better able to supply the material and fill up the gap between the present and that period which belongs to the past history of engineering art. Impressed with the conviction that the frequent lamentable catastrophes traceable to the construction of Iron Ships on erroneous principles, may be in some cases averted, the Author was induced to venture on the inquiry, of which

the results are embodied in his paper on this subject; and finding that a want of foresight in the builder, or a want of knowledge of the conditions of rupture of iron vessels on the present principle of construction, appeared to exist, he lost no time in applying the results of his experiments on girders to this case, and submitted his conclusions to the shipowners of Liverpool and the members of the Polytechnic Institute of that town. The same paper was subsequently read before the Institute of Naval Architects in London, and forms the fifth lecture of the present volume. In the Sixth Lecture the Author has applied the same principles to vessels of still larger size, where a modified form of construction appears necessary. It was the Author's original intention to resume in this series an inquiry into the properties of steam. This experimental investigation has occupied his attention, along with that of his friend and colleague Mr. Thomas Tata, for the last three years; but although they have arrived at important results in regard to density and expansion, up to 60 lbs. pressure per square inch, they are short of data for extending them to higher pressures and a greater degree of superheating, and the experiments, although in progress, are not yet in a condition suitable for publication. A *résumé* of the results already obtained will, however, be found embodied in Lecture VIII., extracted from their joint paper in course of publication by the Royal Society. Amongst other constructions of a useful and practical character, the Author has introduced a description of the tubular cranes, so admirably adapted for lifting heavy goods, and swinging them round over a circle of large radius.

Supplement to the Edition of Mr. M'Culloch's Commercial Dictionary published in 1859: Comprising the late Treaty of Commerce with France; the New Tariff for the United Kingdom; the New Indian Tariff; and a variety of Miscellaneous Information in regard to Commercial Subjects. 8vo. pp. 44, price 2s. 6d. sewed. [Sept. 5, 1860.]

THOUGH an edition of Mr. M'Culloch's well-known *Dictionary of Commerce and Commercial Navigation* was published only last year, so many and such important changes have taken place in the interval in our customs duties and other collateral matters, that the publication of a Supplement became indispensable. The changes referred to were mostly occasioned by the recent Treaty of Commerce with France, and the financial measures of the late session. In a prefatory notice to this Supplement Mr. M'Culloch observes that it is at present too early to form a fair esti-

mate of the future practical influence of these changes. But he expresses his belief that the facilities given to trade have been purchased by a more than corresponding sacrifice of other great national interests. The text of the treaty is given entire, with a brief statement of the grounds on which the author has formed his opinion of it and other measures. Besides the changes effected by legislative measures in Great Britain and in India, others have been occasioned by the progress of events, and by the legislation of foreign countries; and of these the author notices such as he believes most likely to inform and interest his readers. The Contents of the Supplement are as follows:—

Amsterdam ; Brandy, Geneva, &c. ; Cheese ; Chi-cory ; Coal ; Commercial Treaty with France ; Customs Duties ; Navigation of Danube ; Delivery Order ; Dock Warrant ; Eggs ; Exports from the United Kingdom in 1859 ; Commerce of France ; Currency of India ; Customs Duties in India ; Revenue &c. of India ; Licences ; Export of Hemp from Manilla ; Shipment of Sugar from Mauritius ; Oranges and Lemons ; Paper Duty ; Customs Duty on Paper ; Trade of the principal Ports of the United Kingdom ; Precious Metals ; Linen and Cotton Rags ; Foreign Merchants in Russia ; Salmon ; Trade of San Francisco ; Shang-Hae ; Merchant Shipping ; Spirits ; Stamps ; Sugar ; Syra ; Tallow ; Tariff ; Tea ; Timber ; Foreign Commerce of the United States ; Trade and Navigation, &c. of the principal Cities in the United States ; Reduction of the Wine Duties.

The Edition of the *Dictionary* published in 1859 may also be had, with the new Supplement as above included, in cloth, price 50s. ; or half bound in russia, 55s.

Museum of Classical Antiquities: A Series of Essays on Ancient Art, by various Writers. Edited by EDWARD FALKENER, Member of the Academy of Bologna, and of the Archæological Institutes of Rome and Berlin. Illustrated with 25 Plates and numerous Woodcuts. *New Edition*, Two Volumes in One. Imperial 8vo. pp. 898, price 42s. cloth, gilt edges. [Oct. 26, 1860.

It is a remarkable fact, and one not speaking well for the classical taste of this country, that several attempts have been made in vain to establish a journal for the investigation of classical antiquities. While the *Annali* and *Bulletino* of Rome, Gerhard's *Archæologische Zeitung* of Berlin, the *Rheinisches Museum für Philologie* u. s. w., Schneidewin's *Philologus*, oder *Zeitschrift für das Klassische Alterthum*, and other publications on the continent, form important serials, and have been established for many years, the Museum

Criticum, the Philological Museum, the Classical Journal, the Classical Museum, like the Museum of Classical Antiquities, have been commenced, one after the other, each suddenly disappearing, as if to make way for its successor. Perhaps the reason of this was, not merely that the whole onus of providing, editing, and defraying the expenditure, fell on the same individual, but, owing to the vast annual production of literary works in this country, the general reader has no time to devote to works of class character, so that works addressing themselves only to the learned, and full of abstruse or technical details, would be confined to such classes. In starting the Museum of Classical Antiquities, therefore, Mr. Falkener, in order to remedy this evil, endeavoured to select only such subjects, the examination of which, illustrated by well-executed drawings, could not, he thought, fail to create interest in the public mind. The CONTENTS are as follows:—

1. On the Advantage of the Study of Antiquity, and on Excellence in Art—EDWARD FALKENER.
2. On the Rapid Destruction of Ancient Monuments. Fra GIOVANNI GIOCONDO.
3. On the Polychromy of Greek Architecture—J. J. HITTORF.
4. Description of one of the City Gates at Pæstum—Prof. T. L. DONALDSON.
5. On an Important Monument recently discovered in Lycia—Prof. SCHÖNBORN.
6. On the Paintings by Polygnotus in the Lesche at Delphi—W. WATKISS LLOYD.
7. On the Plan and Disposition of the Greek Lesche. EDWARD FALKENER.
8. On a proto-Doric Egyptian Column at Thebes—EDWARD FALKENER.
9. Discoveries at Nimrod—THOMAS N. LYNCH.
10. On the Paintings by Polygnotus in the Lesche of Delphi—W. WATKISS LLOYD.
11. On the Sculptures of the Ionic Monument at Xanthus—BENJAMIN GIBSON.
12. On the Mausoleum, or Sepulchre of Mausolus at Harlicarnassus—EDWARD FALKENER.
13. Description of an ancient Statue of Minerva at Athens—GEORGE SCHARF, Jun.
14. Remarks on the Collections of Ancient Art in the Museums of Italy, the Glyptothek at Munich, and the British Museum—CHARLES NEWTON.
15. On the Study of Polychromy and its Revival—GOTTFRIED SEMPER.
16. On the Polychromy of Sculpture, with Remarks by Prof. Müller—GEORGE SCHARF.
17. On the Ionic Heroum at Xanthus now in the British Museum—EDWARD FALKENER.
18. A General Statement of the Excavations of Ancient Monuments in the Kingdom of Naples, from 1830 to 1849. By the Director General—CARLO BONUCCI.
19. On the Building Act of the Emperor Zeno, and the other Building Laws of the Roman Empire. W. R. HAMILTON.

20. On the Lost Group of the Eastern Pediment of the Parthenon—EDWARD FALKENER.
21. On the Progress and Decay of Art; and on the Arrangement of the National Museum—FRANCIS PULSZKY.
22. On Recent Discoveries at Rome.—BENJAMIN GIBSON.
23. On Excavations by Captain Caviglia, behind and in the Neighbourhood of the Great Sphinx. SAMUEL BIRCH.
24. Report on a House at Pompeii, excavated under Personal Superintendence—EDWARD FALKENER.
25. On the Lydian Double Pipe (Tibiae Pares) at Pompeii—JAMES A. DAVIES.
26. On the Ancient City and Port of Seleucia Pieria—W. HOLT YATES, M.D.
27. On the Throne of Amyclæan Apollo—W. WATKISS LLOYD.
28. On the Cragus, Anticragus, and Massicytus Mountains of Asia Minor—Prof. SCHÖNBORN.
29. On the Theatres of Vicenza and Verona—EDWARD FALKENER.
30. Observations on the Theatre of Verona—CONTE ORTI MANARA.
31. Notes upon Obelisks—SAMUEL BIRCH.
32. On the Theatre, Odeum, and other Monuments of Agræ in Sicily—JOHN HOGG.
33. On the Antiquities of Candia—EDWARD FALKENER.
34. On the alleged Site of the Holy Sepulchre—EDWARD FALKENER.
35. On the True Site of Calvary—EDWARD FALKENER.

Dædalus; or, the Causes and Principles of the Excellence of Greek Sculpture. By EDWARD FALKENER, Member of the Academy of Bologna, and of the Archæological Institutes of Rome and Berlin. Pp. 346; with 15 Photographic, Chromolithographic, and Xylographic Illustrations. Royal 8vo. in covers containing Two Medallions from the Antique, and with gilt edges, price 42s.

[Oct. 26, 1860.]

IN the preface to this work Mr. Falkener justifies the title of his Essay by showing how the invention and perfection of Sculpture were attributed to Dædalus, whose name thenceforward stood for everything relating to his art. He then interprets the well-known fable of Dædalus and Icarus, by supposing that while Dædalus is the experienced practitioner, Icarus represents the student in art. In an ancient gem, selected for the first cover of the book, Dædalus is represented making wings for his son, or in other words telling him that it is impossible to succeed in art without genius. In another, forming the second cover, Dædalus is seen praying his son not to fly too high, lest the sun should melt the wax with which his wings are fastened, nor to fly too low,

lest he should dip them in the briny wave; or in other words, neither to launch out into extravagances, nor to descend into a low mean style. These two maxims Mr. Falkener regards as the fundamental rules of art.

In the Introduction which follows, Mr. Falkener writes an apology for the Frontispiece of his book, which represents the interior of the Parthenon, as restored by him, and which he has represented as having a curved ceiling, contrary to the established opinion of all architects and scholars. Mr. Falkener supports his theory by the impossibility of supposing a flat ceiling to a temple, which to its under side of roof was only fifty-five feet in height, and which had to contain a statue thirty-nine feet high, standing upon a pedestal which, as it contained sculpture, could not have been less than ten feet more. He also endeavours to prove it by passages from ancient authors, and from coins. In an *Appendix* at the end of the work, the author follows up his argument by showing the high antiquity and constant practice of the arch in Egypt; and he brings forward correspondence on the same subject, from Mr. Layard, proving a like antiquity of the arch in Assyria, and from Professor Gerhard, M. Hitdorff, Colonel Leake, Professor Cockerell, Professor Donaldson, and others.

The body of the work is divided under two heads: Ancient Art and Modern Art. In the former the causes and principles of its success are shown, the chapters being, 1. Use of Art; 2. Causes of Success; 3. The Beautiful; 4. The Ideal; 5. Individuality; 6. Colossal Sculpture; 7. Chryselephantine Sculpture and Iconic-Polychromy; 8. Perspective. In these chapters the author endeavours to show that art can only be brought to perfection by enthusiastic devotion, and that the essential character of Greek art was beauty, that this beauty to be perfect must be idealised, but in doing so attention must always be directed to the individual characteristics. He shows how that colossal sculpture must not only be of large dimensions, but grand in character. The chryselephantine sculpture he vindicates from the hypercriticisms of modern writers; while he establishes at considerable length the polychromy of ancient sculpture, by reference to the writings and monuments of the ancients, some of which he brings forward as illustrations. At the same time, while he asserts the constant practice of iconic-polychromy, he is entirely opposed to the theories of those who believe that statues were coloured to the life, and he contends that colour, however vivid in accessories, when applied to the flesh was so delicate, that while felt it could not be observed; that like a lady's rouge, while intended to produce an effect, it was cautiously guarded from detection. In his chapter on Perspective he en-

deavours to show that the ancients constantly represented objects not as they are, but as they wished them to appear.

The division of Modern Art is subdivided in nine chapters, as follows:—1. Decline of Art; 2. Individuality; 3. Costume; 4. Decorum; 5. Colossal Sculpture; 6. Perspective; 7. Bas-relief and Pedimental Sculpture; 8. The Ideal; 9. Conclusion. In each case the author endeavours to prove that the moderns have invariably failed when they have departed from the rules and principles of ancient art. Too great importance is generally given to the individual characteristics, and not sufficient to the ideal, both as regards the individual likeness and costume. An example is then given of the bad effects consequent upon the neglect of decorum. He shows that the colossal sculpture of the moderns, where unnecessary, produces confusion, and where its principles are misunderstood, the increase of size adds nothing to real grandeur. Through inattention to the laws of perspective, he shows that many modern works, though really good, appear distorted. The ancient system of bas-relief is shown to be essentially glyptic, while modern bas-relief is merely graphic; and in pedimental sculpture he points out how in one modern instance the artist has failed in consequence of his studiously labouring to avoid what the Greeks seized as an element of beauty. In conclusion, the author endeavours to justify himself from the charge of favouritism to ancient art, or of unfairness to modern art, showing that he could scarcely prove the superiority of the one without pointing out the inferiority of the other; but in closing his essay he pays a willing tribute to the progress of modern art.

In the Appendix an eloquent appeal in favour of ancient polychromy is produced from the pen of M. Beulé, and the author in another section defends ancient art from the attacks of a celebrated modern writer. The volume concludes with a copious list of writers upon sculpture.

Development of Christian Architecture in Italy. By W. SEBASTIAN OKELY, M.A., F. Camb. Ph.S., of Trinity College, Cambridge; late Travelling Bachelor of the University. Pp. 240; with 16 Plates. Royal 8vo. price 14s. cloth. [Sept. 29, 1860.]

THIS volume, which is intended for the information of general readers, is divided into three parts, treating respectively of the Interiors, Façades, and Towers, of the Italian Churches. In each part the consecutive phases of their mechanical and decorative construction are precisely defined and classified according to a general

principle. The agreement of this classification with the chronological order in which the different churches stand is then shown. It is believed that a perusal of this work will enable any person who has a general knowledge of architecture, to appreciate accurately the several varieties of ecclesiastical architecture exemplified in existing works in Italy, to estimate their positions relatively to each other in respect of age, and also their points of similarity and dissimilarity. In addition to this, the origin of the particular architectural forms displayed in these edifices is traced back to the earliest times by a process tending to show that all the local styles, in the various aspects assumed by them during different periods, are simply developments of the early Basilican architecture, which was founded on that of the classical Basilicas. With a view to assist the reader in his conception of these successive aspects, the principal of them are illustrated in a series of drawings which fill thirteen plates. A separate treatise on Vaulting is added, in which almost all the varieties of Italian vaulting are described by the aid of a system of notation to which three additional plates are devoted. Also, some of the most unique and ingenious of the methods of vaulting are separately examined as to the forms of their surfaces, and the necessary formulæ are given for their construction.

My Life, and What shall I do with it? A Question for Young Gentlewomen. By an OLD MAID. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 364, price 6s. cloth. [Oct. 27, 1860.]

THE object of this work, which is strictly practical, is to point out to young women who, having finished their education, find their time much unoccupied at home, a way to the work proposed for them by Mrs. JAMESON, in her two lectures entitled *Sisters of Charity* and the *Communion of Labour*, and to which they have been invited by the Authors of *Practical Lectures to Ladies*. The first division of the volume, headed "The Workers and their Work," reviews the preparation for the business of life which usually forms part of the education of English girls of the upper and middle classes, their mental capacity on attaining woman's estate, their want of real employment suitable to their education, and their qualifications for the duties and every-day work of the world. All these points are contrasted by the Writer with the training, the actual condition, and the disadvantages of the great mass of uneducated women of the lower classes who need their sex's help. The Author then proceeds to show how these two classes of young women,—the helpers and those who want their help,—may be brought together, and what the trained and ed-

cated may and should effect for their less fortunate sisters by personal intercourse, by teaching, and by putting them in the way of helping themselves. The second division, headed "The Preparation," considers the course of discipline which must be gone through by gentlewomen willing to engage profitably in this labour; and shows how far they may accomplish their own training. In the course of this division the Writer recapitulates the mental preparation most suitable for these undertakings; the information indispensable to be acquired as a preliminary; the moral and practical habits which must be formed, and the various arts to be exercised and taught, by all persons who will labour with the hope of success in this field of woman's work.

An Introduction to the Criticism of the Old Testament, and to Biblical Interpretation; with an Analysis of the Books of the Old Testament and Apocrypha. Originally written by the Rev. T. HARTWELL HORNE, B.D.; now revised and edited by the Rev. JOHN AYRE, M.A. of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. 8vo. pp. 954, price 25s. cloth. [Nov. 5, 1860.]

THE second volume of the Rev. THOMAS HARTWELL HORNE's well-known *Introduction to the Critical Study and Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures* is devoted to a consideration of the text of the Old Testament, and to Scripture Interpretation; it contains also an Introduction to each separate Book of the Old Testament, with a notice of each Book of the Apocrypha. In the tenth edition of the entire work, published in 1856, this volume was edited, and nearly re-written, by the Rev. Dr. S. DAVIDSON. It will be remembered that on the appearance of the tenth edition, while a high tribute was paid to Dr. Davidson's learning, some dissatisfaction was expressed on the ground that the treatment of certain parts of his subject was not in harmony with the views of inspiration adopted in the other three volumes. The publishers, therefore, made an arrangement with the Rev. JOHN AYRE, Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Roden, to re-edit this volume with the sanction and co-operation of the Author, the Rev. THOMAS HARTWELL HORNE, B.D.; having first ascertained that Mr. Ayre's views were in complete accordance with those of Mr. Horne.

This volume, which is now ready, is divided by the Editor into three parts. The first of these is devoted to the criticism of the Old Testament. An account is given of the Hebrew and cognate languages; the history of the sacred text is traced; and the criticism of the text is then discussed. There are here included descriptions of Hebrew

MSS., and of the ancient versions of the Old Testament, the causes of various readings, and the sources whence true readings are to be determined. The quotations from the Old Testament in the New are afterwards considered, full tables of these being given, and their external and internal forms are examined. A notice of apocryphal passages supposed to be cited, and of citations from profane authors, is subjoined.

The second division treats of the interpretation of scripture. This is divided into two books; one comprising general principles, as applied to the interpretation of terms, and the investigation of the sense, gathered from the subject-matter, the context, parallel passages, and by other means. In connection with some of these the accuracy of the sacred writers is examined as affecting the extent of inspiration. A notice is also added of commentaries. The other book of this part is on the special interpretation of scripture: it includes the interpretation of its figurative language, and of its poetry; the spiritual interpretation of it; the interpretation of scripture prophecies; the doctrinal and moral interpretation; with the interpretation and means of harmonising passages alleged to be contradictory. Numerous instances of these are investigated, ranged under appropriate heads. The part closes with a consideration of the inferential and practical reading of scripture. Through all the different sections illustrative examples are produced.

The third division of the volume contains a brief introduction to the Old Testament and Apocrypha. Each book is separately examined, and its author, age, scope, and other particulars inquired into. In this part will be found a special examination of the authorship and date of the Pentateuch, in which modern hypotheses are largely discussed. Many important topics, besides, suggested by the contents of different sacred books—the imprecations in the Psalms, for example—are investigated in their course.

The editor of this volume has re-arranged and condensed Mr. Horne's original matter, and has made large additions, for the correction of any erroneous statement, and the supplying of information which later researches of learned men have given to the world. When the due limits of the book have made conciseness necessary, sources have been indicated to which the student may apply for the prosecution of further inquiry. The volume will, therefore, it is hoped, be found to fulfil its purpose of being an "introduction" to sacred criticism and biblical interpretation.

Dr. DAVIDSON's volume, it should be added, is not withdrawn, but is continued on sale in order that those who approve his views may purchase it either separately (price 25s.) or as a portion of the

tenth edition of Mr. Horne's entire work; which may be had at the same price (4 vols. 73s. 6d.), with Vol. II. either by Mr. AYRE or by Dr. DAVIDSON at the option of the purchaser.

An Introduction to the Textual Criticism of the New Testament: With Analyses, &c. of the respective Books; and a Bibliographical List of Editions of the Scriptures in the Original Texts and the Ancient Versions. Originally written by the Rev. T. HARTWELL HORNE, B.D.; the Critical part rewritten and the remainder revised and edited by SAMUEL PRIDEAUX TREGELLES, LL.D. Second Edition, revised; with an APPENDIX of Additions. 8vo. pp. 828, price 18s. cloth. The APPENDIX separately, price 1s. 6d. sewed. [Nov. 28, 1860.]

IN this volume, containing the Introduction to the New Testament, that part which relates to Textual Criticism was entirely rewritten by Dr. Tregelles, who thus embodied information obtained from various sources and the results of his own researches carried on for many years; the other portion of the volume is that of which the Rev. T. H. Horne, B.D. was the author, revised and edited by the writer of the critical portion. It was the endeavour of the editor to bring down the information on the subject of the sources of Textual Criticism (MSS., versions, and Patristic citations) as nearly as possible to the time of publication; and to speak in the same manner of the history of the printed text, and the labours of those who are devoted to that sphere of service.

In the early part of this year, when it seemed probable that a reissue of the volume thus edited would be called for, it appeared desirable that *Additions* should be made to the critical part of the volume, so as to furnish the student with the latest information on several subjects.

These *Additions* relate principally to editions of the Greek New Testament of a critical character which appeared either in whole or in part after the issue of the volume in 1856,—the new edition of Tischendorf, that of Tregelles, and that of Alford (as re-edited) being particularly noticed. Some account is then given of the careful and minute collations of Mr. Scrivener; the printed editions of the Vatican text of the Greek Testament are noticed; new information is given with regard to various MSS. of importance; and there is a particular account of the Palimpsest *Codex Zacynthius* of St. Luke, a MS. unread and unused until Dr. de Lagarde made known its existence to Dr. Tregelles, who has deciphered the whole. The readings of this Codex are of the very highest character; it is the only known

document which contains the same sections as the Vatican MS. This Codex will soon be better known to scholars, as the whole is already printed, and its publication may shortly be expected.

At the time when the *Additions* were drawn up, very little information could be given respecting Tischendorf's *Codex Sinaiticus*; but as he has himself issued a small volume descriptive of the MS., a *postscript* has been added to the pages previously printed, in order that the fullest information which could be comprised in a short space might be given. The *Codex Sinaiticus* is of the 4th century; the New Testament portion is entire, and its readings deserve the highest attention. It is minutely described in the notice given by Dr. Tregelles; many samples of its readings are introduced, so as to furnish the opportunity for comparison, and allusions are made to important points relative to this MS. Its value appears to be so great, that Tischendorf in bringing it to light has rendered a greater service to sacred letters, than he did even in his many editions of Greek biblical MSS.; though in that department he has performed more than all his predecessors unitedly.

The Eclipse of Faith; or, a Visit to a Religious Sceptic. Ninth Edition. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 402, price 5s. cloth.

A Defence of the "Eclipse of Faith," by its Author: Being a Rejoinder to Professor Newman's "Reply." Third Edition, revised. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 204, price 3s. 6d. cloth. [Oct. 6, 1860.]

THE object of the *Eclipse of Faith*, first published in 1852, is to expose and refute the specious arguments of infidelity, which, under various novel forms, alarmed the friends of Christianity by its wide-spread and growing influence at the period when the book first appeared. This is attempted by meeting able and powerful writers like Mr. Newman and Theodore Parker, and some others of the rationalistic school, upon their own ground, and seeking to combat them with their own weapons. Avoiding the repulsive dryness of a formal treatise, the tedium of the homiletic mode of treatment, and the asperity of the controversial style, the writer presents his materials in the shape of passages from a journal, freely interspersed with dialogue; in the course of which every sceptical doubt which it is the author's purpose to resolve, is stated and discussed in familiar language. Almost every journal that noticed the work praised the fairness with which this is done. More than this it seems scarcely necessary to say in this place of a book which has been thoroughly reviewed, and

which, in the ninth year of its age, has reached its ninth edition.

Of the *Defence of the Eclipse of Faith*, first published in 1854, the present is a new and cheaper edition; and it may therefore be proper to briefly explain its scope. Although it is in substance a rejoinder to Mr. Newman's *Reply to the Eclipse*, it would be a mistake to suppose that it is exclusively occupied with the personal controversy. It is an expansion as well as defence of many of the arguments of the *Eclipse*, while many fresh topics of great theological importance in these times are also discussed in it. The following extract from the Author's Preface explains the chief modifications introduced into the Third Edition. "In preparing the present edition of the *Defence of the Eclipse of Faith* for the press, I have omitted a few passages — more especially in the Introductory chapter — which seemed unnecessarily to prolong the personal part of the controversy, and to detain the reader from the great points in dispute between my opponent and myself. I should have been very well pleased if, at this distance of time, when all trace of polemical animosity, I should hope, has died out of the minds both of Mr. Newman and myself, I could have proceeded much further in this direction, and confined myself almost entirely to the general topics, which though involved with the personal argument, are, it must be confessed, of the last importance and of enduring interest. But I found that this course was utterly impracticable without writing an entirely new work. Nor perhaps would the exclusion of the personal vindication be quite just to myself; for Mr. Newman's diatribe is not only circulated in the *Phases* (which was natural enough), but has been separately published in the shape of a cheap tract. It is true, indeed, that the attack has not impeded the sale of the *Eclipse*; but it is a reason for not letting the reader remain ignorant of the *Defence*. I have therefore acceded to the request of the publishers, and the often expressed wishes of readers of the *Eclipse*, that I would reissue the present work in a shape uniform with the cheap editions of the *Eclipse* and at a proportionably diminished price. In the two previous editions of this *Defence*, large citations — occupying twelve pages of the Appendix, pp. 205–217 — were given from Mr. Newman's chapter on the *Moral Perfection of Christ*. This was done that I might not be again charged 'with not quoting enough,' and lest it should be supposed that in the remarks I made on that chapter in Section 11, I had taken any advantage by insulating sentences from their context.... As the sentiments of Mr. Newman expressed in the ob-

"noxious chapter are notorious to the world, I have not thought it worth while to print them a third time, and they are therefore omitted in the present edition."

Sermons, chiefly on the Theory of Belief. By the late Rev. JAMES SHERGOLD BOONE, of Christ Church, Oxford; Incumbent of St. John's, Paddington. 8vo. pp. 410, price 12s. cloth. [Nov. 30, 1860.]

THE late Mr. Boone received his education at the Charter House, and subsequently at Christ Church, Oxford. Distinguished by an academical career of unusual brilliancy and promise, it was owing to a naturally retiring disposition, joined to the pre-occupation incidental to the ministerial charge of a large metropolitan parish, and, towards the close of his life, to the inroads of a painful disease, that his overt contributions to literature have been less numerous or memorable than had been augured by those who were acquainted with his striking gifts of intellect. During several years he edited the *British Critic*, and contributed largely and ably to that and other organs of the periodical press. His acknowledged writings were limited to occasional sermons and essays, including a philosophical thesis under the title of "One Manifold," in which the intellectual and social phenomena of the age were subjected to a metaphysical analysis, more akin perhaps in its abstract and antithetical method to continental than to English modes of thought. It is known to have attracted attention in France and Germany. In 1853 he put forth a volume of miscellaneous sermons, and in 1854 two discourses on the subject of the war with Russia.

The present volume has been compiled from his MSS. at the desire of many friends and admirers, with the aim of illustrating and perpetuating his powers in dealing from the pulpit both with the speculative problems and practical duties of religion. The first part consists of a twofold series of discourses, which he had himself designated for publication, relating to leading points in the theory of belief. Five of these sermons are devoted to the subject of the Formation of Belief, under the corresponding subdivisions of—

1. The Nature and Value of Belief.
2. Mode of Formation of Belief.
3. Sources or Materials of Belief.
4. Laws, Conditions, and Limits of Belief.
5. True and False Rationalism.

Eight sermons follow on *Development in Religion*, viz:—

6. The Law of Development.
7. Development: its Meanings, its Applications.

8. Effects of Christianity.
9. Obstacles to Christianity.
10. Adaptation of Christianity to all Ages.
11. } Alternatives { 1. Atheism and Deism.
12. } to { 2. Pantheism and Positive Philosophy.
13. } Christianity. { 3. Eclectic Theism, or Absolute Religion.

The miscellaneous and more directly practical addresses which complete the volume are entitled:—

14. The Real, Present, and Personal Agency of the Holy Spirit.
15. Christ's Kingdom a Church.
16. Earthly and Heavenly Treasure.
17. Living by Rule.—I.
18. Living by Rule.—II.
19. Designs and Uses of the Shortness and Uncertainty of Life.
20. Scorn and Scorners.
21. Transubstantiation.
22. On the Dispensation of Pain.
23. The Lamb of God.
24. Christian Comfort : its Nature and Source.

The two closing sermons are invested with a more touching interest, as having been composed and preached during the incipient stage of that disease under which he eventually sank after two years of suffering, on the 24th of March, 1859.

The Prayer Book Re-modelled, and adapted to the Men and Circumstances of the Present Time. An Experiment, addressed to the Clergy and Laity of the Church of England, and to candid and sober-minded Men of all Denominations. 12mo. pp. 112, price 2s. 6d. cloth; or 4s. morocco. [Oct. 20, 1860.]

THIS work contains:—

1. A History of the compilation of the present Prayer Book.
2. The Prayer Book re-modelled, with a Third Service entirely new.
3. A Vindication of the proposed Changes.

The object of the author in the historical introduction is to show that the compilers of the Prayer Book did not expect, or intend it to be unalterable, and that in fact alterations have been made, and might again be made, without the difficulty and danger ordinarily anticipated. The second part contains the morning and evening prayers altered according to the writer's views, together with an original composition to be used as a third service, at the discretion of the minister, either in the afternoon or evening. Also, the occasional services, and a Catechism, together with Articles, the number of which is reduced to twenty. The third part, as its title implies, is a defence of the

proposed alterations, omissions, and additions. The object of the writer in putting forth thus fully and explicitly his views on the question of liturgical revision is to ascertain how far the sentiments of the British people, and especially of the clergy and laity of the Church of England, agree with his own; in the hope that the latter more especially, if his suggestions have their general approval, may be induced to memorialise her Majesty to appoint a commission to consider the subject.

The Asian Mystery, illustrated in the History, Religion, and Present State of the Ansaireeh, or Nusairis, of Syria. By the Rev. SAMUEL LYDE, M.A., Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge. 8vo. pp. 310, price 10s. 6d. cloth. [Nov. 10, 1860.]

IN this work the Author has attempted for the sect of the Ansaireeh, who dwell chiefly in the mountains in the neighbourhood of Ladikeeh, what De Sacy has effected for that of the Druses. His special qualification for the task is a connexion with the Ansaireeh for many years as the only European who has lived among them in their mountains, where alone they are unmixed with other tribes. The work contains a description of the country of the Ansaireeh; their history; religious system—both in faith and practice; their customs; and their present state. It also treats, in connexion with the main subject, of the history and religion of the secret heretical sects of Islam. Some extracts from Ansairee documents are added. The whole is believed to elucidate that *Asian Mystery* which has given rise to so much conjecture. The Author has died since the book was written. His main inducement to compile the volume was the hope that it might tend to the furtherance of missionary work amongst the Ansaireeh.

The Dead Shot; or, Sportsman's complete Guide: being a Treatise on the use of the Gun; with Rudimentary and Finishing Lessons in the Art of Shooting Game of all kinds, Pigeon-Shooting, Dog-Breaking, &c. Also, new and complete Rules for conducting Pigeon-Matches; and a variety of useful information. By MARKSMAN. Pp. 238; with 6 Illustrations. Fcp. 8vo. price 5s. half-bound. [Sept. 22, 1860.]

THIS little volume aims at containing more practical information on the art of shooting than any work that can be named. The author has purposely abstained from entering into any

discussion on the Game-laws, or on Gun-making, twisting, welding, and boring Gun-barrels; — subjects, he states in his introduction, which occupy more than half the pages of most works of authority and repute on shooting, but are seldom, if ever, read by any person who may consult them for information relating to the use of the gun in the field. The *Dead Shot*, on the contrary, contains none but practical and useful advice and directions on shooting and dog-breaking, based on actual experience. It is the work of a keen professional sportsman, and is intended to teach thoroughly the art of bringing down game with the gun, to cure defects in bad shots, and to afford all aspirants to sporting honours every facility to train themselves into proficient marksmen at the least possible cost of time and trouble. It commences with a series of rudimentary lessons, among which are discussions on never missing, bad shots, careless sportsmen, nervousness, &c.; then follow the finishing lessons, which embrace a variety of headings, with practical secrets on good and bad shooting. Pigeon-shooting and new rules for conducting pigeon-matches also form an important part of the work; which closes with a complete system of training sporting-dogs to the gun. The six ILLUSTRATIONS, drawn on stone under the author's superintendence, show the loading position, the capping or tubbing position, the sportsman in immediate expectation of a shot, the sportsman in readiness but *not* in immediate expectation, and two attitudes for the act of firing.

Athletic and Gymnastic Exercises. By JOHN H. HOWARD. Pp. 112; with 64 Illustrations engraved on Wood. 16mo. price 7s. 6d. cloth. [Sept. 27, 1860.]

THE object of the Author in the present work has been to supply a means of recreation in the form of Gymnastics or Athletic Exercises, whereby greater freedom of the limbs and body may be attained, and the strength of muscle not only in the arms, but also in every other part of the body, may be increased. In working out his plan, the Author has aimed at making the study of Gymnastics more a kind of amusement and pleasure than of work or trouble. How the ancient Greeks and Romans exercised themselves is well known from the accounts we have of their feats of strength, &c.; yet the exercises contained in the present work (114 in number, mostly acquired by the Author on the Continent) tend to demonstrate that strength does not alone consist in the using of the arms or legs to the greatest advantage, but that exercise should be distributed in equal proportions all over the body, and that every part of the frame should be strengthened

and developed by the process. In the description of the Gymnasium, Apparatus, Dress, &c., great care has been taken to make it as explicit as possible. All the exercises are illustrated by figures engraved on wood, showing fully the mode of performing each; and the language used in describing them cannot fail to be understood by any person into whose hands the book may fall. Every one of the illustrations has been drawn while the body of the gymnast has been sustained in the required position, thereby facilitating the achieving of the exercises, and likewise showing the exact method of accomplishing any particular feat. A Series of Twenty additional Exercises on the use of Indian Clubs is appended. In his preface the Author states that the whole of the exercises described in this volume have been performed by himself and his pupils. And he adds his belief that when the youthful gymnast has mastered them all, he need not fear to venture upon any other feat of bodily strength and agility which may be proposed for his performance.

Hooker's British Flora, comprising the Phænogamous or Flowering Plants and the Ferns. With numerous Figures (engraved on 12 Plates) illustrative of the Umbelliferous Plants, the Composite Plants, the Grasses, and the Ferns. By Sir W. J. HOOKER, K.H. F.L.S., &c., Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens of Kew; and by A. WALKER-ARNOTT, LL.D. F.L.S. &c., Regius Professor of Botany in the University of Glasgow. *Eighth Edition*, revised and corrected. 12mo. pp. 696, price 14s. cloth; or with the Plates coloured, 21s. cloth. [Nov. 21, 1860.]

THE object originally contemplated in preparing a new *Flora of the British Islands* was of a twofold nature: 1stly, to provide the student with a description of our native plants, arranged according to the simplest method; and, 2ndly, to afford to the more experienced botanist a Manual, that shall be useful in the field as well as in the closet. In regard to the first object, the experience of nearly a hundred years has proved to every unprejudiced mind that no system can be compared to that of the immortal Swede, for the *facility* with which it enables any one, hitherto unpractised in Botany, to ascertain the genus of some previously known plant. And as to the second, almost every collector in this country had been so habituated to the Linnæan method by the labours of Sir J. E. Smith, that to have presented any other arrangement would have been of no avail.

In the first four editions of this Flora, therefore, the Linnæan method was followed; but in order to accustom the reader by degrees to the Natural System, an Appendix was given, in which the orders were characterised, so far at least as related to British plants. When, however, a fifth edition was required, so great was the demand in this country for something more than the Linnæan method, that it was considered the time had arrived for the experiment being fully made of using the Jussieuan or Natural System for the general arrangement; while the Linnæan was introduced into the Preface as an index to the other, and particularly for beginners. That this experiment was not unsatisfactory is demonstrated by the fact, that a sixth edition was called for in 1850, and after an interval of about five years a seventh, and now a new one has been demanded. The Linnæan method is not, therefore, now reverted to. Before Dr. Walker-Arnott's name had been associated with the authorship of this Flora, he had published, chiefly for the use of his class, synoptical tables of the British orders and genera; these, slightly modified, were inserted in the sixth and seventh, and will also be found in the present edition. Those of the orders are given under each great division, and of the genera under each order; the detailed characters of the orders are placed as formerly at the head of the genera, and those of the genus at the head of the species.

Cordon Training of Fruit Trees, Diagonal, Vertical, Spiral, and Horizontal. By the Rev. T. COLLINGS BRÉHAUT. Pp. 128; with 8 Woodcut Illustrations. Fcp. 8vo. price 3s. 6d. cloth. [Nov. 26, 1860.]

THE object of this work, which is dedicated to the clergy and persons of moderate incomes, is to afford them a handbook of fruit culture, containing, among other things, some novel methods, the results of the author's long residence on the Continent. The author has long felt that many of his brethren, living in villages, are necessarily dependent on the limited resources of such places, and he desires, if possible, to simplify for them the details of fruit culture, and thus to render them independent of unskilled assistance. The advantages of the new method, called "cordon training" from its fanciful resemblance to a cord, are described. Its simplicity, productiveness, and great rapidity in clothing a wall with fruitful branches, are then shown. The other chapters treat of the various details connected with fruit culture, such as soils, planting, pruning, &c., and a list of choice trees adapted to various localities is added. Cordon training being peculiarly

adapted for orchard-house culture, this branch of the subject is fully treated of.

Further Observations in several parts of Surgery. By B. TRAVERS, F.R.C.S.E., &c. To which is appended an Original Memoir or Review of the Nature and Treatment of some unusual forms of Eye Disease, by the late B. TRAVERS, F.R.S., one of H.M. Sergeant-Surgeons. 8vo. pp. 216, price 6s. 6d. cloth. [Oct. 18, 1860.]

THE substance of this work is in continuation of a former series, published in 1852. The method adopted by Mr. Travers is that of clinical research and illustration. Amongst other matters the present volume contains observations concerning injuries of the hip-joint and their remote effects; remarks on the use of pure potass as a quick and efficacious remedy in the local treatment of boils and carbuncles; a somewhat extended paper on hernia; and a brief review of M. Velpeau's book on diseases of the breast, especially those likely to require an operation for their removal. An important posthumous memoir on eye diseases, from the pen of the author's father, closes the volume.

Facts and Figures relating to Vancouver Island and British Columbia, shewing what to expect and how to get there. By J. DESPARD PEMBERTON, Surveyor-General, V. I. Pp. 182; with 4 coloured Maps. 8vo. price 10s. 6d. cloth. [Sept. 1, 1860.]

THE objects of Mr. Pemberton in preparing this volume for publication are stated to be as follows:—To afford the usual information to intending emigrants; to awaken among commercial men, agriculturists, sportsmen, and tourists in England, a desire to share advantages which subjects of the United States may now be said exclusively to enjoy; to give a correct account of the mineral wealth of British Columbia; to enumerate and describe existing oceanic and overland routes from Great Britain to the North Pacific coast; and lastly, to advocate the establishment of a highway from the Canadas to Red River, Saskatchewan, British Columbia, and Vancouver Island, in connection with Australia, so that the resources of these colonies may become mutually and reciprocally beneficial, and the stream of intelligence and emigration to them from Great Britain may flow through one channel, rapidly and economically.

A Graduated Series of Five Reading-Lesson Books, with Explanatory Notes ; adapted, as a Progressive Course of Reading, for all classes of English Schools and Families.
 BOOK the FIRST. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 192, price 1s. cloth. [September 25, 1860.]

THIS is an entirely new series of English Reading-Lesson Books, each arranged in progressive sections, on a plan which is consistently maintained throughout the whole. The difficulty of the exercises is graduated chiefly with reference to the mental capacity requisite to comprehend and grasp the information conveyed; and also, as far as possible, with reference to the peculiarities of grammatical construction. The object of the Series is no less to facilitate the acquisition of the art of reading than to form a pupil's taste for pure literature, and to tempt him, by awakening his interest and enlisting his sympathies, to pursue his studies *voluntarily*.

It is intended that the FIRST BOOK of the Series should be put into the hands of children who have gone through that rudimentary stage in which the pronunciation of single words or the enunciation of simple sentences is commonly taught. The lessons which it contains are all of so colloquial and homely a cast that it is believed they present no obstacles which such children will not surmount with alacrity. No attempt has been made to furnish information or instruction of any kind; the object aimed at being merely to induce the child to read. It will prove no disadvantage, but rather an advantage, if his ear happens to be already familiar with some of the earlier rhymes and tales. The occasional repetition of certain words and phrases which will be noticed in this part of the volume, is designed to put the children at their ease, and so, by adding to their amusement, to facilitate the acquirement of reading.

The CONTENTS are as follows :—

I. *Rhymes and Fireside Stories.*—The Puppy Dog, Cockatoo, Pussy, and the Boy—A Fine Song—Henny Penny, Cocky Locky, Ducky Daddles, Goosy Poosy, and Turkey Lurky—The Miller, the Carter, the Nightingale, and the Maidens—The Woman, the Bear, the Wolf, and the Fox—Little Bo-peep—The Wolf and the Seven Kids—The Farmer and the Naughty Raven—Thumbikin : Thumbikin and his Mother ; Thumbikin and the Princess—Robin Redbreast and Pussy Cat—The Three Bears : Little Silver Hair ; the Bears come back to their Porridge ; The Bears march up to their Bed-room—The Tailor and the Carrion Crow—The Town Criers of York : How they all four spent the night—The Fox and the Drake—The Queer Old Woman.

II. *Fables and Parables.*—The Greenfinch and the Nightingale—The Bee and the Sheep—The Wolf and

the Shepherd—Robin Redbreast and Jenny Wren—The Two Goats—Two other Goats—The Angler and the Young Fish—The Fox and the Tiger—The Sheep and the Swallow—The Merry Lamb—The Busy Bee—The Lazy Fly—The Nightingale and the Cage—The Bear—The Ass and the Lion—My Lady Wind—The Young Mouse—The Courser and the Fox with King Lion—The Discontented Ass—The Bear, the Wolf, and Man—The Old Man and his Ass—The Lion and the Lamb—The Dog and the Wolf—The Cowherd—The Little Tree—The Prodigal Son—The Little Fish that would not do as it was bid—The Pet Canary—The Ewe Lamb—The Elder Branch—Kitty and Mousie—The Little Ants—The Unfruitful Tree—The Trusty Children—The Four Apples—The Old Grandfather and his Grandchild—The Hungry Arabian—The Water Drop—The Young Tree—The Vineyard—The Old Kitchen Clock—The Stolen Peaches : The Repentance ; The Forgiveness—The Fly and the Child—The Lion and the Fox : The Trick naughty Reynard played ; Truth Lasts Longest—Night—Morning—King Lion and the Mice : Tom Cat and the Mice—The Poor Match Girl : the Second Match—Peter Simple of the Hill Side : What Goody Simple Thought of the Nice Bargains—Little Red Riding Hood : the Wolf and Riding Hood's Grandma ; How Little Red Riding Hood got along ; Red Riding Hood and the Water-cress Woman ; Red Riding Hood and the Green Huntsman ; Riding Hood and her would-be Grandma—The Fairy Ring.

III. *Miscellaneous Tales.*—Robin, Robin, Poor Robinson Crusoe—Susy's Dinner Party—Playing at a House—The Little Coward—The Singing Bird—Passion and Patience—The Way some Boys Learn to Write—The Pond and the Brook—Step by Step Upwards—Ready Wit—Presence of Mind—The Man and the Parrot—The Boy and the King—Eliza and Mary—Song of Bob O'Link to the Mower—The Honest Cottager—The Acorn—The Man and the Turnip—The Two Paths—The Thief and the Pig-sty—The Boy and the Starling—The Girl and her Little Friend—The Boy and his Dog—The Disobedient Kitten—Mary's Pet Lamb—A Song for Jowler—The Gentleman and his Feathered Pets—The Great Shepherd.

The pieces forming the miscellaneous section, with which the volume closes, are designed to introduce the young learner to that kind of variety in the treatment of simple themes which he will meet with on a slightly extended scale when he passes to the Second Book.

The five books of this series are arranged, each in corresponding sections, on a serial and uniform scheme of progressive, yet constantly varied, selections. BOOK the FIRST, as described above, is adapted to the comprehension of children who have mastered the first steps in reading. BOOK the SECOND contains miscellanies, tales of adventure, imaginative and real, anecdotes in natural history, and ballad poetry, all preliminary to the

Third Book. Book the THIRD comprises literary selections in prose and verse, descriptive travel, natural history (with reference to the previous section), and narratives of English history. Book the FOURTH, to which the Third Book is introductory, is a further extension of the same general plan, with the addition of a division on the more popular branches of Natural Science and Physics, sequentially arranged. Book the FIFTH, which will complete the Course, will form a further advance and a completion of the general plan, and will aim at answering the practical purposes of a Class-Book of later English Literature. Books I. II. III. and IV. are now published; and the FIFTH, completing the Series, will appear at the close of the present year.

Handbook of the History of the English Language, for the use of Schools and Colleges. By A. H. KEANE, Licentiate in Philosophy and Letters, U.C.H. 12mo. pp. 128, price 2s. cloth. [Sept. 20, 1860.]

A COMPLETE history of the English language, embracing an account of its five well-defined phases, and investigating the causes of its several changes, was not possible until philological studies began to be conducted on sound principles, nor required for educational purposes until the public competitive examinations had attained to their actual high standard. In endeavouring to trace such a history, the Author has kept constantly in view the requirements of these examinations; his object being to enable candidates to master in a comparatively short period this somewhat complex subject. To effect this it was necessary to condense perspicuously within the limits of a few pages the conclusions at which Latham, Trench, and the other great English philologists have arrived.

A concise introductory section contains some preliminary information on the Teutonic invaders of Britain in the fifth century, and on the actual position of the language in the great Indo-European family. This is followed by five other sections, one devoted to each of the five stages through which the language has passed—Anglo-Saxon, Semi-Saxon, Early, Middle, and Modern English. The grammar, vocabulary, and poetic systems of these periods are treated in detail; the difference between each and the preceding or following is pointed out; and the changes are accounted for on recognised philological principles. The results are summed up from time to time, and rendered more intelligible by means of comparative tables. To each section illustrative specimens from contemporary writers are ap-

pendent, and explanatory notes are added where required. A series of questions is likewise given, calculated to facilitate the study of the work, and to aid the student in mastering its contents.

A School Manual of Letter-Writing: Containing numerous Models of Letters on Commercial and other subjects; with Observations and Exercises on Epistolary Composition; Rules of Punctuation; Explanations of Abbreviated Titles, Commercial Terms, &c. By the Rev. JOHN HUNTER, M.A., formerly Vice-Principal of the National Society's Training College, Battersea. 12mo. pp. 92, price 1s. 6d. cloth. [Nov. 19, 1860.]

IF English Composition is to be regarded as a necessary branch of elementary instruction, Letter-Writing ought certainly to be considered worthy of more attention at school than it usually receives; because we have far more frequent occasion for this form of composition than for any other, in our intercourse with the world. There is considerable difficulty, however, in teaching this subject to boys, and chiefly, as the Author believes, for want of some Manual like the present, containing, in a cheap form, a sufficient number of models of notes and letters, and a sufficient amount of initiatory help in the performance of epistolary Exercises. He hopes, therefore, that, in the experience of those teachers who may use this little book, he will be found to have facilitated the communication and acquirement of a very useful art. The genuineness and modern style of the various commercial letters included in the present collection, recommend them to the special attention of youths destined for mercantile life, as an excellent means of promoting in their minds an aptitude for the pursuits of business.

KEY to HUNTER's Introduction to the Writing of Précis or Digests: *Giving the required Abridgement of all the Exercises in that Treatise.* By the Rev. JOHN HUNTER, M.A., formerly Vice-Principal of the National Society's Training College, Battersea. 12mo. pp. 32, price 1s. cloth. [Nov. 12, 1860.]

ALTHOUGH this publication is one of a class that may often prove disadvantageous to the student, by tempting him to neglect the proper exercise of his own powers, that evil is probably very little to be feared in the present instance, as it may be naturally supposed, that those students for whom the Author's Treatise

Précis-Writing is more especially designed are so earnestly desirous of acquiring skill and readiness in that species of composition, that they will not refer to the Key until they have employed their own best efforts in converting the prescribed exercises into the required forms. On the presumption of such efforts being previously made, the utility of the Key for the purposes of reference and comparison is obvious; and it is hoped that those who thus legitimately use the supplementary help here provided, will find their progress forwarded with the rapidity and accompanied with the satisfaction which the Author intended to promote.

Euclid arranged for Examinations; or, the Geometrical Copy Book: Being an attempt, by means of a new arrangement of the Figures and Demonstrations, to simplify and fix in the memory the Propositions of Euclid, and to impart the habit of writing them out logically and rapidly for Examinations in the abbreviated and symbolical form, adopted in the Universities and Public Schools. For the use of Candidates for the Military and Civil Service, London University College of Preceptors, Oxford and Cambridge Middle Class, and other Examinations. By A. K. ISBISTER, M.A., Examiner for the College of Preceptors. Nos. I. and II. fcp. 4to. price 6d. each. [Nov. 30, 1860.]

OWING to the great extension which has recently been given to the system of *written Examinations*, by throwing open the appointments of the Military, East India and Civil Services to competition, and by the institution of the "Middle Class" and other examinations of the Universities, and the various Medical and other Examining Boards, which now exercise so important an influence on the higher education of the country, it has become very desirable that some uniform system of writing out the Propositions of Euclid, which forms a necessary part of almost every public or competitive examination, should be adopted in schools. It is with the view of supplying a want generally felt by teachers of a convenient manual for this purpose that the present series of Copy Books has been projected, the object of which is to embrace a uniform logical arrangement of the Problems with facility and rapidity in writing them out, by means of abbreviations and symbols. The first number contains tables of the abbreviations and symbols generally adopted at the Universities and Public Schools, together with the first three Propositions of the First Book, arranged for the pupil to copy out

and imitate, the model being printed on one page so as to be written out on the other, which is ruled to receive it. The Second Number is a blank book similarly ruled for practice, and other numbers will be added as they may be required. Although the main object of the Copy Books is to practise candidates for writing out the Propositions clearly and expeditiously for examinations, an arrangement of the figures and demonstrations has been adopted calculated to simplify and exhibit to the eye the successive steps of the Proposition, so as to impress them more firmly on the memory. The figures are drawn so as to distinguish the parts which are given in the enunciation from those required to be added in the course of the construction; and in the demonstration, the successive steps of the proof are arranged in a logical form by printing the premises and the conclusion in separate lines and in different type. The Copy Books can be used with any of the ordinary editions of Euclid as a Text Book, all that is required being to throw the Propositions into the symbolical form, on the plan and arrangement given in the Examples; the symbols and abbreviations are those employed in the most recent editions of Euclid published in the symbolical form at Cambridge.

Solutions of Two Thousand Questions and Problems in Algebra, forming a Key to Wood's Algebra, for the use of Schoolmasters and Private Tutors. By the Rev. T. LUND, B.D., late Fellow and Sadlerian Lecturer of St. John's College, Cambridge. Post 8vo. pp. 314, price 7s. 6d. cloth.

[Nov. 7, 1860.]

THE Author states, that he was induced to undertake the compilation of this work by the repeated solicitations of schoolmasters and private tutors, to whom, he was informed, some such book of easy reference had become almost a necessity. Mr. LUND was the more disposed to yield to this demand because he found that the want was not simply solutions, but solutions worked after the Cambridge fashion. Accordingly he has spent much time in endeavouring to satisfy this demand; and in the present volume he hopes he has supplied, not merely a Key to Wood's *Algebra*, but also a book of *Instruction* in the various processes by which algebraical questions are most skilfully solved. He has not aimed at presenting invariably the shortest or most refined solution of a question, but simply that which may be fairly expected from a school-boy of average capacity, or from an university student in his first year; with a view to enable the Tutor to correct his pupil's work with the least loss of time and least labour. In his preface the author expresses

a hope that these *Solutions* will also prove a source of assurance and encouragement to the numerous class of deserving mathematical students who have not the advantage of a tutor to aid them in the difficulties inseparable from algebraical studies. "They have now," he adds, "not only a collection of all the best examples and problems which have been given in the Cambridge Examinations during the last forty years, but also detailed solutions of them all"—that is, in this work *together with* the "*Companion to Wood's Algebra*" before published by Mr. Lund. The Examples and Problems, with Answers, are given in the *Algebra*—the Solutions of the most difficult in the *Companion*—and Solutions of *all the rest* in this *Key*.

Arithmetic for Schools: containing a large Collection of Exercises. By EDWARD LIDDELL, Assistant Teacher, Homerton College. Royal 18mo. pp. 160, price 2s. cloth; and ANSWERS, 3d. Or, PART I. price 9d.; ANSWERS, 2d. PART II. price 1s. 3d.; ANSWERS, 2d. [Nov. 6, 1860.]

THE objects aimed at in this book are, first, to furnish a sufficiently copious collection of exercises for school practice; secondly, the graduation of the exercises according to their difficulty, so as to enable the pupil to proceed step by step in his progress; and thirdly, to exhibit the clearest and most concise methods of treating arithmetical questions. As far as possible, the questions have been made analogous to those which occur in actual business.

The Stepping-Stone to General Knowledge, SECOND SERIES, containing upwards of Eight Hundred Questions and Answers on Miscellaneous Subjects, adapted to the capacity of Children. 18mo. pp. 94, price 1s. sewed. [Oct. 22, 1860.]

THIS little work is designed to convey general information and instruction on important miscellaneous subjects connected with every-day life and conversation, not contained in the FIRST SERIES of the *Stepping-Stone to Knowledge*, and including the ARTS and SCIENCES, MANUFACTURES, TRADE, COMMERCE, FOOD, WEIGHTS and MEASURES, COINS, NAVAL and MILITARY TERMS, TITLES of RANK, OFFICE, and COURTESY, &c., &c., with which it is desirable that children and young persons should be early made acquainted. The Questions are stated in the simplest language, and are so constructed as to embody the *chief matter* of the subject, on the *exact plan of the original work*, of which it forms a continuation.

A Compendium of Universal History, from the Earliest Period to the Year 1859; with Questions for Examination. Translated from the 27th Edition of the German Original by CHARLES THEOMARTYR STAFFORD. Fourth Edition, revised, corrected, and extended by Mrs. PERCY SINNETT. Fcp 8vo. pp. 308, price 4s. cloth. [Oct. 27, 1860.]

THIS is a new and improved edition of a concise historical compendium long known and highly esteemed as a schoolbook in Germany. In its present shape the work aims at presenting a succinct but intelligible narrative of the most important events in the general history of the world, from the earliest recorded period to the present time. The Author carefully avoids fatiguing the attention of young readers by the introduction of too great a multiplicity of names and dates,—an excess of matter which defeats the purpose of a compendium. His plan is to give only the most striking particulars relating to the chronological series of events embraced in his plan, with a view to awaken a rational curiosity in his readers to fill up the outline for themselves, from historical works of greater length. To this suggestive feature the great success of the work is no doubt attributable. The Compendium is completed by—I. a Chronological Summary, brought down to the peace of Villa Franca in 1859; II. a Tabular View of the chief Discoveries and Inventions that mark the various eras in the advance of civilisation; and III. a copious Series of Questions for Examination—almost indispensable helps in School Education, and scarcely less so in Self-Instruction, for which it is believed, from its extensive circulation in England, that this little work has been found useful.

Everybody's Book; or Gleanings, Serious and Entertaining, in Prose and Verse, from the Scrap-Book of a Septuagenarian. Edited by J. H. FREESE, formerly a Merchant in London; now Director of the Collegiate Institution at Nova Friburgo, Brazil; Author of the "Commercial Class-Book," &c. Post 8vo. pp. 688, price 12s. 6d. cloth. [Nov. 1, 1860.]

THIS volume, which aims at presenting a *multum in parvo* of entertainment blended with instruction, consists of six hundred and sixty extracts, classified and arranged under the following heads:—I. Religion; Christianity; Immortality; Eternity; Death; Life; Prayer. II. Edu-

cation; Schools; Schoolmasters. III. Woman; Love; Home; Happiness; Old Age; Poets of Persia; Duties of the Affluent. IV. England and the Two Napoleons. V. Apophthegms; Maxims; Thoughts; Fragments; Miscellanies. VI. United States of America; Brazil. These extracts are of various lengths, but they average a page each. The range of authors is very wide, including the usual Greek and Latin classics (translated), and some of the best modern writers, English and foreign (translated). In his preface the editor states that he has throughout studiously avoided the introduction of any matter that might clash with the religious opinions or wound the social feelings or prejudices of any class of readers. Copious specimens of American writers of both prose and poetry, some of them scarcely known even by name in England, are freely interspersed—a feature, it is believed, of considerable interest. The selections, it should be added, include about fifty passages from the editor's own pen; and the volume is dedicated by permission to the Emperor of Brazil.

First and Last: a Poem. Intended to Illustrate the Ways of God to Man. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 266, price 6s. cloth. [Oct. 31, 1860.]

THE subject of this poem is the Fall of Man. The events and personages are taken for the most part from the first chapters of Genesis. The transgression of Eve is represented to have been committed under the influence of a "somnambulist's trance." The events that follow are paraphrased with some license of description from the Bible and Paradise Lost, ending with the wedding of Enoch and Adah, and the death of Adam and Eve; the Redemption having been previously foretold to Adam in a dream, and by him related to Eve. The poem consists of rhyming hexameters, divided into eighteen "chapters," and freely interspersed with ten lyrics. The work is dedicated by the writer to his Wife, "who has taught him how much a woman can love, and enabled him, through the feelings she has inspired, to measure the depth of affection of which the manly heart is capable."

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

"*THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY and SERVICES of SIR JAMES M'GRIGOR, Bart., late Director-General of the Army Medical Department, &c., with an Appendix of Notes and Original Correspondence,*" will be published shortly, in One Volume, 8vo.—These autobiographical recollections of the late Sir JAMES M'GRIGOR are less a retrospect of professional services, recording the experience of his medical practice, than the narrative of his life through all the most interesting circumstances of his active medico-military service in the field in different quarters of the world. His services embrace among others three of the most important and arduous campaigns contested by British troops from the first French revolutionary war to that of the Peninsula. In these, and more especially in the Egyptian and Peninsular campaigns, Sir James was frequently brought by his position and duties into immediate contact with many of the most distinguished military and medical celebrities of his day; and the story of his life furnishes numerous incidents and data, illustrative of the characters and actions of these eminent men, matter which it is believed will be both new and interesting to the public. To professional men generally, but to the medical officers of the United Service in particular, these last literary remains of him who laboured so zealously and successfully in elevating the professional character and position of the medical practitioners in the British army, this autobiography affords a special interest,

by the comparison it will induce of their present recognised status among the commissioned officers of their regiments, with the subordinate, not to say degraded estimation, in which they were so ungenerously held in the earlier part of the present century. The defects of the medical organisation of that period, staff as well as regimental, together with the vices of the administrative Army-Medical Board, are revealed by Sir JAMES, with all their deplorable consequences to the interests of the army and of the nation at large. Few persons, it is believed, will rise from the perusal of this autobiography without a grateful sense of Sir JAMES M'GRIGOR's labours for the establishment of a system of medical administration conducive to the advantage of the military service, resulting in well-secured professional efficiency in the medical officer, and adequate measures to alleviate and economise the sufferings and lives of British soldiers, such as were unknown before Sir JAMES's time. This grateful sentiment for the author's professional and official services is confirmed and justified by the concurrent testimonies to his private and individual worth rendered in the letters contained in the Appendix to the present work, written by the most distinguished commanders in the Peninsular War, by high official contemporaries, and by many of the most eminent of Sir JAMES's professional brethren. Gifted with first-rate abilities for the practice of medicine, for which he evinced an early predilection, and with a judgment which seldom erred, Sir JAMES M'GRIGOR was

eminently remarkable for that faculty for administration which frequently effects more for the collective interests of science than a special ability for the practice of one of its branches only. Thanks to these qualifications, Sir JAMES rose to the highest medical army rank, and performed its onerous duties to an advanced age with the same unwearied assiduity that marked the commencement of his career. Compelled by the loss of sight to retire in 1852 from the Director-Generalship, the last years of his long and useful life were solaced by the reflection, that under every circumstance of his professional and social relations with his fellow men, he had sedulously and faithfully striven to effect the greatest public and private good; and he departed this life with the cheering consciousness of having never made an enemy.

MR. THOMAS ERSKINE MAY, C.B., Clerk Assistant of the House of Commons, is preparing for publication a *Constitutional History of England since the Accession of George III., 1760-1860*, which is expected to form 2 vols. 8vo. The First Volume will be ready in January.

THE REV. GEORGE RAWLINSON, M.A., late Fellow and Tutor of Exeter College, Oxford, Bampton Lecturer for 1859, &c., has in the press a new volume to be entitled *Christianity and Heathenism*. This work, which consists of Nine Sermons recently preached before the University of Oxford, will be published in December.

MRS. PIOZZI (THRALE).—The Autobiography, Letters, and Literary Remains of Mrs. Piozzi (Thrale), Author of "Anecdotes of Dr. Johnson," is in the press, edited, with some account of Mrs. Piozzi's Life and Writings, by A. HAYWARD, Esq., Q.C. This work will form 2 vols. post 8vo., illustrated with a portrait of Mrs. Piozzi, and an engraving from a picture by Hogarth, *The Lady's Last Stake*, for the principal figure in which Mrs. Piozzi sat.

A NEW work entitled *Port-Royal, a Contribution to the History of Religion and Literature in France*, by CHARLES BEARD, B.A., will be published in January, in 2 vols. post 8vo. The contents comprise, amongst other matters, chapters on the early history of Port Royal; the Arnauld Family; Angélique Arnauld and the unreformed Port-Royal; Conversion and Reform; Maubuisson; St. Francis De Sales; Port-Royal de Paris; Jansen and St. Cyr; the Return to Port-Royal des Champs; Messieurs de Port-Royal; the Jansenist Controversy; the *Provincial Letters*; Calumny, Miracle, Persecution; Time of Trial; Imprisonment; the Peace of the Church; Blaise and Jacqueline Pascal; the Schools of Port-Royal; the Four Bishops; Madame de Longueville and La Rochefoucauld; Racine and Boileau. The second division of the second volume will continue the history from the peace of the Church to the final suppression of the community.

A NEW work entitled *The Lost Tribes, and the Saxons of the East and of the West: with new views of Buddhism*, by Dr. GEORGE MOORE, Author of "The Power of the Soul over the Body," will be published in January, in 1 vol. 8vo. with several illustrations.—As the title indicates, the object of this work is to prove the Hebrew origin of the Saxon races. This is attempted by tracing their earliest connexions in the East, and by reference to historical events and existing monuments. The inquiry enters on much new ground, and is believed by the Author to afford incidentally evidence of the truth of Scriptural Prophecy, as well as to throw some new light on the mystery involving the origin and early history of Buddhism;—a religion which still prevails over a great part of Asia, and, according to the estimates of some geographers, has a greater number of worshippers than any other form of faith among mankind. The past influence and probable future of the Saxon family are shown by Dr. Moore to bear more directly and more providentially on the destiny of the human race in the moral government of the world, than ethnologists and historians have hitherto admitted. The argument of this work is conducted as far as possible in a manner to interest the general reader as well as to meet the requirements of the more instructed.

A NEW work, intended principally for the instruction of children, to be entitled *Tales from Greek Mythology*, written by the Rev. GEORGE W. COX, M.A. late Scholar of Trinity College, Oxford, and one of the Masters in the College, Cheltenham, is in the press. The tales in this volume are as much intended to be heard by children too young to be able to read, as to be read by those of more advanced age. It is believed that they are more simple and easy of comprehension than those which have been given on similar subjects by other writers. And perhaps no apology is needed for setting before children who will have to go through a classical education at an early age, subjects with which they must make acquaintance afterwards. It is very important that the first impressions should be agreeable, as well as consistent with the conclusions of recent research, especially in Comparative Mythology. From the rich stores of Greek Legend, the writer has endeavoured to select those tales which are in themselves most beautiful, as well as most likely to attract the attention of young children, and so to narrate them, that the steps may be unbroken which lead them from the simple acquaintance with these stories to that minute analysis of their origin and growth, which the science of Comparative Mythology has enabled us to accomplish. Some notes are added, which may tend to make the book serviceable, not merely for amusement, but also for purposes of instruction. The contents are as follows:—The Sorrow of Déméter; the Sleep of Endymion; Niobe and Latona; Orpheus and Eurydicé; Phrixus and Hellé; Cadmus and Europa; Odysseus and Polyphemus; Odysseus and Circé; Odysseus and the Sirens; Odysseus and Nausicaä; the Story of Arion; the Treasures of Rhampsinitus.

THE Third of the Series of *Lectures on the History of England*, delivered at Chorleywood by Mr. WILLIAM LONGMAN, will be published in December, with numerous illustrations engraved on wood. The present lecture embraces a rapid survey of English history during the long reign of Henry III. from his accession A.D. 1216, to his death A.D. 1272. The lecture opens with a few observations on the general character of Henry III. and of his reign, and a somewhat enlarged survey of the events at the end of the reign of King John. The English possessions in France and the French acquisitions in England are described; and Henry's difficult position on his accession, when Louis VIII. was master of London, and both Scotland and Wales acknowledged the French king's authority. The military operations of the French and of the Barons against the King are detailed, and an account is given of the King's arrangements for governing the kingdom. The origin of the contests with the Barons is traced; and incidents are related in picturesque language drawn from the Chroniclers illustrating the manners of the times and the character of the reign. The severity of the forest-laws is shown, when in order to raise money for the Crown the most trifling trespasses in the royal forests were punished by heavy fines and confiscations. The history of Fulk de Breauté, one of King John's foreign barons, is presented, as a characteristic episode of this turbulent period. An account of a Riot in London and of a Wrestling Match is followed by the history and origin of Fairs. The King's attempts to raise money are recounted, as well as the protracted and incessant wars with France which mark his reign; the Pope's oppression of the English clergy, and his other oppressions in England, forming successive topics of the lecture. Simon de Montfort, the King's brother-in-law, appears on the scene; the Barons insist upon reform, and prepare for a decisive struggle, but stain their hands with cruelty to the Jews; De Montfort and his son are killed at the battle of Worcester, fought in 1265. The conclusion of the lecture is enlivened with a full account of Robin Hood, interspersed with passages from old English ballads relating to the bold hero of Sherwood Forest.

THE second edition of Mr. WILLS's "*Eagle's Nest*" was published early in November, within three months of the appearance of the first edition. In his preface the Author says that the pleasant intelligence that a new edition was called for reached him during his stay at the Eagle's Nest in the beginning of September. The few corrections which another visit to the neighbourhood would have enabled him to introduce are so slight that he did not think it worth while to delay the publication for the sake of them. Since the sketches were made from which the Illustrations were taken, the Author's chalet has been built, and it now forms a conspicuous object in every view of which the Plateau des Fonds forms part. A plate has therefore been cancelled; and a new view of the Eagle's Nest as it appears at present forms the frontispiece of the volume, from a drawing made on the spot by Mr. Alfred Finley, who accompanied the Author on his journey this autumn. In spite of the broken weather, and the unusual prevalence of mist and rain, Mr. WILLS adds that the neighbourhood of Sixt, and especially the Vallée des Fonds, appeared to him more beautiful than ever.

GLENCREGGAN; or, a Highland Home in Cantyre, is the title of a new work by CURTHERBERT BEDE, preparing for publication, with Illustrations by the Author. Cantyre is almost a *terra incognita*; for, owing probably to its being somewhat out of the beaten track of tourists, this Land's-End of Scotland is scarcely mentioned in the topographical works and guide-books. Yet Cantyre is full of interest. It was the original seat of the Scottish monarchy, and was almost the first part of Scotland where Christianity took root. Its chief town was the capital of the Scottish kingdom, centuries before Edinburgh was in existence: and here St. Columba's tutor, and then St. Columba himself, preached the Gospel, before it had been heard at Iona, or in any other part of the Western Highlands and Islands. The Author has been at pains to collect a large body of information, statistical and archæological, as well as a number of curious and interesting legends connected with this highland territory of the Lords of the Isles. The sketches, both pen and pencil, illustrate the wild and picturesque features of the shores of the Atlantic—the quieter characteristics of the moors and glens of the inland country—the dress, manners, customs, sports, and employments of the inhabitants, as well as their towns, villages, castles, and cottage dwellings, and scenes and incidents connected with the Author's journey to and fro. In short, a full and informing sketch of the history, antiquities, and scenery of the peninsula will be found in the present work. These descriptions, the Author hopes, may tempt some of the numerous tourists who have never had an opportunity of seeing the originals, to as pleasant a tour as he himself enjoyed on the other side of Kilbrannan Sound. The book also contains descriptions of the Clyde scenery, the coast of Arran, the Kyles of Bute, Loch Fyne, and Islay and Jura, and the Southern Hebrides. CURTHERBERT BEDE's name is familiar to the public principally in connexion with his humorous works and characteristic sketches, but he has also been for some years known as a writer of a graver class of articles, chiefly archæological, in periodicals devoted to that section of literature. The illustrations will be partly in chromo-lithography and partly engraved on wood.

NEW WORK by Dr. ANGUS SMITH.—"*Air and Water, as Sanitary and Industrial Agents*" is the title of a new work by R. ANGUS SMITH, Ph.D., F.R.S., F.C.S., &c., nearly ready for publication. This volume will treat of air and water as sanitary and industrial agents, with information brought up to the latest period. It will treat of the impurities to which they are subjected, whether from natural causes influencing climate, or artificial causes, such as are abundant in large towns as well as in daily and domestic life. It is intended to explain, as far as possible, the nature of these impurities, and to show the method of discovering and testing as well as of avoiding them. It is expected to be found of service to the sanitary economist, for whom scientific information will be given; and to the manufacturer and householder, for whom the subject will be treated practically.

Morton's Agricultural Handbooks.

THE second of Mr. JOHN CHALMERS MORTON'S "Agricultural Handbooks," entitled *Handbook of Farm Labour; Manual Labour, Steam, Horse, and Water Power*, will be published in December. It is intended to furnish in this series a set of cheap Handbooks of the several sections of Farm Practice.

A NEW elementary French work for the use of young persons at school is preparing for publication by the Author of *Amy Herbert*. It is a younger French reading-book, to be entitled *Contes Faciles*; being a series of short amusing stories in French, intended to give children an interest in reading when they are beginning to understand the language, and to precede in use *Extraits Choisis* by the same author.

A NEW work on Self-Education, written by Mr. JOHN SUTCLIFFE, Lecturer in the Normal College, Cheltenham, is in the press. In this work the subject of self-education will be thoroughly and systematically discussed; and explicit practical instructions will be given on the best method of prosecuting the study of any particular branch of knowledge without the aid of a master. The volume is intended as a guide for young men who having left school desire to continue a course of self-improvement; for pupil teachers in elementary schools; for schoolmasters who, after passing through training colleges, may wish to pursue studies not embraced in the scheme of those institutions; and for candidates in the Oxford and Civil Service Examinations.

DR. ODLING, F.R.S., Secretary to the Chemical Society, and Professor of Practical Chemistry at Guy's Hospital, has prepared for the press a "Manual of Chemistry, Descriptive and Theoretical," which will shortly be published. This work is intended as an elementary text-book, for the use of those lecturers and students who employ, or wish to employ, the unitary system of chemistry, according to which the molecule of water is represented by the formula H_2O . Water thus becomes a unit of comparison, to which the majority of oxides, hydrates, acids, salts, alcohols, ethers, &c., can be referred. Moreover, the anomaly of the vapour-density of water is hereby obviated, and its volume-equivalent made to correspond with that of other compound bodies. This system has been made the basis of elementary teaching by Professor Brodie at the University of Oxford; by the author at Winchester College, Hants; and by its chief English exponent, Dr. Williamson, at University College, London. It is believed that other chemists, who have fully recognised the merits of the system, and materially aided its development by their researches, would have adopted it in their public teachings, had there existed any suitable manual to which they could have referred their pupils. Dr. ODLING's work will be published in Two or Three Parts or Section, of which the First is nearly ready, in crown 8vo.

A NEW *Treatise on Fever*, by ROBERT D. LYONS, K.C.C., M.B.T.C.D., L.R.C.S.I., M.R.I.A., Physician to Jervis Street Hospital, Dublin, and late Pathologist-in-Chief to the British Army in the Crimea, is in the press. This work will comprise the general pathology of fever, and the pathology, diagnosis, and treatment of several varieties of this formidable disease, including synodial fevers, typhus and typhoid fevers, and an extensive section on yellow fever. It will likewise embrace an account of the most modern pathology of fever; including very full sections on the fevers which form the great epidemics of Europe and America, such as the typhus, typhoid, and yellow fevers, besides other varieties of the disease.

A new work entitled *Sons of Strength, Wisdom, Patience; Samson, Solomon, Job*, by the Rev. J. S. WARSON, M.A., will shortly be published. This work will consist of three tales or histories of the three Jewish characters, renowned as the Strong, the Wise, and the Enduring. The object of the first is to exhibit Samson in his might as he appeared to his contemporaries; the second relates to the acts of Solomon, and his reflections on the various conditions of human life, its joys and sorrows, its seriousness and vanity; the third sets forth the fortunes of Job, the power which Satan was allowed over him, his reasonings with his friends about the lot of man in the world, and the conclusion of the conference by the Divinity himself. These histories are not intended merely for children; nor are they dry and formal statements of facts, with reflections, like Robinson's "Scripture Characters," but productions in which imagination has been allowed its influence.

"HALF-HOUR LECTURES on the History and Practice of the Fine and Ornamental Arts" is the title of a crown 8vo. volume by Mr. WILLIAM B. SCOTT, Head Master of the Government School of Art, Newcastle-on-Tyne, which will be published in December, with 51 Woodcut Illustrations. This work is in substance a series of nineteen chapters or lectures conveying a popular and rapid history of the arts, commencing with the Christian era, and pursuing the various subjects through their successive stages of development down to the present day. These lectures were originally delivered to senior students assembled in classes. When it was found that the general public took an equal interest in the course, they were revised for the press, and rendered more complete by a series of illustrations. A knowledge of the fine arts has gradually assumed importance, both as a branch of special education and as a polite accomplishment; yet there exists at present no manual of repute, text-book, or popular work of recognised authority, embracing the whole subject. Such an introductory view of the entire field of the fine and ornamental arts, especially in their application to manufactures, and chronologically complete within certain limits, it is Mr. SCOTT's object in this volume to supply.

THREE short Addresses to the Schools of the Liverpool Collegiate Institution, on the subjects of School Drill, School Music, and School Prayers, by the Rev. J. S. Howson, M.A., Principal of the Institution, and Joint Author of "The Life and Epistles of St. Paul,"—will be published on December 5.

NEW WORK by DR. BRINTON.—"*On Food and Digestion: being an Introduction to Dietetics*," is the title of an octavo volume of about 400 pages by the above physician, author of the elaborate monographs "*Stomach*" and "*Intestine*" in the Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology, and of a treatise "*On the Diseases of the Stomach*." The work now going through the press will contain a brief but complete account of the whole digestive function; namely, of the structure and offices of its various organs, and the nature, preparation, and choice of the food on which it operates. These subjects will be treated of in the order followed by the author in his "Physiological Lectures" at St. Thomas's Hospital, of a section of which Lectures the work may be regarded as a modified summary. Beginning with a brief account of the process of bodily waste, as dictating the demand for food, it briefly details the nature of food, as a preliminary to a description of the organs which digest it. The latter are then treated of; the structure and functions of the salivary organs, the stomach, the small intestine, pancreas, liver, and large intestine, with the alimentary and other contents of the digestive tube, being successively dwelt upon. These chapters are illustrated by woodcuts executed by the author, or under his superintendence. The varieties of food next occupy a succession of chapters, under the heads of "Animal Food, Vegetable Food, Tea and Coffee, Alcohol, Cookery, Choice of Diet as influenced by Age, Sex, Habits, Climate, and Disease." An appendix of dietaries will end the volume. The work will be found to differ from the books on diet hitherto published in two respects. Firstly, that it describes food in its natural connexion with the organs of digestion, as demonstrated by the brilliant researches of the last few years into their anatomy and physiology. In this respect it may claim to be a more complete and accurate treatise on Digestion than has yet appeared in this form. And secondly, that, though it treats of Diet mainly by illustrating the principles of Dietetics from the food commonly used in this country, the broad views it necessarily takes, as a section of a Course of Lectures on Physiology, constitute it rather a guide to the principles of Diet than the mass of details, generally empirical and often doubtful, such as the state of science a few years ago obliged authors on Diet to lay chief stress upon. It is hoped that the brevity and readableness which would generally be incident to such a treatment of a complex subject will not prevent this volume from being of equal service to the practitioner of medicine, as well as more attractive to that portion of the reading public which is rightly beginning to regard a knowledge of Physiology as the best safeguard against both disease and quackery.

A NEW and greatly improved edition of "*The Artisan Club's Treatise on the Steam Engine*," in its application to Mines, Mills, Steam Navigation, and Railways," edited by JOHN BOURNE, C.E., will be published in January, 1860. The work has been almost entirely re-written by Mr. Bourne, and comprises an account of the recent discoveries respecting the nature of heat, and particulars of the most important modern improvements in boilers and engines, including examples of the most approved forms of apparatus for superheating the steam, and of the most noted engines for working with economy of fuel. A number of new plates and woodcuts have been added and substituted; an appendix has been introduced containing a large number of useful tables, practical specifications, and other important data; and the whole information which the work contains has been brought down to the present state of engineering science, so as to afford an accurate reflex of the most advanced condition of engineering practice in this country, so far as relates to the subject of the steam engine in its various adaptations to mines and waterworks,—to mills and to locomotion,—and to the numerous miscellaneous purposes to which the steam engine is now applied.

A TREATISE ON MILLS AND MILL-WORK, by WILLIAM FAIRBAIRN, LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S., &c., &c., is in the press. This work is intended to discuss, in a simple and intelligible manner, the principles of construction, proportion, and strength of all the machinery falling within the province of the millwright; and to illustrate the machinery so described, and the general arrangement of various descriptions of mills by examples taken from the Author's own practice. It treats, first, of the mathematical principles of mechanism in general, and the elements of which the more complex machines are composed. In the next section prime-movers are discussed, beginning with those depending on water power. The principles of hydrostatics, the collection, measurement, storage, and application of water are treated of at considerable length. The construction of the various forms of overshot, undershot, breast and Poncelet water-wheels, and the methods of ventilation are described. Turbines and the simpler water-pressure engines are also treated of, and especially that introduced by Mr. James Thomson, and known as the vortex wheel. The properties of steam are then considered, and a *resumé* is given of the Author's own experiments on the density of saturated steam and the expansion of superheated steam. The various forms of steam-engines and boilers employed in mills are illustrated. In the next section transmissive machinery is treated of, including framing, shafting, couplings, gearing and the principles of the formation of the teeth of the wheels. Another section is devoted to examples of various descriptions of mills, including corn mills, cotton, flax, and woollen mills; and lastly, other miscellaneous machinery usually constructed by the millwright, including cranes and machinery for lifting, will find a place. The treatise will form two volumes in 8vo., copiously illustrated with woodcuts and steel-plates.

A NEW work by Mr. H. W. Baistow, F.G.S. entitled *A Glossary of Mineralogy*, embracing the physical characters and chemical composition of the metalliferous and earthy minerals, and a popular account of their history and application, is nearly ready for publication, in 1 vol. square crown 8vo. In the execution of this work the Author has not attempted to produce a systematic treatise, but rather to prepare a book which may be used by any traveller or other person unacquainted with the science, who may desire to know something of the properties, uses, and characters of the minerals with which he may meet. The Author's object is to afford, in a concise form, an account of the external and physical characters of minerals and of their chemical composition. For this purpose, woodcuts of the most common crystalline forms of the principal minerals will be presented, in connexion with their chemical analyses. An account will be added of their history, of their application and uses in the arts and manufactures, of the countries and localities whence they are chiefly procured, and of the derivation of their names.

THE new *Latin-English Dictionary*, by the Rev. J. T. WHEAT, M.A. of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and the Rev. J. E. RIDDLE, M.A. of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, founded on the larger Dictionary of Freund, revised by himself, is advancing at press, and is expected to be ready for publication in January, in one large volume, royal 8vo. This Dictionary is not a mere revision of the American translation of the work of Freund. It is based on the larger Dictionary of Freund, revised by himself; that lexicographer having supplied towards the materials for the present book many corrections of his own Latin-German Dictionary, with various additions, which he amassed while preparing a new edition of that work. But beyond this it contains a very large amount of entirely new matter, derived from a careful use of modern criticism, and from laborious reference to the works of Latin authors in the best editions. Great pains have also been employed in making a really correct and philosophical arrangement of meanings, without reliance on any existing authority; and much labour has been bestowed upon some elements of the work which are entirely new. Especial attention has been directed to the Etymology, as affording the only true key to the real meanings of words. This branch of the work has been elaborated throughout with continual reference to the latest results obtained by writers on comparative philology. Accordingly, the book now in the press contains some thousands of words and meanings more than can be found in any Latin-English Dictionary that has yet been published,—corrections of countless errors which have been transmitted by Andrews and others down to the present day,—an etymology consistent with the views of the most eminent modern philologists,—and a construction of every article upon sound and pre-eminently useful principles, some of which have been already recognised, but imperfectly carried out, while others have been hitherto quite overlooked.

MR. WALTER M'LEOD, F.R.G.S., Master of Method in the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea, Author of several well-known and popular geographical, arithmetical, and grammatical school-books, has in an advanced stage of preparation a new Physical Atlas of Great Britain and Ireland, which will be published during the present season. This work will comprise fifty-six full coloured Maps, and numerous coloured sections and diagrams, with descriptive letterpress, forming a brief synopsis of British physical geography. The Maps, compiled and engraved on steel in the best manner by Mr. E. WALLER, F.R.G.S., are as follows:—

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Mr. M'Leod has likewise ready for the press the SECOND PART of his "Geography of Palestine and the Holy Land," to be entitled *The Travels of St. Paul*; being a description of the countries, towns, and islands mentioned in the journeys of the Apostle, specially adapted to the purposes of tuition, with questions for examination, a vocabulary of proper names, &c., and a map of St. Paul's journeys and voyages.

MR. B. B. WOODWARD, B.A., F.S.A., is preparing for the press a new *Historical and Chronological Encyclopædia*. This work is intended to form a copious and trustworthy book of reference for both students and general readers, and to present in a brief and convenient form, but with the most scrupulous accuracy as to dates, CHRONOLOGICAL NOTICES of all the great events of universal history, including treaties, alliances, wars, battles, &c.; of the incidents in lives of great and distinguished men, and of their works; of scientific and geographical discoveries; of mechanical inventions; and social, domestic, and economical improvements. Matters of merely local interest, prolix details, with mathematical and technical chronology, are not admitted. The general arrangement will be alphabetical; but wherever connected series of events can be grouped under familiar titles, this expedient will be adopted, both to facilitate reference and to prevent needless repetitions. Historical events and occurrences happening in or relating to England will invariably receive the largest share of attention. In all cases the most exact date which can be ascertained will be given; and wherever it appears desirable, the original or national dates will be added. Where different dates have been assigned to the same event by scholars of reputation, those which can assist the inquiries of the student will be inserted; but the convenience of the general reader will be consulted by placing the best established first. References to the authorities will be frequently given with a view to establish the value of particular dates, as well as to direct students to the sources of further information respecting them.

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A NEW work on the Chase of the Wild Red Deer in the Counties of Devon and Somerset, by CHARLES PALK COLLYNS, Esq., of Dulverton, will be published in the present season, and is expected to supply a blank in the history of sport in this country. The very existence of the red deer in their wild state, on Exmoor and the wild and wooded purlieus of that vast tract of land, and the peculiarities of the mode of hunting these denizens of the forest, are almost un-

known even to many who rank amongst the most ardent lovers and supporters of the chase. Yet from the time of Queen Elizabeth, at least, when Her Majesty's ranger, Hugh Pollard, kept a pack of stag-hounds at Limmsbath, in the heart of the then royal forest of Exmoor, down to the present time, the country has been hunted by a succession of packs, and the names of Fortescue, Acland, and Chichester are to be found amongst those of the many worthies of the west by whom the noble sport has been fostered and patronised. The author of the work has himself hunted with the different packs for nearly half a century, and on more than one occasion has rendered service in preventing the discontinuance of the hounds, and in awakening the interest of the proprietors of estates and coverts in the preservation of the game. Much information on the nature and habits of the deer will be found in the work, which is enlivened by many anecdotes connected with the chase, and furnished with an appendix, in which a selection from the most remarkable runs that have occurred in modern times is given, and which, to the local sportsman at all events, can hardly fail to be interesting. The skilful pencil of an amateur who is familiar with this noble sport will enhance the interest of this volume by some vivid delineations of the scenes in which he has often taken part.

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No. XXIV.

FEBRUARY 28, 1861

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"The policy of our laws, as determined by successive Parliaments, is so far accepted by statesmen of all parties, and by most unprejudiced thinkers, of the present generation, that I am at liberty to discuss it historically, without entering upon the field of party politics. Not dealing with the conduct and motives of public men, I have been under no restraint in adverting to recent measures, in order to complete the annals of a century of legislation."

Lectures on the History of England. By WILLIAM LONGMAN. Lecture the Third, comprising the reign of Henry the Third, from A. D. 1216 to A. D. 1272; delivered in an abridged form at Chorleywood, Oct. 26, 1860. Pp. 98; with 2 maps (1 coloured), and 11 Illustrations engraved on Wood. 8vo. price 2s. 6d. sewed. [Jan. 22, 1861.]

THIS Lecture treats of the long and important reign of Henry the Third, which is usually considered uninteresting; but the writer endeavours to show, that it is not only important, but interesting also. He begins by explaining the position of England at the close of the reign of King John; stating the amount of success the French allies of the insurgent barons had obtained; and then proceeding to relate the extent of the English possessions in France. He shows that the Kings of England possessed greatly more territory in France than the King of France himself. This fact is illustrated by a Map, bringing vividly before the eye, by means of colour, the contrast between the territories of the two Kings. On this map are engraved the dates of the acquisition and of the loss of each province.

The writer then proceeds to narrate the history of the reign, commencing with an account of the wise measures taken by the great Earl of Pembroke to place the young King on his throne in security. The defeat of the barons and their French allies, and the consequent retirement of the latter from the kingdom, are then related. The fickleness of the King and his inability or indisposition to proportion his expenditure to his

revenue, and the fatal consequences of this defect in his character and of his improvidence are pointed out. The writer shows that from these two causes sprang the King's oppressions, his exactions of money, the consequent discontent of the barons, their resistance, the King's submission in order to obtain his requirements, and the growth of liberty thence resulting in England. The history of the reign is much occupied with details of the quarrels between the King and the barons, but the writer endeavours to give a dramatic, or at least continuous and narrative interest to them, by showing how events marched onward step by step, their significance unnoticed by the King, to their final consummation in the successful rebellion of De Montfort.

By way of illustrating the manners of the times, and the character of a portion, at least, of the barons, an episode is introduced narrating the history of one who has been greatly overlooked by historians, and whose varied history and picturesque rascality would form materials for an amusing romance. This is Fulke De Bréauté, a Frenchman brought over by John, who was ready for any exploit or adventure, unscrupulous as to the side on which he fought, provided it promoted his own interest, quick at devising means of escape from a scrape, of undoubted physical, but utterly devoid of moral courage. A full history of the origin of Fairs, and a description of the peculiar customs attending them, is introduced, on the occasion of a statement of the various modes adopted by the King to raise money—among which was the granting the privilege of holding fairs, for which he received payment. The history of Simon De Montfort is related at considerable length on account of its importance and the interest attaching to it, and a portion of a touching ballad relative to him is introduced, to show the feeling entertained towards him by the people of that time. The author concludes the narrative of the reign with a full account of Robin Hood, and of the authorities on which a belief in his existence, and that he lived in this reign, is founded; and copious extracts are given from the ballads relating to him.

Throughout the history of the reign, extracts from the chroniclers and old historians are copiously introduced, as their language is usually remarkable for its picturesque force; and a more vivid impression of reality is thus, it is believed by the writer, conveyed to the mind of the reader. In every instance of quotation, and to almost every statement of fact, an exact reference is given to the authority on which it rests, thus enabling the student either to verify the statements for himself or to pursue his researches further.

Essays and Reviews. Fifth Edition. 8vo. pp. 442, price 10s. 6d. cloth. [Feb. 18, 1861.]

Contents:—

The Education of the World. By FREDERICK TEMPLE, D.D., Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen; Head Master of Rugby School; Chaplain to the Earl of Denbigh.

Bunsen's Biblical Researches. By ROWLAND WILLIAMS, D.D., Vice-Principal and Professor of Hebrew, St. David's College, Lampeter; Vicar of Broad Chalke, Wilts.

On the Study of the Evidences of Christianity. By BADEN POWELL, M.A., F.R.S., Savilian Professor of Geometry in the University of Oxford.

Séances Historiques de Genève. The National Church. By HENRY BRISTOW WILSON, B.D., Vicar of Great Staughton, Hunts.

On the Mosæic Cosmogony. By C. W. GOODWIN, M.A.

Tendencies of Religious Thought in England, 1688—1750. By MARK PATTISON, B.D., Rector of Lincoln College, Oxford.

On the Interpretation of Scripture. By BENJAMIN JOWETT, M.A., Regius Professor of Greek in the University of Oxford.

Note on *Bunsen's Biblical Researches.*

THE Essays comprised in this volume are stated to have been written independently of each other, and do not appear to have been associated upon any prescribed plan.

1. Dr. Temple opens the view of a progressively spiritual development of the human race, which he likens to a process of education. To this development the Hebrews contributed the conception of the One God, and the regulation of the passions; the Greeks educated the intellect and taste; to the Asiatic is due the imaginative element, and to the Roman the discipline of the Will. All these belonged to the childhood of the world. When mankind was ripe for it, the Lord Jesus came to teach by his Example; and in the third period, that of the Christian Church, humanity is left to the guidance of the mature Reason and of the indwelling Spirit, to learn the one remaining lesson of charity and toleration. The Bible contains the record of the earlier stages in this spiritual progress, and is the divine instrument for transmitting the spiritual life. The exact study of it is declared to be the immediate work of our own day.

2. "Bunsen's Biblical Researches," as carried through the "Egypt's Place, &c.," the "God in History," and some parts of the "Bible for the

People," form the subject of a Review by Dr. Rowland Williams. Without approving of his author in all details, he admires the large grasp with which he treats his material and assents to the great principle of Biblical and historical interpretation which recognises a spiritual growth in humanity. If the specific unity of the human race, as he has always taught and believed, is to be maintained, he agrees with Bunsen in the necessity for an extension of the received chronology during the præhistoric and early historic periods; he considers it required, in order to make room for known events, for ethnic and linguistic developments, and for the rooting of spiritual growth. Parts of the Bible he considers to have been compiled out of earlier documents. He follows Baron Bunsen with approval in his treatment of the prophetic portions of scripture, including those typical analogies usually esteemed Messianic prophecies, and especially Is. liii.; and he regards the prophetic spirit rather as a faculty of insight into the laws of God's moral government of the world, than as a power of predicting the events of external history. Lastly, the "Hippolytus" is referred to as illustrating the first growth of the Gospel, its original relation to heathenism, and the hardening of Christianity into dogmatism and ecclesiasticism. The Essay appreciates, in conclusion, the learning and moral courage of Bunsen.

3. The leading idea in the Essay by the late Professor Powell appears to be, "that the more knowledge advances, the more it will be acknowledged that Christianity, as a real religion, must be viewed apart from connexion with physical things." Hence it follows that the portion of the "Evidences" which turns upon miraculous attestations of the Gospel may impede its reception rather than favour it. Miracles are said to have become in fact, in the minds of many, a part of the object of belief, and, as such, to present the greatest difficulties to belief. When the analysis of any alleged supernatural or miraculous event is carried to the utmost, we can never have more than negative evidence as to its cause, no more than this, that it is not consequent upon any *known* antecedent. Testimony also may reach as far as sense does, namely, to the occurrence of the physical phenomenon itself, but no further: whether that phenomenon were due mediately to some secondary unobserved cause, or to the immediate action of the First Cause, escapes detection, and therefore cannot be the subject of testimony. To arrive at the "source" of a miracle we must transcend nature, and when we have transcended nature, we are in the presence of the Deity, who cannot work miracles relatively to Himself. The result of the discussion is to make a distinct severance between the external and internal

evidences of Christianity; and to show that the progress of physical discovery may affect the former, as they have usually been treated, but not the latter.

4. Mr. Wilson's Essay is chiefly devoted to the consideration of the means of rendering the National Church more comprehensive, especially in reference to the difficulties occasioned by modern biblical criticism and theological speculation. He lays it down as the true principle of the Christian Church generally, that it should be what he calls Multitudinous—that is, as we understand it, inclusive of persons of all degrees of intellectual attainment, and of moral and spiritual advancement. He shows that the Apostolic Church was very slow to excommunicate, either for moral delinquency or erroneous belief. Much less should a National Church, in which all the citizens have an interest by birthright, practically shut out multitudes from itself, by placing artificial speculative barriers in the way of communion with it. Mr. Wilson argues, indeed, that the stringency of terms of communion in the Church of England, and of the clerical obligations, is less than is usually supposed, on two grounds:—1. Because the National Church is a legal institution, and the State being the imposer of its articles and formularies, interprets them ultimately with great latitude in its own courts; and the legal obligation of subscriptions and declarations so ascertained becomes the measure of the moral one. Yet the modification of existing subscriptions is advocated on grounds of public policy, inasmuch as they practically deter many from entering the ministry; occasion scruples to others; and furnish controversialists with invidious weapons. The author thinks the requisite modifications would be consistent with retaining the 39 Articles as the ultimate standard of doctrine and as a barrier against Romanism; 2. Inasmuch as the Church of England formularies declare themselves to be founded upon scripture, the same latitude must be allowed in their interpretation which belongs to the interpretation of the scripture itself; this varies according to the differences of men's circumstances and attainments. Instances are given of the range of these varieties of interpretation. From the removal of speculative obstacles to communion with the National Church, Mr. Wilson looks forward to an increase of its power as an educator of the Christian life; and, finally, he anticipates there shall be found hereafter, as in the Church on earth, places not only for the perfect, but both for "small and great," in the world to come.

5. The Essay on the "Mosaic Cosmogony" undertakes to free the Pentateuchal account of the Creation from the forced interpretations put upon it by attempted reconciliations with modern

discoveries. This is required in the interest of a genuine piety, of reverence for the Biblical records, and of critical morality. The author confines himself to the first narrative of creation, which terminates Gen. ii. 3. In this passage there is a sublime grandeur, when the language is received in its plain and obvious meaning; but there is nothing in it poetical or allegorical; nor anything to indicate an inner hidden sense. The schemes of reconciliation passed under review are chiefly those of Buckland, Chalmers, Hugh Miller, and Archdeacon Pratt. It is shown how they mutually destroy each other, and how the conciliatory hypotheses have always given way before the advance of actual discovery. Thus, the assumption of an indefinite period elapsed between Gen. i. 1 and 2, during which the geological phenomena were at one time supposed to have taken place by catastrophic action, surrendered to the discoveries of Lyell, and room had to be made for the terrestrial changes in the hexahemeron itself. The "periodic" explanation of the "days" of Gen. i., to which conciliators were thus driven, is next examined, and particularly the "visionary" hypothesis. Some pointed examples are then given, to show the disagreement of particular statements in the scriptural text, under any of these views, with the information since acquired by observation. The text, it is said, can only be made to accord with scientific discovery by emptying its statements of all specific meaning. But it is maintained, that the admitting of elements of error or defect in this ancient utterance ought not to detract from the admiration due to a composition which embodies the great truth of the unity of the design of the world, and its subordination to one sole Maker and Lawgiver; and which it has pleased Providence to use for so many ages in a special way for the education of mankind.

6. Mr. Pattison reviews the course of English theological literature from the Revolution to the middle of the eighteenth century, so far as those controversies were concerned in which the opponents and defenders of Revelation equally appealed to the common Reason. "Rationalism" was, during that age, a method and universal habit of thought. The effort on one side was to prove, on the other side to disprove, the truth of Christianity. The literature, however, of the period ending with 1750 is characterised as far superior in spiritual elevation to that which succeeded it: it was concerned with a comparison of the contents of Revelation with the dictates of Reason; from 1750 onwards, the discussion turns upon the external "Evidences." The author illustrates his subject by copious extracts from all the writers of any distinction on both sides of the Deistical controversy. His conclusion seems to be, that if the question at issue between the

Deists and their opponents was not mistaken, the apparatus employed for its solution was at least inadequate; and that the chief service rendered to the cause of Christian truth in the course of those controversies has been the abiding conviction of a failure on both sides in the use of the rationalistic method.

7. Mr. Jowett treats fully the subject of the Interpretation of Scripture. He shows the impediments to a right understanding of it which arise from controversial habits; from theories of inspiration and of prophecy; from the practice of accommodation, whereby scripture histories are explained in conformity with creeds, and scripture precepts are made to accord with modern standards of morality; from the isolation of texts, in the search after scriptural proofs; from the invention of allegorical, mystical, and other double senses; from a confusion between the parts of the Bible and a misunderstanding of the relation between the Old Testament and the New; and from a harmonising principle carried to excess. Unless the difficulties which beset the interpretation of scripture are cleared away, Christianity must remain in a false position, and objections to erroneous methods of scriptural explanation will continue to furnish objections against the religion of the Bible itself. Christianity must be relieved from all appearance of disguise or unfairness. The scripture, therefore, should be interpreted like any other book; that is, the meaning should be ascertained which it bore to the minds of the original authors. Hidden meanings should not be brought to it, but it should be interpreted from itself; not as an indistinguishable mass, but as a special literature, forming an organic whole, wherein a spiritual growth is to be recognised. Forms of thought which belong to the classical and modern periods should not be attributed to the writers of the Old or New Testaments; and especially in the case of the latter, grammatical rules and canons of criticism which are applicable to classical Greek are very liable to mislead. Numerous instances are given in illustration of these various positions. Moreover, the interpretation of scripture is to be carefully distinguished from its adaptation or application in controversy, in sermons, in writing, in public speaking, in colloquial use. Heedless applications of the words of scripture injuriously affect its interpretation, while a true interpretation will lead to a sound practical application of it. The author expresses a hope that the interpretation of the Bible may yet become approximately one—an unison which would have the weightiest effects on theology and Christian life, moderating controversies, enlarging charity, and improving morals. Finally, truth is to be sought for its own sake.

The Contrasts of Christianity with Heathen and Jewish Systems; or, Nine Sermons preached before the University of Oxford on various occasions. By GEORGE RAWLINSON, M.A., late Fellow and Tutor of Exeter College; Bampton Lecturer in 1859. 8vo. pp. 292, price 9s. cloth. [Jan. 30, 1861.]

THIS work is not a mere collection of occasional Discourses, but, as the title implies, a volume of Sermons between most of which it is not difficult to trace a connexion. The first five discourses discuss, simply and directly, five of the main "Contrasts" which Christianity offers to Jewish and Heathen systems. These "Contrasts" concern—I. The whole question of our relations to Matter and the Material World. II. The Doctrine of a Future Life. III. Morality. IV. The true Relations of Labour and Rest; and V. Asceticism, or true and false Ideals of Perfectness. The other sermons of the series are less directly connected with this main topic. They consist of two Assize Sermons: a sermon on the Conversion of St. Paul, and one on "Time, its Nature and its Warnings," preached upon the last day of the year. In these the idea of a contrast between the Christian and other systems is not the leading feature, yet still it often appears, as in the seventh sermon of the series, where Christian and Heathen views of punishment are compared together. The book is *especially* addressed to University students; and for their benefit, a very elaborate collection of passages from the classical writers, bearing on the highest subjects of human thought, is made in the Notes, which constitute nearly a third part of the volume. Several recondite points of moral philosophy are also discussed at some length in this portion of the work. The sermons themselves are, however, suited to the general reader, and though preached to a learned audience will not be found above the understanding of any person of ordinary capacity. They appear to be designed as a contribution to the Orthodox theology of the day; and, though but seldom controversial, will be found always indirectly, and sometimes directly, opposed to the school now made so famous by the recent "Essays and Reviews."

Port Royal: A Contribution to the History of Religion and Literature in France. By CHARLES BEARD, B.A. 2 vols. post 8vo. pp. 998, price 24s. cloth. [January 25, 1861.]

THE object of the present work is to supply to English students a chapter of the History of Christianity heretofore unwritten. The Jansenist controversy of the seventeenth and eighteenth

centuries has, both in the subject and the conduct of the debate, a peculiar interest for Protestant readers. But to trace the progress of the quarrel from its origin in the *Augustinus* of CORNELIUS JANSEN to its final extinction in France, and the establishment of that Jansenist Church of Holland which still maintains a precarious existence, would be a difficult, and in some respects a thankless task; involving the necessity of weaving together the independent histories of French and Flemish Jansenism, and of chronicling an endless succession of wearisome word combats, and still more wearisome intrigues. The happy chance which grouped all the great French Jansenists round the Cistercian Monastery of Port Royal, not only enables the Author to display all the characteristics of Jansenism in connexion with the fortunes of that community, but lends to the story the living interest which the most faithful narration of theological debate necessarily wants. In these pages, which are at least as much occupied with the delineation of character as with the history of belief, the reader may perhaps learn something of the peculiar conception of the Christian life entertained by Roman Catholic theologians, while he also notes the deviations from the general type produced by the singularities of Jansenist faith. The names of ANGELIQUE and AGNES ARNAULD, of ST. CYRAN, SINGLIN, DE SACI, PAVILLON, HAMON, represent to the few students who have turned the almost forgotten pages in which their virtues are inscribed, some of the highest achievements of Christian saintliness; while those of PASCAL, RACINE, BOILEAU, ARNAULD, NICOLE, TILLEMONT, LA ROCHEFOUCAULD, are familiarly known to all who pretend to an acquaintance with French literature in its palmiest day. The Author in his preface expresses his belief that if his book fails in attraction for English readers in general, the deficiency must be attributed rather to his own shortcomings than to any lack of interest in the brilliant literary epoch which he has undertaken to describe with the aid of the abundant accessions of fresh materials recently contributed to French literature.

The two volumes, of which the work consists, are divided into four books, the first of which is entitled "Early History and Reform of Port Royal." Two preliminary chapters of this book are occupied, the first with the foundation of the monastery, and its history from 1204 to 1602, the second with an account of the numerous and remarkable family of Arnauld. Five other chapters narrate the appointment of Angélique Arnauld to the Abbey of Port Royal; the reform which she introduced into that and other houses of the Cistercian Order; her half-accomplished work at Maubuisson; the removal of the monastery to Paris, and the final establishment of two commu-

nities, governed by the same head, one in the capital, the other on the ancient site. An intercalary chapter is devoted to the lives of St. Francis de Sales, and of his fellow-worker, Madame de Chantal, with especial reference to the Catholic counter-reformation of which they were successful agents.

The Second Book conducts the story to the Peace of the Church in 1669. It commences with a sketch of St. Cyran, the founder of French Jansenism; of his early friendship with Jansen; and of the connexion with the Arnaulds, which resulted in the identification of the new theology with Port Royal. St. Cyran's great religious influence; his imprisonment, release, and death; Antoine Arnauld's quarrel with the Jesuits, arising from the "Book of Frequent Communion;" the hermit community, known as "Messieurs de Port Royal," which established itself about the old monastery, and the attitude of opposition to the Jesuits, gradually assumed by all who gathered round Port Royal, are the next subjects of the narrative. A chapter is then occupied with the general aspects of the Jansenist Controversy, and the particular train of events which led to Arnauld's expulsion from the Sorbonne, and the publication of the Provincial Letters, which in a section especially devoted to them are carefully described and analysed. The dispersion of the Solitaries, the prohibition of the Schools, next follow: till the persecution is suddenly interrupted by the miracle of the Holy Thorn. That celebrated and singular event is described, and the possibility of a natural cure offered in explanation. The resumption of the persecution: the death and character of Angélique Arnauld: the imprisonment of the nuns: and the circumstances leading to the negotiations which ended in the Peace of the Church, are the topics of the chapters which make up the remainder of the book.

The Third Book, entitled "Port Royal in its relation to Literature and Society," which occupies nearly all the Second Volume, is divided into Five Chapters. The first contains a full and complete biography of Pascal, together with an account of the recent discoveries of Victor Cousin as to the relation of the current copies of "The Thoughts" to the original MS., and an analysis of the philosophical position assumed in that celebrated book. For the last twenty years Pascal and his works have been the subject of earnest and fruitful investigation in France; and much of the information now offered is believed to be new to the English student. The Second Chapter, "The Schools of Port Royal," narrates the methods of training pursued in this famous establishment, the improvements in education which are due to its teachers: and enumerates and

characterises the school-books which bear the name of MM. de Port Royal on their title-pages, especially the "Grammaire Générale" and the "Art de Penser." It also includes sketches of the life and literary activity of Nicole, Lancelot, and Le Nain de Tillemont, the great historian of the Church. The Third Chapter, "The Four Bishops," records the virtues of the Four Bishops who alone withstood the imposition of the Formula, and especially of the saintly Nicolas Pavillon, Bishop of Alet. The Fourth Chapter, "Madame de Longueville," narrates at considerable length the adventurous life of that lady, the sister of the Great Condé, the heroine of the Fronde. Condé, and his brother Conti, La Rochefoucauld, the author of the "Maxims," the coterie of the Hôtel de Rambouillet, Madame de Sablé, and many more of the chief notabilities of France in the earlier half of Louis XIV.'s reign, are the personages here introduced: and an opportunity is afforded by La Rochefoucauld's connexion with Madame de Longueville and Madame de Sablé of criticising the famous "Maxims," and of pointing out their peculiar relation to Jansenist Theology. The last chapter, devoted to "Racine," narrates the connexion of his family with Port Royal, his education in the schools, his rebellion against his teachers, his dramatic career, his abandonment of the stage and reconciliation with Arnauld and Nicole, his relation to Louis XIV., and the circumstances under which Esther and Athalie were written, at the request of Madame de Maintenon. With the life of Racine is interwoven that of his life-long friend Boileau.

The Fourth Book continues the history to the final destruction of Port Royal in 1713. The first of its two chapters is devoted to biographical notices of some of the later friends of Port Royal: especially Pontchâteau, and the physician Hamon. The second relates the circumstances which led to the infraction of the peace at the death of Madame de Longueville in 1679; the exile and death of Arnauld; the death, character, and Biblical labours of De Saçi: the slow blockade under which the sisterhood gradually perished: the final dispersion: the destruction of the conventual buildings, and the sacrilegious violation of the cemeteries. A brief epilogue collects into a few sentences the whole spirit and purpose of the book.

On Translating Homer: Three Lectures given at Oxford. By MATTHEW ARNOLD, M.A., Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford, and formerly Fellow of Oriel College. Post 8vo. pp. 104, price 3s. 6d. cloth.

[February 2, 1861.]

THE object of these Lectures is to determine the most essential characteristics of Homer's

poetry; to point out how, from failing to preserve faithfully one or other of these, every English translation of the *Iliad*, up to the present time, has been a false rendering of Homer; and to give advice to the future translator as to the best means for retaining these characteristics in his own version.

Autobiography, Letters, and Literary Remains of Mrs. Piozzi (Thrale). Edited, with Notes, and an Introductory Account of her Life and Writings, by A. HAYWARD, Esq., Q.C. With a Portrait of Mrs. Piozzi, and an Engraving from a picture by Hogarth, "The Lady's Last Stake," for the principal figure in which Mrs. Piozzi sat. 2 vols. post 8vo. pp. 780, price 24s. cloth.

[January 19, 1861.]

THE general nature of this work may be collected from the title page, and its value as a contribution to literary history will hardly be denied in any quarter. Until its appearance, the Johnsonian period was very imperfectly understood; and important revelations regarding it are probably yet to come. In some respects Johnson's character gains by these fresh disclosures: in others, it certainly loses. Thus, the published correspondence between him and Mrs. Piozzi, on the occasion of her second marriage, had been limited to two letters—to her intimation of the coming event, and his calm, touching, and dignified reply. Now that all the letters on this subject (six in number) are before the world, it is found that he first addressed her in a tone of inexcusable roughness, which he was compelled to moderate by her quiet remonstrance and strong though respectful and affectionate reproof. The introductory account by the Editor (occupying more than half the first volume) proves incontestably that Mrs. Piozzi was deemed by her contemporaries one of the two or three cleverest, wittiest, and most agreeable women of her day. Few modern readers of her letters, particularly those written when she was past eighty, will dispute the justice of this estimate. Her marginal notes on books, which form distinct sections of this publication, abound in curious anecdotes, literary and political, and in remarkable traits of manners. The extracts from her diary (now first printed) are full of literary and personal interest; and those from her published writings justify a belief that a more extended selection from them would be well received. The late Mr. Croker would have a good deal to fill up and correct, could he revise his favourite work with the aid of these new materials; which, it is believed, go far towards rendering a new

edition of Boswell's *Life of Johnson* indispensable.

Rambles in the Islands of Corsica and Sardinia, with Notices of their History, Antiquities, and present Condition. By THOMAS FORESTER, Author of "Norway in 1848-1849," &c. Pp. 486; with a New Map, 8 Plates in tinted Lithography, and about 40 Wood Engravings, from Sketches made during the Tour by Lieutenant-Colonel Biddulph, R.A., including Representations of Natural Productions and of Ancient Buildings and Coins. Second and cheaper Edition; with a new Preface containing Remarks on the Resources of Sardinia, and its relations to British Interests in the Mediterranean. Royal 8vo. price 18s. cloth.

[Feb. 28, 1861.]

•• The NEW PREFACE may be had separately, price One Shilling.

THIS second edition of Mr. Forester's *Rambles in Corsica and Sardinia*, published at a much lower price than the first, retains all the original illustrations. It is also prefixed by a new Preface, in which the author, thankfully acknowledging the favourable reception bestowed on his work, supplies more precise and comprehensive information on the value of the Island of Sardinia, considered in regard to the political importance of its position in the Mediterranean and its natural resources, than was consistent with the objects designed in the "Rambles." The circumstances which have led to this point of view being taken at the present moment will be presently adverted to.

In the Preface to the first edition the author remarked, with respect to Corsica, that since James Boswell printed his *Journal of a Visit to that Island* almost a century ago, no work on the subject by an English writer has appeared, except some short "Sketches" published in 1825. "Corsica was less known in England than New Zealand. Imagination painted it as a wild and romantic country—romantic in its scenery and the character of its inhabitants; a very region of romance and sentiment; a fine field for the novelist and dramatist, and to that class of writers it was abandoned. Corsica had yet to be faithfully depicted to the just apprehensions of the discerning enquirer;" and considering that it possessed sufficient legitimate attractions to sustain the interest of such a work, he was induced to publish the result of his observations during his rambles in the island. On Sardinia, it is remarked that there are several excellent works

by English writers as well as that of La Marmora, but these are out of print or not easily accessible.

Corsica was traversed from Capo-Corso, its northern, to the old Genoese fortress-town of Bonifaccio, at its southern extremity; and, the island being narrow in proportion to its length, the Ramblers easily embraced its most striking points. Among these are found scenes of historic interest even to Englishmen; since, during the war of the Revolution, the island was not only occupied by British troops, but formally united to the English crown, George III. having been declared king of Corsica. In the heart of the island, Corte, the seat of government at that period, as well as during Pascal Paoli's administration, and on the western coast, Ajaccio, the modern French capital, and the cradle of the Buonaparte family, fell of course in the travellers' way. Several views are given of both these places; and they supply the writer with matter for observation in notices of the distinguished men connected with them, and the state of the island in past and present times.

Their leisurely mode of travelling threw the tourists among all classes of a people signalised by many primitive virtues, as well as by a ferocity unparalleled in a civilised age. The tourists were just in time to witness the extinction of the *brigandage* which had been for centuries the scourge of the island, and deluged it with the blood of its children. Some tales collected during the rambles exhibit traits of a heroism displayed by the bandits worthy of a better cause. The Corsican forests, containing pine trees of a high class, receive also due notice.

From Bonifaccio the travellers cross the Straits to the coast of Sardinia. Pursuing their rambles in the same easy style, they penetrate into the mountain districts, where they engage in some splendid boar-hunts. In Sardinia they find every man armed to the teeth, the outlaws being still rampant in parts of that beautiful island. Its chief attractions, independently of the fine scenery, consist in the strongly-marked Oriental character still to be traced in many of the usages of the people, and in its unique remains of, probably, the most ancient existing architecture. These topics are treated of in some detail. We find also some incidental notices of the present state and prospects of Sardinia as regards the natural resources of the island, the prospect of their development, and the importance of its position.

The Preface to the second edition, as already intimated, furnishes fuller and more precise details on these subjects. Adverting to rumours, sanctioned by their notice in the Piedmontese parliament, of the island being destined, ere long, in fulfilment of another secret understanding with

the court of Turin, to share the fate of Savoy and Nice, in becoming a dependency of the French empire, this Preface points out the important bearings of such a transfer on British interests in the Mediterranean. After taking a summary view of Sardinia, in its area of cultivation, population, products, revenue, and commerce, it dwells emphatically on its political importance as regards the great question of naval preponderance in the Mediterranean. This it is shown to derive, as well from possessing some of the finest harbours in the world, as from its commanding the great thoroughfare of the Mediterranean, and forming, with the French island of Corsica, an almost continuous line of communication between Toulon and Algiers.

The representations of the naval importance of Sardinia are fortified by copious extracts from Nelson's correspondence on the subject during his long occupation of one of the harbours. Passages quoted in the "Rambles" from recent works by Sardinian writers are also pointed out as confirming the views here taken of Sardinia as regards its maritime relations. Some curious accounts are also furnished of former attempts to detach Sardinia from the Crown of Savoy; and the prospects of such a design, both as regards the Emperor of the French and the cabinet of Turin, and the people of Sardinia, are discussed. Recollecting that "similar schemes, stealthily planned, though rapidly executed, might possibly have been nipped in the bud by timely efforts," the author professes that his principal object in this Preface is, without attaching too much importance to French designs on Sardinia, "to draw public attention to a contingency which, in the event of its being realised, would, he considers, inflict a great calamity on the Sardinians, members as they now are of a free constitutional state; and, what is of infinitely more importance, would strike a fatal blow at British power in the Mediterranean."

The Theatre of the Greeks; a Treatise on the History and Exhibition of the Greek Drama: With various Supplements. By J. W. DONALDSON, D.D. Classical Examiner in the University of London; formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. *Seventh Edition*, revised, enlarged, and in part remodelled; with numerous Illustrations from the best ancient authorities. Pp. 456; with 5 Plates (2 coloured) and 27 Woodcuts. 8vo. price 14s. cloth. [Dec. 8, 1860.]

THE present edition of this long-established work has been revised throughout in the most complete and elaborate manner. The treatise

on the origin and literary history of the Greek drama, which has hitherto constituted the principal feature of the book, has been greatly enlarged. But the editor has bestowed his chief attention on the chapters which discuss the representation of a Greek play; and it is believed that the student will find in the present edition, a fuller and more distinct account of an ancient dramatic exhibition than has hitherto been drawn up in any language. The general discussion is applied to a minute examination of the *mise en scène* of many of the extant tragedies and comedies. The numerous illustrations, from the best authorities, include engravings on steel of the ground-plan and interior of the complete Græco-Roman Theatre at Aspendus, and coloured copies of the costumes preserved in the *Pio-Clementine Mosaic*, and in the Cyrenaic picture discovered by Pacho. Thus remodelled and illustrated, it is believed that the *Theatre of the Greeks* is now in harmony with the existing condition of our knowledge in regard both to Greek literature and to ancient art. The concluding section of the volume, which gives an account of the language, metres, and prosody of the dramatists, is no longer a number of detached notes, but has assumed the form of a coherent disquisition. The late Canon TATE's essay, which is identified with this book, and is based on the honest research of that successful and experienced teacher, has been retained out of respect for his memory, no less than on account of its practical value.

Tales from Greek Mythology. By the Rev. GEORGE W. COX, M.A., late Scholar of Trinity College, Oxford, and one of the Masters in the College, Cheltenham. Square 16mo. pp. 136, price 3s. 6d. cloth.

[Jan. 3, 1861.]

IT is only of late years that the subject of Mythology can be said to have been really understood. Legends,—sometimes beautiful, sometimes strange, sometimes monstrous,—were explained on one supposition or another, but all on grounds which might be shown to be arbitrary and uncertain. But Comparative Mythology, which is the direct offspring of the science of Comparative Philology, has laid down for the interpretation of Greek legend a method based on the indisputable evidence of language. It has been the first care of the writer of these tales to present them in such a way that the reader may receive no impressions which future study or scientific research may require him to discard.

The book is intended for very young children; but it professes at the same time to be in accordance

with the latest conclusions of mythological science. The legends have been used for no secondary purposes, but are simply given as tales, such as they were held to be in the ages which followed on the period during which these myths were the common speech of the people. Hence the writer has been careful not to attach to them any special didactic aim, to which clearly these myths in their original state were *not* adapted.

It is believed that the tales, as here narrated, are more simple and easy of comprehension than those which have been given on similar subjects by other writers. And perhaps no apology is needed for setting before children who will have to go through a classical education at an early age, subjects with which they must make acquaintance afterwards. It is very important that the first impressions should be agreeable, as well as consistent with the conclusions of recent research, especially in Comparative Mythology. From the rich stores of Greek legend, the writer has endeavoured to select those tales which are in themselves most beautiful, as well as most likely to attract the attention of young children, and so to narrate them, that the steps may be unbroken which lead them from the simple acquaintance with these stories to that minute analysis of their origin and growth which the science of Comparative Mythology has enabled us to accomplish. Some notes are added, which may tend to make the book serviceable, not merely for amusement, but also for purposes of instruction. The contents are as follows:—The Sorrow of Démêtêr; the Sleep of Endymiôn; Niobê and Letô; Orpheus and Eurydicê; Phryxus and Hellê; Cadmus and Europa; Odysseus and Polyphemus; Odysseus and Circê; Odysseus and the Seirens; Odysseus and Nausicaâ; the Story of Arion; the Treasures of Rhampsinitus.

The Lost Tribes, and the Saxons of the East and of the West: with new Views of Buddhism, and Translations of Rock-Records in India. By GEORGE MOORE, M.D., Member of the Royal College of Physicians. Pp. 436; with 14 Plates of Inscriptions, Coins, &c. 8vo. price 12s. cloth. [Jan. 5, 1861.]

THE object of this volume is to demonstrate the origin of the Saxon tribes by tracing them up to their earliest connexions in the East, by showing their relation to the most ancient form of Buddhism; and by reference to numerous existing monuments and rock-inscriptions to prove that those tribes were at first identical with the lost tribes of Israel, and that Buddhism was the form which their religious dereliction assumed in India and the far East. The past influence and probable

future of the Saxon family are presented in an entirely new aspect, and as viewed in relation to sacred prophecy and to facts, they are seen to bear more directly and providentially on the destinies of the human family, and the moral government of the world, than ethnologists and historians have hitherto admitted.

The author was led to this inquiry by his researches into oriental ethnology, and by conversations on the early history of Buddhism with the late H. H. Wilson, the very learned professor of Sanscrit at Oxford. The subject extends through eighteen chapters, each of which has a distinct interest of its own, while sustaining that of the general argument or investigation, which is introduced by an enlarged view of the significance and importance of the subject on Biblical grounds. The author having presented his own conceptions of the character and value of that venerated authority, the Bible, proceeds to consider the prophetic indications, especially those of Ezekiel, concerning the nature and consequences of the Israelitish dispersion, as distinct from that of the Jews since the destruction of Jerusalem. Then endeavouring to dismiss all fancies and surmises he continues through several chapters to seek *positive* historic evidences and intimations as to the migrations and local traces of the ten tribes, which he at length identifies with the ancient Sacæ and the early Buddhists, not as original Scythians but as occasionally mingling with them. He corroborates his conclusions by numerous striking inscriptions of a Buddhistic character found in India, and of which he offers an entirely new interpretation. The earliest connexion of the Sacæ with the Goths, from whom the German nations are supposed to be derived, is developed, and the probable origin of the Goths or Getæ from the Gittites is incidentally shown. The author traces the mutual relations of those tribes in the East, and produces the testimony of the rock-records of India in proof of their Hebrew origin, and as presenting plain evidence that Buddhism sprang from an Israelitish source. Many important questions are incidentally discussed, but the chief value and weight of the main argument rests on the discovery, claimed by the author, as to the fact that the so-called ancient Arian and Pali inscriptions are really Hebraic. He therefore extensively considers this interesting and important point, and illustrates his discovery by fac-similes of many of the most striking inscriptions in the oldest Arian and Pali characters, transliterating these in their equivalents in modern Hebrew letters, and giving literal translations, together with the several alphabets, by which the competent reader may test the matter by comparison with the inscriptions in fac-simile. According to this evidence the author demonstrates that the language of those

Buddhistic inscriptions is Hebrew; thus at once proving the Hebrew origin of Buddhism and the connexion of the Sacæ and the Goths with those records, and thus by implication proving that as the Sacæ were the people to whom the language was addressed that they were themselves Hebrews, and so, while establishing the conclusion previously arrived at, also unravelling much of the mystery connected with the rise and progress of the strangely benevolent and comprehensive religion of Buddha. The illustrations are all calculated to corroborate this view of the subject; and the early history of the Buddhists as well as the inscriptions given in the work, and also the condition of the Saxon race, are appealed to as affording direct evidence of the literal fulfilment of prophecy in relation to the Lost Tribes. The origin of the Anglo-Saxons obtains a distinct consideration, but the probable origin of the Afghans and the Karens from the same source is sustained by abundant traditions and collateral evidence. A copious appendix affords much additional illustration of the subject, which is treated throughout as far as possible in a manner to interest the general reader as well as to meet the requirements of the more instructed.

Egyptian Chronicles: With a Harmony of Sacred and Egyptian Chronology; and an Appendix on Babylonian and Assyrian Antiquities. By WILLIAM PALMER, M.A. (and late Fellow) of Magdalen College, Oxford. Pp. 1,136; with 2 Plates. 2 vols. 8vo. price 36s. cloth. [Jan. 7, 1861.]

THIS work gives an account of all the known Chronicles of the Egyptians, viz. (1.) the Hieratic, of B.C. 1322, (2.) another ending in B.C. 322, (3.) the Old Chronicle of B.C. 305, (4.) that of the original Manetho, B.C. 268, (5.) that of Eratosthenes (B.C. 240—194), and lastly (6.) that of the Manetho of Africanus (B.C. 100?).

The six schemes all agree in one and the same reckoning of 5020 Egyptian years of human time from April 26 B.C. 5361, to November 18 B.C. 345.

This Egyptian Chronology exceeds by only 5 or 6 years such a scheme of sacred chronology as would result from a combination of the Greek reckoning of Josephus with that of the Hebrew scriptures; and it agrees exactly with the same scheme of sacred chronology, if only the reckoning of 2262 years before the Flood be adopted from the LXX version in lieu of the 2256 of Josephus.

The order of the work is as follows:—After a coloured Frontispiece, and a Table of Contents, giving the analysis of each chapter, the nature of the six Egyptian schemes, the results hitherto obtained from the monuments as bearing upon them,

and the true place of Egypt in the history of the world, are described in the Introduction. The first three chapters which make up Vol. I. are devoted to the Old Chronicle, Manetho, and Eratosthenes. Chap. i. contains further some account of the scheme of B.C. 332, and of the older Hieratic Scheme, which last is more fully treated of in Vol. II. (in Chap. iv.) Also, in Chap. i. the scheme of Sacred Chronology is made out, and is compared with the Egyptian.

In Vol. II. Chap. iv. gives an account of the Manetho of Africanus, who is identified with Ptolemy of Mendes. In connection with his lists the fragments of the Royal Papyrus at Turin are discussed at length; and an English reconstruction of its xviii columns, with 330 kings, from Menes to Rameses III., and 3750 years of the same kings ending in B.C. 1322, are exhibited.

In Chap. v. statements of various Greek authors are explained by the help of that Egyptian chronology which has been made out above. The accounts of Herodotus and of Diodorus Siculus are examined at length, what relates to Plato, Alexander the Great, and Dicaearchus, being interposed. After the examination of Diodorus Siculus, the more important of those passages which bear upon the Egyptian Year, and upon the Sothic and Phoenix Cycles, are subjoined.

Three more chapters (vi. vii. and viii.) containing the sacred and Egyptian schemes of Africanus, Eusebius, and Anianus, (whom Syncellus follows) may be regarded as appendices. But a knowledge of the schemes of these Christian chronographers, through whom alone the Egyptian Chronicles have reached us, is necessary to enable us to judge of their comparative fidelity, and to distinguish between variants, derived only from them, and genuine readings of the original Egyptian schemes.

After Chap. viii. there is a Harmony of Sacred and Egyptian Chronology in parallel columns.

Lastly, there is an Appendix on Babylonian and Assyrian Antiquities, the main purpose of which is to show the (probable) agreement of Berosus with the Egyptian reckoning. After short notices of those writers who followed the fabulous accounts of Ctesias, the scheme of Berosus is made out, with 2258 Nabonassar years to the Flood, and 2840 more to the death of Antiochus Soter in B.C. 262. An account of modern discoveries, which follows, and which is taken from Mr. Rawlinson's Herodotus, enables one to judge how far the statements of ancient writers are affected by the Cuneiform Inscriptions.

It seems that the vast sums of the Egyptians were not produced, as might be imagined, by a calculation of astronomical cycles running back into cosmical time, but by multiplying the first 2922 Egyptian years of human reckoning by 12

into 35064 *months*, and calling these months years. The remaining 1120 years of their reckoning to the Sothic epoch in B.C. 1322 were then left undisguised by multiplication. But between the 2922 and the 1120 there were inserted 341 *fictitious* years, thrusting up the 2922 to the Sothic epoch of July 20 in B.C. 5702. Thus the earliest of their great sums, that of the Hieratic scheme of B.C. 1322, was so far *cyclical*, that it seemed to consist of xxv cycles of nominal, or iii of full, years reckoned back from the Sothic epoch of B.C. 1322. But in truth this was a mere conceit and enigma. And as regards later schemes, it is by no means true that *they* were all of them, even in any limited and improper sense, cyclical. They retained indeed or imitated the conceit of exhibiting vast sums of nominal years which were only months, or which had once been only months; and such of them as affected to be cyclical added also the 341 fictitious years. But others, as that of the original Manetho, turn out to be uncyclical; and these purposely omit the 341 fictitious years. Berosus too in his Babylonian scheme seems to have adopted the fancy of multiplying years into *months*; and, not content with this, he even multiplied his ante-historical months into *days*, calling the whole mixed sum years. And he too, like Manetho, seems to have introduced his vast sums *without casting them into the form of cycles*.

The document called by Syncellus the "Old Egyptian Chronicle," and supposed by him to have been followed by Manetho, was tacitly appropriated by Eusebius, though in an imperfect form, and with some arbitrary changes and mutilations, in his Chronicon: and he so filled up its blank dynasties with reigns from Africanus as to seem to later writers to have followed—whereas in truth he had created—a Manetho of his own. In recent times there have been writers no less bold and arbitrary than Eusebius, but holders of a contrary theory, who have written down the Old Chronicle as one of the latest and most worthless of all Græco-Egyptian schemes. But it now appears that it was in truth both the oldest and the most valuable of them all; and that it was really followed not only by the original Manetho, but also by the Theban list of Eratosthenes and by Ptolemy of Mendes, or whoever else is the Manetho of Africanus, as well as by the latest pseudo-Manetho or Sothis of Anianus and Syncellus.

Not the least curious and interesting of those results which are obtained from the Egyptian schemes is the ascertainment of the fact that they not only prove the coexistence of contemporary dynasties, with above 300 kings in all, during the 477 years between Menes and Amosis, but also that they take care, even when presenting all these dynasties and kings as apparently consecu-

tive, to add some secret marks of the true chronological reckoning. Indeed the unchronological character of a certain portion of the reigns of Manetho, Eratosthenes, and Ptolemy, is marked in their schemes by the very nature of the years given to them, these years being either such as previously in the Old Chronicle had belonged to gods or demigods, or had formed part of the 341 fictitious years, or else—and this is the main resource of the original Manetho—being years of the Sothic Cycle current in the third century B.C. anticipated, or reduplicated, and thrown back to a remote antiquity.

It appears that Lepsius and the late Baron Bunsen were right in regarding the sum of 3555 years of kings as that of the genuine Manetho, but wrong in supposing that all these years were chronological, and that the lists of Africanus containing a far greater sum were those of the genuine Manetho, in which 3555 years were to be distinguished from the rest. It appears also that Baron Bunsen was right in attaching importance to the list of Eratosthenes, but strangely wrong in supposing that the last 53 generations of that list, not given by Syncellus, belonged to the period of the Shepherd domination.

As the ascertainment of the construction of the different Egyptian schemes involves, in many cases, the settlement of the true text, it may be said that the Remains themselves of the Hieratic Scheme, of the Old Chronicle, of the original Manetho, of Eratosthenes, of Ptolemy of Mendes (the Manetho of Africanus), and of the pseudo-Manetho of Anianus, are now collected and edited for the first time with something like accuracy, distinguished from one another, and in their due relative order, in this work, in which they are all embodied.

Sons of Strength, Wisdom, Patience: Samson, Solomon, Job. By the Rev. JOHN SELBY WATSON, M.A. M.R.S.L. &c. Crown 8vo. pp. 298, price 7s. 6d. cloth. [Jan. 27, 1861.]

THIS work consists of three separate tales, or histories, of Samson, Solomon, and Job. The object of the first is to display the character and acts of Samson somewhat more fully than are set forth in the *Book of Judges*, and to show how his contemporaries may be supposed to have regarded him.

The purpose of the second is to exhibit the wise King of Israel as he may be thought to have appeared during his life, expressing such sentiments on human life and conduct as are attributed to him in the Scriptures. He holds discourses with Zadok the priest, Ahijah and Nathan the prophets, the Queen of Sheba, and others, on the pleasures and pains that mankind experience,

the objects that they pursue, the too frequent disappointments that they suffer, and various other subjects. If anything is added to what is ascribed to Solomon in the Bible, it is hoped that it is strictly in accordance with his real character.

The third story shows Job and his friends as they appear in *The Book of Job*, but with somewhat more of incident, and with the speeches of Job and the other speakers, of which the substance is preserved, given, as the preface expresses, "in a less fragmentary, a more connected and consistent form, than they have hitherto exhibited in any version."

Portraits, partly imaginary, of these three characters, have already appeared in English literature; but the present writer will hardly be accused of being an imitator.

Half-Hour Lectures on the History and Practice of the Fine and Ornamental Arts. By WILLIAM B. SCOTT, Head Master of the Government School of Art, Newcastle; Author of "Memoir of David Scott, R.S.A." &c. Pp. 376; with 50 Engravings on Wood. 16mo. price 8s. 6d. cloth.

[Feb. 28, 1861.]

THIS is a series of nineteen chapters or lectures conveying a rapid and popular history of the Arts, commencing with the Christian era when the decline of ancient things began, and the beginnings of the entirely different development of modern times appear in the Catacombs. In the opening lectures this history is general. I. Rome at the commencement of our era, Pompeii, the Catacombs. II. Changes of the fourth century, forms of churches, painting in connection with religion, &c. III. Byzantine Art, the wars and councils about images. IV. Celtic or Western Art, enamel, MS. illumination, Runic carving. A specific treatment of the several divisions of Art into the following specialities succeeds:—Mediæval Tombs and Monuments; Mediæval Domestic Architecture; Illumination and Printing; Engraving on Wood and Copper; Working in Iron and Brass; working in Gold and Silver; Glass and Glass Painting; Earthenware. Each of these specialities is concisely treated, both historically or archæologically and critically. The important subject of Painting follows under these headings:—Various methods of Painting; Oil Painting, its origin and practice; Chronological account of great artists. The last three lectures, those in which the Author's professional experience and critical knowledge are most exercised, are on Terms in Art; Principles; the Conventional; the Ideal; Picturesque; Chiaroscuro; Style: Taste; Beauty.

These lectures were originally delivered to senior students assembled in classes. When, however, it was found the subjects were equally interesting to the general public, they were revised for the press, and made more complete by numerous illustrations of beautiful or curious examples, transitional conditions, or other objects demanding pictorial explanation. A knowledge of the Fine Arts has gradually assumed importance as a branch of special education; yet there exists at present no manual of repute, textbook, or popular work of recognised authority, embracing the whole subject. Such an introductory view of the entire field of the fine and ornamental arts, especially in their application to manufactures, chronologically complete within certain limits, it is Mr. Scott's object in this volume to supply.

On the Origin of Species by Organic Affinity.

By H. FREKE, A.B. M.B. M.D. T.C.D.
M.R.I.A. &c. 8vo. pp. 148, price 5s. cloth.
[Jan. 7, 1861.]

THE object of this work, in which, the author states in his preface, nothing is advanced that is not perfectly in harmony with the Mosaic record of creation, is to show, that as all species of living beings, animals as well as plants, have derived their origin from the development of embryonic germs, there must have existed some distinction in the constitution of the germs of the different species respectively, to enable them to give development to the different species of animals and plants; since from identical germs we naturally look for identical species. Consequently the question as to the origin of the distinctions in species, resolves itself into that of the origin of the distinctions which must exist in the embryonic germs respectively which develop those different species.

In relation to this question the author endeavours to establish the following propositions:—

I. Embryonic organisms (animal as well as vegetable) consist exclusively of one or more organising agents; that is, of one or more organic entities, whose function is to confer or impart organisation. In discharging this function each entity gives origin to or generates two distinct classes of organic structure, namely a plurality of embryonic organisms or organising agents identical with itself, and some organised residual product, such, for instance, as woody fibre, muscular fibre, nervous tissue, cerebral matter, &c.

II. A single individual organising agent, separately and alone, constitutes a simple organising agent. Of such we have an example in the organising agents which develop respectively woody fibre, muscular fibre, nervous tissue,

cerebral matter, &c., as also possibly in the embryo of the simplest vegetations.

The embryos of loftier vegetations, of animals, and of man are composed of a plurality of organising agents; that is, of a combination of two or more simple organising agents. Of such we have an example in the embryo of man, wherein there is a combination of the several agents which respectively generate muscular fibre, nervous tissue, cerebral matter, &c.

III. From the fact of simple organising agents appearing to be physiologically indivisible, conjointly with that of their mode of combining being analogous to that of the combination of the elementary molecules of mineral matter, the author proposes for such simple organising agents the appellation organising atom.

An organic combination of a plurality of organising atoms constitutes a compound organising atom, and is analogous both in constitution and mode of formation to an atom in the inorganic world of carbonic acid. Of such compound organising atoms we have examples in the embryos respectively of loftier vegetations, of animals, and of man. Such combination comprises what the author conceives to be the origin of species by means of *organic affinity*.

On Winds and Storms; with an Essay on Weather and its varieties. By THOMAS HOPKINS, M.B.M.S. 8vo. pp. 268, price 7s. 6d. cloth.
[Dec. 1, 1860.]

THE Author of the present work, in the year 1854, submitted to the public a volume on meteorology, the object of which was to show that aqueous vapour was the great disturber of the atmosphere. But he then supposed that ascending and overflowing tropical atmospheric currents, as represented in the Hadleian theory of winds, although they did not produce the great winds that blow over the globe, might have a real existence. The collection of a larger number of facts, and more mature reflection, produced a conviction that imperfect analogies had led him, as they probably had led others, to wrong conclusions; and notwithstanding that high authorities continue to sanction the Hadleian theory, he is now convinced it is erroneous. Reasons for this change of opinion have been given in Papers which were read to learned Societies, in the hope of being able to profit by observations of others on the subject. These Papers have been collected, and the substance of them, with additions, given in the present volume. In meteorological researches, the desideratum appears to be to obtain a clear perception of the natural powers or forces that disturb the atmosphere so as to cause its great movements; and

to prove what those forces are, has been the writer's principal object.

A Treatise on Fever; or, Selections from a Course of Lectures on Fever: being part of a Course of Theory and Practice of Medicine, delivered by ROBERT D. LYONS, K.C.C., &c., Physician to Jervis Street Hospital, Dublin; late Pathologist-in-Chief to the British Army in the Crimea; Author of "Parliamentary Report on Diseases of Army in Crimea," "Parliamentary Report on Yellow Fever of Lisbon," "Handbook of Hospital Practice," &c. 8vo. pp. 484, price 12s. 6d. cloth.

[Jan. 23, 1861.]

THIS work comprises the general pathology, pathological anatomy, and treatment of the most important varieties of Fever which present themselves in this country, and in the stations to which the British troops are called when on Foreign Service. The author's experience has been drawn from a very extended study of the epidemic fevers of Ireland, and the fevers which prevailed during the late Russian campaigns. Dr. Lyons further qualified himself to describe that very formidable disease the Yellow Fever by a personal mission to the city of Lisbon when recently devastated by an epidemic of that disease. The work is therefore directed as well to the wants of the home practitioner as to those of the officers of the various branches of the public service when on duty abroad. The work has been framed essentially with a view to practice, and very clear rules are laid down both for diagnosis and for the treatment of fever cases in all the contingencies and emergencies of fever therapeutics. In the hands of intelligent non-professional persons in remote rural districts, as clergymen and others, this Treatise may, it is believed, be found of essential use in many a crisis of country life.

The History of Medicine: comprising a Narrative of its Progress from the Earliest Ages to the Present Time, and of the Delusions incidental to its advance from Empiricism to the Dignity of a Science. By EDWARD MERYON, M.D., F.G.S., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of England, late Lecturer on Comparative Anatomy at St. Thomas's Hospital, &c. VOL. I. 8vo. pp. 492, price 12s. 6d. cloth. [Feb. 9, 1861.]

IN this work, which is dedicated by permission to Earl Granville, the Author proposes to represent the vicissitudes and progress of a branch

of knowledge in which a greater freedom of discussion has been permitted throughout all ages than in any other department of human learning. In consequence of this licence, medicine has from its origin been the subject of a corresponding variety of opinions or dogmas, the most extravagant of which, by possessing certain elements of truth, have obtained public credence. The influence which these dogmas exercised on the minds of men, who, by special study, qualified themselves to form an opinion, has been carefully examined and weighed by the Author, with a view to ascertain their bearing on the existing state of medical knowledge. For this purpose it has been necessary to trace the rise, growth, and decay of many popular delusions, and to lay before the reader the characteristics of the times in which they prevailed, as well as of the individuals to which they refer. An attempt is made to condense and present in consecutive series the scattered information bearing on this subject found in ancient and modern records of science, to eliminate truth from the error with which it is usually found mixed; in more recent times, to apply the evidence of actual experience as a means of discriminating the comparative merits of the different systems which now occupy the public mind; and finally, to deduce from the whole study a probable and consistent estimate of the future development of medical science as an element of progressive civilisation.

The FIRST VOLUME contains the history of the healing art from the earliest period to the discovery of the circulation of the blood by Harvey; to which is appended a Chronological Table of Special Facts contributing to establish Medicine as a Science.

The Forms, Complications, Causes, Prevention and Treatment of Consumption and Bronchitis, comprising also the Causes and Prevention of Scrofula. By JAMES COPLAND, M.D., F.R.S., Honorary Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Sweden, &c., 8vo., pp. 452, price 12s. 6d. cloth. [Jan. 17, 1861.]

IN this work the Author has described the several forms and complications of Consumption and Bronchitis, diseases very nearly allied to each other, and often associated. He has distinguished the forms, and complications, and stages of each, so as to render the treatment the more appropriate, and hence the more successful, and he has demonstrated the curability of consumption when rationally treated, even although it is far advanced. The causes of *Consumption* have been fully considered by him, and with due reference to their chief source, namely the existence of a scrofulous

taint; and the causes also of this evil are fully investigated. The treatment of consumption is minutely described, and the means of cure applicable to each stage and complication are carefully discussed. The atmospheric conditions, the temperature and localities, the diet and regimen, suitable to the varying states of the malady, are severally considered, with reference both to the prevention and to the cure, not only of consumption but also of scrofula.

Bronchitis has been shown by the author to be one of the most important and fatal diseases of childhood and advanced age, more especially as respects the number of epidemic and other maladies with which it appears as a complication, and often in fatal association. The treatment advised by the author, from extensive and diversified observation, is directed with strict reference to these complications, to the age and circumstances of the patient, and to the states of constitutional power or vital force. The volume is rendered of easy reference by means of a copious Index and table of contents.

Adulterations Detected; or, Plain Instructions for the Discovery of Frauds in Food and Medicine. By ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M.D. Lond. Analyst of the "Lancet" Sanitary Commission; Author of the Reports of that Commission published under the title of "Food and its Adulterations," and of other works. Second Edition; pp. 728, with 225 Woodcuts and numerous Advertisements. Crown 8vo. price 17s. 6d. cloth. [January 31, 1861.]

THE passing of the Adulteration of Food or Drink Bill affords a fitting occasion for the publication of a Second Edition of "Adulterations Detected," containing plain instructions for the discovery of frauds in food and medicine. It is to be hoped, for the sake of the mercantile world and the public generally, that under the Act above mentioned many appointments of Analysts will shortly take place. To all such persons, and indeed to all who are in any way engaged in the analysis, examination, or sale of articles of food, drink, or medicine, a work like the present is indispensable. It embodies, first, a description of the various adulterations to which each article of consumption, and many medicines, have up to this date been subjected; and, secondly, the details of the various methods by which these sophistications may be discovered. The matter contained in this work concerns therefore alike the analyst, the manufacturer, the tradesman, and the public; it

likewise interests the physician, for it is unquestionable that many disorders and diseases owe their origin to adulterated food and medicine. The present edition contains a verbatim copy of the Adulteration of Food or Drink Bill, which will be found useful for reference.

Handbook of Farm Labour: comprising Labour Statistics; Steam, Water, Wind, Horse, and Hand Power; Cost of Farm Operations; Monthly Calendar; Appendix on Boarding Agricultural Labourers, &c.; and Index. By JOHN CHALMERS MORTON, Editor of the *Agricultural Gazette*, &c. 16mo., pp. 138, price 1s. 6d. sewed. [Jan. 17, 1861.]

THE present Handbook consists of six chapters, with an appendix and index. In the first chapter the statistics of farm labour are discussed. The actual cost and amount of hand labour and of horse labour on three farms of light soil; on seven farms of medium soil; and on four farms of heavy soil, are detailed. The average expenditure of farmers under this head is gathered from figures describing the agricultural statistics of South Gloucestershire, as well as from such tables taken from the census of 1851 as bear upon the subject.

In the second chapter the cost and use of steam, water, and wind power in agriculture are discussed. The actual employment of steam power on a number of farms is described—its cost per horse power is calculated; its economical management is referred to; the experience of two leading agriculturists in the use of water power is communicated; and the occasional value of wind power is alluded to.

In the third chapter the cost of horse power is elaborately calculated from many different methods of stable management, and from an immense quantity of evidence on the other items of expenditure involved. Its cost per acre on a number of farms is stated, and its cost per cwt. of draught is estimated.

The fourth chapter describes the condition of the agricultural labourer, states his wages in most of our counties, names the various methods of hiring and employing him, and discusses the relationship of master and servant.

In chapter five the cost of all farm operations is ascertained. The data on which such calculations hinge are first determined; the cost of the several operations of the farm is then worked out; and lastly the labour cost of all our cultivated crops per acre is estimated; separate calculations being in several instances given according to various plans of cultivation, and according to various rates of produce per acre.

The sixth chapter contains a calendar of farm

labour, and concludes with illustrations of the way in which the labour of the farm is distributed through the months.

In an appendix Mr. Marshall's experience on boarding farm labourers, and Mr. Morton's experience of the way in which labourers' wages are usually expended, are added.

An Encyclopædia of Domestic Economy. By THOMAS WEBSTER, F.G.S., &c., assisted by the late Mrs. PARKES, Author of "Domestic Duties." New and cheaper Edition; pp. 1,284, with 921 Engravings on Wood. 8vo. price 31s. 6d. cloth. [Feb. 11, 1861.]

THE object of this work, first published in the year 1844, was to comprise in a single volume, written in plain language easily understood by persons who have not received a scientific or professional education, a practical and useful account of all the various subjects which are most immediately connected with housekeeping: such as the construction of domestic edifices, with the means of warming and lighting them; a description of the various articles of furniture, with the nature of their materials; the duties of servants; a general account of the animal and vegetable substances used as food, and the methods of preserving and preparing them by cooking; the making and baking of bread; the chemical nature and the preparation of all kinds of fermented liquors used for drink; the materials employed in dress and the toilette; the business of the laundry; descriptions of the various wheel carriages; rules for the preservation of health and its restoration; domestic medicine, &c. &c. Two editions having been exhausted, the work is now republished in its original shape, with no abridgment of the text or retrenchment of the illustrations, at a little over one-half its original price.

A Manual of Prayers for Schools, Public Institutions, and Private Families, compiled without Mutilation from the Holy Bible and Book of Common Prayer. By the Rev. C. A. JOHNS, B.A. F.L.S. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 104, price 2s. 6d. cloth. [Jan. 26, 1861.]

THE numerous Manuals of Family Prayer which have hitherto been published are, for the most part, either private compositions, or adaptations from the Prayer Book. Among the former it is rare to find one which does not contain statements of speculative doctrine, shreds of sermons, passionate remonstrances, curt aphorisms, and passages of Scripture wrested to bear a meaning other than the natural one. The adaptations from the Prayer Book, though liable to none of

these objections, are, to many persons, not satisfactory; for, though the words of the Liturgy only are employed, an attempt is made to weave into a continuous whole detached sentences which do not blend well. Instead of numerous acts of Prayer and Thanksgiving, each solemnly terminating with a petition for the Mediation of the Redeemer, and thus linked with what follows by the essential article of the Christian Faith, there are constantly occurring abrupt transitions of thought which startle the mind out of an even flow of devotional feeling, exciting sometimes surprise, and not unfrequently disappointment.

None of these objections can be advanced against the present Manual. All the Prayers are selected from the Book of Common Prayer, and are printed in an unmutated form. The Services vary for each morning and evening in the week, and are severally prefaced by a sufficient number of extracts from the Holy Scriptures to allow a different passage to be read every morning and evening for a month; a selection being made of such passages as it is most desirable that all persons should commit to memory. This is the only new feature in the compiler's plan.

The Master of a House will find no difficulty in introducing the Service, if he simply state, on the first occasion of his using it, that he wishes all the members of his household to repeat aloud the Confession, the Lord's Prayer, and the responses in the Litany, and that he intends, before they kneel down, to read a passage of Scripture.

Universal Restoration; a Poem, in Ten Epochs, divided into Twenty-six Books. By GEORGE CALVERT. 2 vols. post 8vo. pp. 716, price 12s. 6d. cloth. [Feb. 14, 1861.]

THIS Poem, which is composed in blank verse, is divided into ten epochs, representing the divisions of Scripture history, the past, present, and the future, with the exception of the first epoch, which is an imaginary world peopled by a second race of men unfallen. Before this second race of men, the fall of angels, our history, and the final restoration of all things, passes in visions—which being completed, they are raised into a higher and more spiritual state, as it is believed men will be raised at the resurrection. The aim of the work is to clear the wisdom of God from all confusion—to show that an eternity of evil is an impossibility, and that the redemption of all men, as the title implies, is absolutely certain and not dependent on the will of man, or the faith of man, redemption being the free gift of God only: and, farther, that God only permits evil to prove His own divine nature, infinite power, infinite love, and infinite sustaining care, the truth of

which all created intelligences must comprehend ere they can fully rest in God, and grow in mind and happiness to all eternity.

The contents are as follows:—First Epoch—A second race of men in fallen. Second—The first angelic world. Third—Paradise. Fourth—The antediluvian age. Fifth—From the Flood to the Christian Era. Sixth—From the Christian Era to the Millennium. Seventh—The Millennium. Eighth—Age after the Millennium. Ninth—The second judgment. Tenth—The final restoration.

Oxford Middle-Class Examinations, 1861.

Shakspeare's Julius Cæsar: with Copious Interpretation of the Text; Critical and Grammatical Notes; and numerous Extracts from the History on which the Play is founded. Adapted for Scholastic or Private Study; and especially for the guidance of Persons qualifying for the Middle-Class Examinations. By the Rev. J. HUNTER, M.A., formerly Vice-Principal of the National Society's Training College, Battersea. 12mo. pp. 164, price 2s. 6d. cloth.

[Feb. 28, 1861.]

THE Editor's School Edition of SHAKSPEARE'S *Henry the Eighth* was found to have successfully anticipated and provided for the requirements of the Oxford examination on that subject in 1860; the present edition, therefore, of *Julius Cæsar* has been prepared, on a similar plan, for the special purpose of assisting those persons who are now qualifying for the Senior Middle-Class Examination of 1861. The Editor has with great pains sought to realise that purpose accurately and fully. In the notes, which include explanations of many grammatical difficulties and peculiarities, he has endeavoured to give careful and correct guidance, wherever any obscurity in the language of the play presents itself, or any failure of discernment on the part of the student may be supposed likely to occur. And he hopes that not a few of his numerous interpretations of the text will be regarded as developing the true sense of passages hitherto erroneously or imperfectly understood.

From the biographies of J. Cæsar and M. Brutus, as given in Sir Thomas North's translation of Plutarch's Lives, Shakspeare borrowed not only the incidents, but also a great portion of the language, of the present drama. An ample selection, therefore, of illustrative passages from North's Plutarch is here presented; and the Editor strongly recommends an attentive perusal of these, in order that the play may be read with proper intelligence and interest.

The Oxford Local Examinations for 1861.

The FIRST BOOK of MILTON'S PARADISE LOST; With a Prose Translation or Paraphrase, the Parsing of the more Difficult Words, Specimens of Analysis, and numerous Illustrative Notes. By the Rev. JOHN HUNTER, M.A., formerly Vice-Principal of the National Society's Training College, Battersea. 12mo. pp. 88, price 1s. 6d. cloth.

[Jan. 20, 1861.]

THE recent announcement by the University of Oxford, that the *FIRST BOOK of Paradise Lost* will form a subject on which Junior Candidates for the Middle Class Examination of 1861 must be prepared, has suggested the present attempt to provide, not only the help that may be deemed specially serviceable to such candidates, but also that which seems adapted to be of general use in schools. For no one can be said to have received a good English education, whose mind is not familiarised with at least a considerable portion of Milton's sublime epic; and yet there are few instances, it is believed, of young persons having such familiarity with the poem as implies any thing like due appreciation of its meaning, force, and beauty. The *Paradise Lost* is a profound work; it abounds in unexplicit, idealising thought; it is copiously characterised by forms of speech imitating the transpositive, elliptical, and idiomatic style of the languages of ancient Greece and Rome; and it is affluent in allusions to ancient history, fable, and romance. If, therefore, an attentive reading of this poem, with an occasional approach to the critical examination employed in classical study, may be considered a useful means of disciplining the intellect and cultivating literary taste, the expediency of an annotated edition, with a paraphrase of the text, cannot reasonably be doubted. It is hoped that the present specimen will be found serviceable not only to promote a thorough understanding of the *First Book*, but also, by a removal of many general difficulties, to bring the youthful mind more nearly in contact with Milton's great genius, and render it more capable of appreciating the merits of other parts of his poem.

Melusina: a New Arabian Night's Entertainment. By A. A. PATON. 8vo. pp. 276, price 6s. cloth.

[Dec. 18, 1860.]

THE object of this work is to convey to the mind of the author's countrymen an idea of certain topographical curiosities and classes of oriental population, more particularly in Cairo, with which the English public is but slightly ac-

quainted. Mr. PATON has resided many years in Egypt, occupied in studies which have given him a familiarity with the lights and shadows of the Eastern character, not to be expected in the note book of the passing traveller; and a story of adventure, with a progressive interest, seemed to him a fitter vehicle for descriptions of life and manners as they exist in the native land of the Arabian Nights, than an ordinary book of travels. The opening paragraph of the work gives a kind of programme of its substance, as follows:—

“Neither Jinn nor Afreet, enchanter’s wand, nor magic ring, figure in our new Arabian Nights’ Entertainment. In these days of steam and electricity, surpassing all that Arab phantasy ever created, we shall, instead of supernatural machinery, content ourselves with those natural agencies that are at the command of every novelist who chooses to reside some years in Arab lands, to learn the language, to mingle familiarly with all classes of the inhabitants, and to collect the traditions of localities and families. Such are the secret religions that spread over the mountainous districts, or lurk in the sequestered quarters of the towns; the course of true love that never did run smooth over the boulders of opposing races and creeds; the audacious crimes or mean perfidies generated by ambition or avarice; the manœuvres of the dangerous classes that in the large cities prey on the wealthy or unwary; the irreconcilable jealousies of the hareem; or the deadlier moral cancers in the interiors of families which are carefully hidden from the public gaze.”

A smaller English Grammar, for the use of Schools. By R. G. LATHAM, M.A., M.D., F.R.S., late Professor of English in University College, London; and MARY CAROLINE MABERLY. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 148, price 2s. 6d. cloth. [Jan. 31, 1861.]

IF “Grammar is a dry study,” perhaps the way in which it has hitherto been commonly taught in English schools justifies the assertion. But if the study of the pupil’s own tongue be viewed as a stepping-stone to the study of *Language* in general, a knowledge of the parts of speech, their inflexions and use as the vehicle of thought, can no longer be regarded as a system of unmeaning technicality. Let us be first interested in feeling that our intellectual life as a nation and as individuals, is intimately interwoven with the recognition of the rules and principles of the language through which we express our ideas; and, feeling this, we shall think it worth while to impress the mind of even a young pupil with some degree of interest in the origin and growth of our language. It seems therefore desirable to begin, as the pre-

sent work attempts, with some insight into its history. To an intelligent mind every step in grammar opens new ideas and fresh associations; but to secure this result, grammatical studies should be as thorough as possible, should habitually lead the pupil to trace connecting links with the groundwork of other languages than his own. This little volume will, it is hoped, be found to embody all that is desirable and necessary as an outline; and the learner who masters its contents, will have acquired a knowledge of the structure of his own language sufficient to enable him to speak and write it with ease and precision, and will besides have laid a safe foundation for farther researches in comparative philology. The arrangement of the work, though not strictly in accordance with the common modes of teaching, in introducing some preliminaries in the way of Logic among the earlier stages of progress, has been adopted on well-digested grounds, and as the result of a long experience in teaching. The same experience has prompted the addition of Questions and Exercises which will help to complete the usefulness of the book.

A Familiar Explanation of Arithmetic. By the Rev. FREDERICK CALDER, M.A., Head Master of Chesterfield Grammar School. New Edition, revised and improved. PART I. containing Simple and Compound Rules, Reduction, and Simple Rules in Decimals, 12mo. price 1s. 6d.; with Answers, 2s. PART II. Fractions, Decimals, Practice, Proportion and its Applications, Extraction of Roots, Scales of Notation, &c. price 3s. 6d.; with Answers, 4s. 6d. The Two Parts in 1 vol. price 4s. 6d.; or with Answers, 5s. 6d. The Answers separately, 1s. The QUESTIONS in PART II. separately, 1s.

[Feb. 28, 1861.]

THIS Edition differs from the preceding ones in the following particulars. In PART I. the Numeration of Decimals is treated of, and the rules for performing the four elementary processes therewith are clearly stated and illustrated by examples worked at full length. In PART II. the articles on Ratio, Duodecimals, and Cube Root, are shortened and simplified; a Chapter is appended on the Units of Weight and Measure; a brief but complete Treatise on Book-keeping is inserted; a Chapter is given on Decimal Coinage, including a full description of the French or Metrical System of Money, Weights, and Measures. A carefully-constructed collection of Easy Miscellaneous Examples likewise forms a new and, it is hoped, a useful feature of the present improved edition.

Second Part of M'Leod's Scripture Geography.

The Life and Travels of St. Paul ; Including Descriptions of the Cities and Towns visited by the Apostle : With a Pronouncing Vocabulary and Questions for Examination. For the use of Training Colleges and the Higher Classes of Primary Schools. By WALTER M'LEOD, F.R.G.S., Head Master, Model School, Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea. Pp. 156 ; with a Map of St. Paul's Travels, Plans of Rome and Athens, and a Chart of the South Coast of Crete. 12mo. price 2s. cloth. [Jan. 30, 1861.]

THIS volume forms the SECOND PART of Mr. M'LEOD's "Scripture Geography;" the FIRST PART being the *Geography of Palestine or the Holy Land*, which appeared in 1847, and is now in its eleventh edition. The second part was announced several years ago, when the utility of the first for the purposes of tuition had been practically ascertained. The delay in its appearance has enabled the author to make use of the abundant particulars which have appeared in the interval on the history and geography of the cities, towns, &c. visited by St. Paul during his Apostolic Journeys, especially that afforded by Smith's Voyage and Shipwreck of St. Paul; Conybeare and Howson's valuable work on the Life and Epistles of St. Paul; Professor Hackett's Commentary on the Acts of the Apostles; the volume entitled the Footsteps of St. Paul; Miss Merivale's Christian Records; and Dr. Smith's excellent Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography. To these works the Author acknowledges his obligations in his preface. The dates adopted are those of Professor Hackett and Messrs. Conybeare and Howson, with respect to the time when, and the places where, the several Epistles were written; and the order of events in the Life of the Apostle from the date of his first imprisonment at Rome, till his death, is also in accordance with the views of these writers. The titles of the different Epistles, the order in which they appeared, and the time when they were respectively written, are shown at a glance in the Appendix.

The author has endeavoured to make his work a readable and trustworthy manual, not only for the senior classes in elementary and higher schools, but also for pupil-teachers and for students in training colleges. And that all necessary information may be obtained from the volume itself, explanations of manners and customs, descriptions of persons, places, &c., mentioned in the Acts, are given in notes; and the several Plans of Rome, Athens, and the South Coast of Crete, and the Map of St. Paul's travels—all of

which have been expressly prepared for this work—contain the names of all the places mentioned in the narrative. The words which were likely to occasion difficulty in regard to the right mode of pronunciation have been carefully accentuated, either in the text or in the index of places; and the different headings and the style of printing employed will, it is believed, help to impress on the minds of the readers, not only the order of events, but also the historical, geographical, and other information connected with the places described. The routes of the Apostle, the events in his history gathered from the Acts of the Apostles and the Epistles, are clearly indicated by BLACK TYPE; whereas the headings in *italics* show that the geography and history of the places named are given. The grouping together of the contents in the body of the work is believed to be an advantage, since by this arrangement a comprehensive summary of the Sacred Narrative is laid before the reader.

The Middle-Class Atlas for 1861 : containing coloured Maps of Great Britain and Ireland (Physical Features), England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Spain, Switzerland, and Italy. By WALTER M'LEOD, F.R.G.S., Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea. The Maps engraved by E. WELLER, F.R.G.S. 4to. price 2s. sewed. [Jan. 30, 1861.]

THE principal of one of our most successful middle-class schools, considered that an atlas, specially adapted to the Oxford programme, would be an acquisition to those pupils who are preparing for the local examinations. The present school-atlas, which has been prepared to supply this want, comprises all the Maps required by pupils graduating for the examination of junior candidates in geography at the Oxford local examinations to be held in 1861. Particular attention has therefore been paid to those points on which the candidates are tested; such as the coast lines, the directions of mountain chains, the courses of rivers, and the boundaries of provinces, counties, &c. All these are clearly and accurately delineated on the maps, which are engraved in the best style of art. They also contain the recent changes that have taken place in the boundaries of France, Sardinia, Austria, and the States of the Church.

It seems desirable to add that, in 1857, the University of Oxford passed a statute, establishing two examinations for "those who are not members of the University;" one for youths under eighteen, another for boys under fifteen years of age. The examinations are open to all persons, whatever their position or religious denomination may be; the only restrictions are those

already specified. The examinations are held in Oxford, in London, and other local centres in May. Those who succeed in the lower examinations obtain certificates; and those who pass the higher receive the title of Associate in Arts of Oxford.

GALBRAITH and HAUGHTON's *Manual of Mechanics*. Fifth Edition (Ninth Thousand). Fcp. 8vo. pp. 164, price 3s. 6d. cloth; or 3s. sewed. [Dec. 31, 1860.]

THIS edition of the well-known *Manual of Mechanics* is considerably enlarged and improved. Duchayla's and Archimedes' proofs of the composition of forces meeting at a point, and of parallel forces, are given in detail, with numerous examples. A considerable development is also given to the principle of work done by agents moving uniformly. The attention of the reader is particularly requested to the examples from Coulomb and Venturoli, as well as to the original questions, appended to Chap. II. of the Dynamics.

In addition to 188 examples of principles given in the text, 168 examples for exercise, most carefully selected, and many of them original, are given at the close of the chapters, so as to provide the student with a body of upwards of 350 mechanical examples for practice. This edition will be found very well suited to candidates preparing for the competitive examinations for admission to the Military, and other branches of public service.

Manual of Mathematical Tables. By the Rev. J. A. GALBRAITH, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, and Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy in the University of Dublin; and the Rev. S. HAUGHTON, M.A., F.R.S., Fellow of Trinity College, and Professor of Geology in the University of Dublin. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 272, price 3s. 6d. cloth; or 3s. sewed.

[Nov. 30, 1860.]

THESE Tables, after the model of La Lande's, are calculated to five places of Decimals, and contain the logarithms of the first ten thousand numbers, together with the logarithms of Sines and Tangents to every minute of the quadrant. These are followed by Gauss's Sum and Difference logarithms, for the first time printed in this country; together with a collection of tables of useful Constants relating to the Circle, to Logarithmic Systems, to Gravity, to the Earth, and to Foreign Weights and Measures.

The utmost care has been taken in the revision of the proofs, each of which was compared by three practised readers with different sets of tables. The paper, which is of the finest quality, and of a beautiful tint, was manufactured expressly for the work, and has been pronounced by competent judges to be most agreeable to the eye, and peculiarly adapted for use by lamp or candle light.

In printing Gauss's logarithms, the authors of the *Manual* believe they have conferred a signal benefit on the English scientific public. The Sum and Difference proposed by this distinguished mathematician are well known in Germany, while, strange to say, they have never been hitherto used in England or France. What can be a greater desideratum to the computer than the means of rapidly finding $\log(a+b)$ and $\log(a-b)$ from $\log a$ and $\log b$, without the necessity of previously entering the tables for a and b ? In astronomical and trigonometrical calculations the want is frequently felt, and has given rise to various formulæ depending on *subsidiary* or *auxiliary* angles. All these are superseded by Gauss's Sum and Difference logarithms, which supply a uniform and ready method of removing the difficulty whenever it occurs. The authors hope that this novel feature of their Tables, together with the care bestowed on them in their progress through the press, will secure for this, their tenth *Manual*, the same amount of public favour which has already attended the preceding volumes of the series.

GALBRAITH and HAUGHTON's *Manual of Plane Trigonometry*. Fifth Edition (Ninth Thousand). Fcp. 8vo. pp. 108, price 2s. 6d. cloth; or 2s. sewed. [Sept. 30, 1860.]

IN bringing out this New Edition of the *Manual of Plane Trigonometry*, the authors have effected many improvements, while no essential change has been made. The appendix to the former editions, which contained an account of the nature and use of Logarithms, has been transferred to the *Manual of Mathematical Tables* as an introduction. New Examples have been introduced, and several formulæ and statements which have hitherto appeared in a current order of connexion, are now thrown into the form of separate Propositions, with distinct headings, constructions, and demonstrations, after the manner of Euclid. It is hoped that the form now adopted, though it somewhat lengthens the statements, will be found better adapted to school instruction.

The Progressive Latin Reader, intended to be used after VALPY'S *Latin Delectus*. By the Rev. JOHN T. WHITE, M.A., First Master of the Latin School, Christ's Hospital, London. 12mo. pp. 220, price 3s. 6d. cloth. [Feb. 6, 1861.]

THE *Progressive Latin Reader* is intended for the use of boys who, by the aid of VALPY'S *Latin Delectus* or any similar book for beginners, have mastered the first principles of construing and parsing. Its Text consists of a series of brief passages from Phædrus, Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, Cæsar, Aulus Gellius, Cicero de Officiis, Justin, Quintus Curtius, Florus, Livy, Sallust, Virgil, Horace, and Pliny's *Epistles*, selected with a view of rendering school-work as little tedious and distasteful as possible, and arranged in such a way as to present, in accordance with the title, a course of reading which proceeds from the less to the more difficult. To the text is subjoined a body of explanatory and grammatical notes. And in order to afford information respecting matters not touched upon in ordinary school dictionaries, an appendix is added containing some account of all persons, and all points of general interest, mentioned in the text. A Synopsis of Syntax is also supplied for the purpose of rendering the analysis of sentences comparatively easy, and of preventing its being that disheartening task which beginners usually find it. Lastly, there will be found a Vocabulary of simple words in more gene-

ral use, and which, in smaller or larger portions, may from time to time be advantageously committed to memory. It is believed by the author that the *Progressive Latin Reader* will be found especially adapted for the use of that now numerous class of schools in which only a limited amount of Latin instruction is given.

God and Man; a Book of Thoughts and Realities. By THOMAS BOYS. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 208, price 5s. cloth. [Dec. 6, 1860.]

IN this volume the Author has aimed by the elucidation of truth to glorify God and elevate Man, in a series of brief essays on the following subjects, and some others of a kindred nature:—Eternity before Creation; the Angel Host in Heaven; the Cessation of Time; Eternity future; Man made Supreme; the Blessedness of Heaven, and who may attain it; the doubtful Heart; Heaven open; God's perfection manifest in Christ alone; Redemption and Sanctification; the Work of Jesus; Influence of the Christian Character; Christ in Heaven, the Christian Adoration; Use of Scripture Pictures; Formation of Man; Man the Link of Spirit and Matter; Vocation of Angels; Recognition of one Spirit by another; Classes of the World; Dependence and Independence; Responsibility; Christian Liberty the truest Independence; God permits Creation to glorify Him; God infinite in Glory, Holiness, and Love.

MEMOIRS of the Life of Sir Marc Isambard Brunel, Civil Engineer, V.P., F.R.S., Corresponding Member of the Institute of France, &c., by RICHARD BEAMISH, F.R.S., are preparing for publication, in 1 vol. 8vo. with a Portrait and Illustrations.

THE Life of Richard Porson, M.A., Professor of Greek in the University of Cambridge from 1792 to 1808, by the Rev. JOHN SELBY WATSON, M.A., M.R.S.L., is in the press, in one volume 8vo., with Portrait. This volume will contain accounts of Porson's early years and of his literary career; remarks on his works; notices of his contributions to periodical literature, with extracts; such portions of his correspondence as it has been possible to collect; observations on his character and services to letters; and anecdotes of himself and other eminent characters.

A new volume of travels, entitled *Wild Life on the Fjelds of Norway*, by FRANCIS M. WYNDHAM, will shortly be published, with illustrations in chromolithography. This work, which affords an insight into society among the upper classes of the Norwegians, is the narrative of a journey, chiefly with pack-horses, through some of the wildest, most beautiful, and perhaps least known parts of the kingdom of Norway. It fully describes the life led by the reindeer-hunters, and the dairy-folk at the *sæters* (châlets) on the high mountains; and also gives notices of the habits of the reindeer, and accounts of the author's adventures in stalking them on the Fjelds.

THE Life of Robert Stephenson, F.R.S., late President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, by JOHN CORDY JEAFFRESON, Barrister-at-Law; and WILLIAM POLE, Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers,—is preparing for publication, in 2 vols. 8vo. with Portrait and numerous Illustrations.

THE Autobiography and Services of Sir James M'Grigor, Bart., late Director-General of the Army Medical Department, will be published early in March, in One Volume, post 8vo.—These autobiographical recollections of the late Sir JAMES M'GRIGOR are less a retrospect of professional services, recording the experience of his medical practice, than the narrative of his life through all the most interesting circumstances of his active medico-military service in the field in different quarters of the world. His services embrace among others three of the most important and arduous campaigns contested by British troops from the first French revolutionary war to that of the Peninsula. In these, and more especially in the Egyptian and Peninsular campaigns, Sir James was frequently brought by his position and duties into immediate contact with many of the most distinguished military and medical celebrities of his day; and the story of his life furnishes numerous incidents and data, illustrative of the characters and actions of these eminent men, matter which it is believed will be both new and interesting to the public.

A new edition of the Lectures entitled *Colonisation and Colonies*, delivered before the University of Oxford in 1839, 1840, and 1841, by HERMAN MERIVALE, M.A., late Professor of Political Economy,—being the Second Edition, with Notes and Additions,—is preparing for publication. These Lectures were originally delivered by the author when occupying the chair of Political Economy founded at Oxford by the late H. Drummond, Esq., M.P. for Surrey. Their immediate purpose was to discuss questions in that science, bearing on the subject of Colonisation. But the Author, in dealing with this subject, was induced to enter to some extent on the fields of colonial history and colonial policy. These Lectures are now a second time presented to the public, with various corrections and considerable additions, intended to bring the work down to the present time: a labour for which several years spent in the Colonial department of the public service has afforded him facilities.

A new work on Africa is in the press, entitled *The Africans at Home: Being a popular Description of Africa and the Africans, condensed from the Accounts of African Travellers from the time of Mungo Park to the present Day*, by the Rev. R. M. MACBRAIR, M.A., Author of the "Mandingo and Foola Grammars," &c.; with a map and numerous illustrations. This work has been drawn up on an entirely new plan, with a view to describe the interior of the vast continent of Africa, so as to make the account both interesting and instructive. The author, who has himself resided in Africa, conducts the reader to the western coast, and shows the various tribes of Senegambia, their domestic manners and languages, with the principal objects of natural history, and the phenomena of the climate and seasons. Passing onwards to the east, he describes everything that is interesting in the different countries of the interior, accompanying his account with authentic narratives illustrative of the Negroes, Moors, and Arabs. Having thus travelled with the reader to Nubia and Abyssinia, he turns southward, to describe the people recently made known to us by Dr. Krapf, and by Captains Burton and Speke in the Lake district. A stride of two or three hundred miles conducts to the regions discovered by Dr. Livingstone, which the author depicts in a fancied journey southwards, till, passing the Bushmen, he reaches the skirts of the Cape Colony, where he takes leave of the reader. This book really contains the condensed information of thirty or forty volumes of travel, by the consecutive manner in which the different tribes are exhibited, by guarding against a repetition or sameness of account, and by omitting what was merely personal to the discoverers. The objects of natural history are so interspersed as to give variety to the narrative. Those who are interested in a supply of cotton from Africa will here find matter for deep thought, and perhaps for enterprise. It is hoped that this new pictorial mode of describing a large country will prove acceptable to the public. The numerous cuts are taken from the best authorities.

TEN Weeks in Japan, by the BISHOP of VICTORIA (Hong Kong), in One Volume, 8vo. with Map and Woodcuts, is in the press.

A new work by Dr. GEORGE HARTWIG on the *Life of the Tropics*, is preparing for publication. In this work the Author treats especially and in detail of the natural history of animal and vegetable life within the tropical regions, with the same completeness, living knowledge, and picturesque power which characterise his work on the *Sea and its Living Wonders*.

A new volume will appear early in April on the Natural History of Ceylon, by Sir J. EMERSON TENNENT, K.C.S., LL.D., &c., taken from his Work on the Island, with Copious Additions, and numerous New Illustrations from Original Drawings, to be entitled *The Natural History of Ceylon*, and comprising Anecdotes illustrative of the Habits and Instincts of the Mammalia, Birds, Reptiles, Fishes, Insects, &c., of the Island; also a Monograph of the Elephant, and a Description of the Modes of Capturing and Training it.

A new work is preparing for publication, entitled the *Treasury of Botany*, edited by JOHN LINDLEY, M.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., Emeritus Professor of Botany in University College, London: assisted by Professor BALFOUR, F.R.S.E.; the Rev. J. M. BERKELEY, F.L.S.; JOHN BALL, Esq., F.R.S.; the Rev. C. A. JOHNS, F.L.S.; J. T. SYME, Esq., F.L.S.; MAXWELL MASTERS, Esq., F.L.S.; THOMAS MOORE, Esq., F.L.S.; and other practical Botanists, forming a volume in fcp. 8vo. uniform with Maunders's well-known Series of Treasuries, and illustrated with 16 Engravings on Steel, and numerous Engravings on Wood, from designs by W. H. FITCH.

A new and greatly improved edition of "*The Artisan Club's Treatise on the Steam Engine*, in its Application to Mines, Mills, Steam Navigation, and Railways," edited by JOHN BOURNE, C.E., will be published early in the present year. The work has been almost entirely rewritten by Mr. Bourne, and comprises an account of the recent discoveries respecting the nature of heat, and particulars of the most important modern improvements in boilers and engines, including examples of the most approved forms of apparatus for super-heating the steam, and of the most noted engines for working with economy of fuel. A number of new plates and woodcuts have been added and substituted; an appendix has been introduced containing a large number of useful tables, practical specifications, and other important data; and the whole information which the work contains has been brought down to the present state of engineering science, so as to afford an accurate reflex of the most advanced condition of engineering practice in this country, so far as relates to the subject of the steam engine in its various adaptations to mines and waterworks,—to mills and to locomotion,—and to the numerous miscellaneous purposes to which the steam engine is now applied.

JOHNSON'S Dictionary of the English Language, a New Edition, founded on that of 1773 (the last published in Dr. Johnson's lifetime), with numerous Emendations and Additions, by R. G. LATHAM, M.D., F.R.S., &c. will be published in Monthly Parts, forming, when completed, 2 vols. 4to. This work will be founded on the last edition of Todd; but will not be regulated by the principles of either Todd or Johnson exclusively. An attempt will be made to give both such new words as have been lately introduced into our language, and such old ones as, although deserving a place, have been omitted in previous dictionaries. At the same time purely technical words will be omitted; as well as those words which from their antiquity may be considered as Anglo-Saxon rather than English. It is clear, however, that no very strict rule can be laid down on this point. The deviations will be on the side of comprehension rather than exclusion. For every word and quotation, in the way of illustration, an authority will be given; special attention being bestowed upon the derivations; among which none which are merely speculative will be admitted. The Historical Introduction will be brought down to the present time, and many omissions in the original made good.

A new work entitled *Physico-Prophetical Essays*, comprising Essays on the Locality of the Eternal Inheritance; its Nature and Character; the Resurrection Body, and the Mutual Recognition of Glorified Saints, by the Rev. W. LISTER, F.G.S., Vicar of Bushbury, and Rural Dean; Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl of Beverley, is in the press, to form a volume in post 8vo. The design of this work is the examination of certain topics which, on the one hand, form subjects of prophecy, and, on the other, relate to matters that are of a physical nature, or rest upon a physical basis. In this respect the work is new, and may be regarded as the first of its kind. There is little or nothing that is merely speculative in it, and as little that is hypothetical; but in all cases, the matters discussed are derived directly from Scripture, the supreme authority of which is everywhere recognised and maintained, while fresh proofs of its inspiration are afforded in the course of the work. The *First Essay* is devoted entirely to the discussion of the Locality of the Eternal Inheritance of the Righteous, and this is treated, first analytically, and then synthetically. The *Second Essay* examines the following topics: The True Physical Nature of the Inheritance; its Advanced Character; its Fauna and Flora; the Absence of Sea; and the New Jerusalem. The *Third Essay* relates to the Resurrection Body—its Materiality, Aspect, and Powers. The *Fourth Essay* is on the Mutual Recognition of Glorified Saints. The course pursued in the discussion of the above subjects is as follows:—The meaning of the prophecy having been determined, the author has endeavoured to view the things predicted, when of a physical character, in the light of legitimate science, and has sought, in the world of actual nature either past or present, for illustrative examples of what it is probable should be understood by them.

A new classical school-book entitled *Lessons in Continuous Latin Prose-Writing*, by the Rev. W. WINDHAM BRADLEY, M.A. late Demy of Magdalen College, Oxford; Author of "Latin Prose Exercises," consisting of English Sentences translated from "Caesar, Cicero, and Livy to be retranslated into the 'original Latin,'" is preparing for publication, with a Key. Each lesson of this work will consist of a rule in syntax or explanation of some important point with reference to tense, mood, &c., accompanied, when necessary, by further helps, and followed by an English exercise to be translated into Latin, the more difficult Latin words and phrases being given. These exercises will constitute the most valuable part of the work. Some of them will be formed by a compilation of short sentences; but the larger number will consist of paragraphs, some translated from Cicero, Caesar, and Livy, others English versions of passages from the same writers, simplified and adapted for the purpose in view, and others again the original composition of the author. The book will be divided into three parts, progressive as to difficulty. From the first the use of the subjunctive mood will be studiously excluded. And both the first and in some degree the second part will be of a very simple character, and adapted for the use of boys not sufficiently advanced to do with tolerable ease and correctness the exercises in any published work on continuous Latin prose-writing known to the author.

MR. B. B. WOODWARD, B.A., F.S.A., is preparing for the press a new *Historical and Chronological Encyclopædia*. This work is intended to form a copious and trustworthy book of reference for both students and general readers, and to present in a brief and convenient form, but with the most scrupulous accuracy as to dates, CHRONOLOGICAL NOTICES of all the great events of universal history, including treaties, alliances, wars, battles, &c.; of the incidents in lives of great and distinguished men, and of their works; of scientific and geographical discoveries; of mechanical inventions; and social, domestic, and economical improvements. Matters of merely local interest, prolix details, with mathematical and technical chronology, are not admitted. The general arrangement will be alphabetical; but wherever connected series of events can be grouped under familiar titles, this expedient will be adopted, both to facilitate reference and to prevent needless repetitions. Historical events and occurrences happening in or relating to England will invariably receive the largest share of attention. In all cases the most exact date which can be ascertained will be given; and wherever it appears desirable, the original or national dates will be added. Where different dates have been assigned to the same event by scholars of reputation, those which can assist the inquiries of the student will be inserted; but the convenience of the general reader will be consulted by placing the best established first. References to the authorities will be frequently given with a view to establish the value of particular dates, as well as to direct students to the sources of further information respecting them.

A new work entitled *A Week at the Land's End*, by J. T. BLIGHT, Esq., Author of "Ancient Crosses and other Antiquities of Cornwall:" assisted, in Ornithology, by E. H. RODD, Esq.; in Ichthyology, by R. Q. COUCH, Esq., M.R.C.S.; and in Botany, by J. RALPH, Esq., M.R.C.S.—will shortly be published, in one volume, fcp. 8vo., embellished with a geologically coloured Map, and numerous Illustrations drawn and engraved on the wood by the Author.

A new elementary work on physiology, entitled "Physiology for Schools and Self-Instruction, preceded by First Steps in Physiology for Beginners," by JOHN MARSHALL, F.R.S., F.R.C.S., Surgeon to the University College Hospital, London, and Lecturer on Anatomy in the Science and Art Department, South Kensington,—originally announced several years ago,—will shortly be published in one volume, crown 8vo.

GLENCREGGAN; or, a Highland Home in Cantyre, is the title of a new work by CUTHBERT BEDE, preparing for publication, with Illustrations by the Author. Cantyre is almost a *terra incognita*; for, owing probably to its being somewhat out of the beaten track of tourists, this Land's-End of Scotland is scarcely mentioned in the topographical works and guide-books. Yet Cantyre is full of interest. It was the original seat of the Scottish monarchy, and was almost the first part of Scotland where Christianity took root. Its chief town was the capital of the Scottish kingdom, centuries before Edinburgh was in existence: and here St. Columba's tutor, and then St. Columba himself, preached the Gospel, before it had been heard at Iona, or in any other part of the Western Highlands and Islands. The Author has been at pains to collect a large body of information, statistical and archæological, as well as a number of curious and interesting legends connected with this highland territory of the Lords of the Isles. The sketches, both pen and pencil, illustrate the wild and picturesque features of the shores of the Atlantic—the quieter characteristics of the moors and glens of the inland country—the dress, manners, customs, sports, and employments of the inhabitants, as well as their towns, villages, castles, and cottage dwellings, and scenes and incidents connected with the Author's journey to and fro. In short, a full and informing sketch of the history, antiquities, and scenery of the peninsula will be found in the present work. These descriptions, the Author hopes, may tempt some of the numerous tourists who have never had an opportunity of seeing the originals, to as pleasant a tour as he himself enjoyed on the other side of Kilbrannan Sound. The book also contains descriptions of the Clyde scenery, the coast of Arran, the Kyles of Bute, Loch Fyne, and Islay and Jura, and the Southern Hebrides. CUTHBERT BEDE's name is familiar to the public principally in connexion with his humorous works and characteristic sketches, but he has also been for some years known as a writer of a graver class of articles, chiefly archæological, in periodicals devoted to that section of literature. The illustrations will be partly in chromo-lithography and partly engraved on wood.

A new work on *Collieries and Colliers*, by JOHN COKE FOWLER, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate for the Merthyr Tydfil District of Glamorganshire, is in the press. This work will comprise a view of the legal incidents connected with the ownership and working of coal; the contract of service; accidents in mining; injuries by under-mining and working out of bounds; ways, watercourses, strikes, disputes, and all the other leading peculiarities of this department of industry.

A Collection of Hymns, Ancient and Modern, Odes and Fragments of Sacred Poetry, by the Rev. B. W. SAVILE, M.A., entitled *Lyra Sacra*, will shortly be published in a small volume, uniform with the well-known and popular *Lyra Germanica*. The object of the editor has been to compress in as small a compass as possible, the best specimens of ancient and modern Hymnology, for the purpose of comparison and reference. The collection contains translations from the German, French and Russian Schools of Sacred Poetry, as well as from the earlier Latin and Greek, together with some of the finest Odes of our own Poets. A few originals are introduced into the collection, and the Fragments will be found to contain a variety of the choicest pieces of Sacred Poetry in the English tongue.

THE Rev. BOURCHIER WREY SAVILE, M.A., Curate of Tattingstone, has prepared for publication a volume entitled *The Introduction of Christianity into Britain*, presenting at one view the evidence which exists in favour of the great Apostle of the Gentiles having brought the light of the Gospel to this country. Three Bishops of the Church of England have deeply investigated this subject. The works of Archbishop Usher, of Bishop Stillingfleet, and of Bishop Burgess, contain much of the evidence relating to this matter, but they have omitted to notice the Chronological bearing of the question, and to anticipate the natural objection which has been brought against their views, viz. as to there being sufficient time after St. Paul's release from the imprisonment which St. Luke records, for visiting Spain and Britain previous to his return to and martyrdom at Rome. Mr. Savile has discussed this subject at some length. Besides presenting the evidence, which has already been adduced, with the addition of some that is fresh in confirmation of the same, in a small and readable compass, the Author has fully considered the Chronology of the Acts of the Apostles, and shown that an interval of ten years exists in the closing years of the Apostle's life, of which Scripture takes no account, and which affords the strongest grounds for believing that the Apostle's labours extended to the extreme boundaries of the West. The science of Chronology has made rapid strides during the present century, chiefly by the discovery of the key to interpret the cuneiform and hieroglyphic inscriptions; and it is interesting to see how such can be made subsidiary to the proof of the correctness of Scripture history in general, and the Apostolic origin of the Church of Britain in particular.

DR. ODLING, F.R.S., Secretary to the Chemical Society, and Professor of Practical Chemistry at Guy's Hospital, has prepared for the press a "Manual of Chemistry, Descriptive and Theoretical," which will shortly be published. This work is intended as an elementary text-book, for the use of those lecturers and students who employ, or wish to employ, the unitary system of chemistry, according to which the molecule of water is represented by the formula H_2O . Water thus becomes a unit of comparison, to which the majority of oxides, hydrates, acids, salts, alcohols, ethers, &c., can be referred. Moreover, the anomaly of the vapour-density of water is hereby obviated, and its volume-equivalent made to correspond with that of other compound bodies. This system has been made the basis of elementary teaching by Professor Brodie at the University of Oxford; by the Author at Winchester College, Hants; and by its chief English exponent, Dr. Williamson, at University College, London. It is believed that other chemists, who have fully recognised the merits of the system, and materially aided its development by their researches, would have adopted it in their public teachings, had there existed any suitable manual to which they could have referred their pupils. Dr. ODLING's work will be published in Two or Three Parts or Sections, of which the First is nearly ready, in crown 8vo.

A new work on the Chase of the Wild Red Deer in the Counties of Devon and Somerset, by CHARLES PALK COLLYNS, Esq., of Dulverton, will be published in the present season, and is expected to supply a blank in the history of sport in this country. The very existence of the red deer in their wild state, on Exmoor and the wild and wooded purlieus of that vast tract of land, and the peculiarities of the mode of hunting these denizens of the forest, are almost unknown even to many who rank amongst the most ardent lovers and supporters of the chase. Yet from the time of Queen Elizabeth, at least, when Her Majesty's ranger, Hugh Pollard, kept a pack of stag-hounds at Limmsbath, in the heart of the then royal forest of Exmoor, down to the present time, the country has been hunted by a succession of packs, and the names of Fortescue, Acland, and Chichester are to be found amongst those of the many worthies of the west by whom the noble sport has been fostered and patronised. The author of the work has himself hunted with the different packs for nearly half a century, and on more than one occasion has rendered service in preventing the discontinuance of the hounds, and in awakening the interest of the proprietors of estates and coverts in the preservation of the game. Much information on the nature and habits of the deer will be found in the work, which is enlivened by many anecdotes connected with the chase, and furnished with an appendix, in which a selection from the most remarkable runs that have occurred in modern times is given, and which, to the local sportsman at all events, can hardly fail to be interesting. The skilful pencil of an amateur who is familiar with this noble sport will enhance the interest of this volume by some vivid delineations of the scenes in which he has often taken part.

A new and cheaper edition of *The Last of the Old Squires, a Sketch*, will shortly be published, in fcp. 8vo. The first edition of this work, published in 1854, purported to be written by CEDRIC OLDACRE, Esq., of Sax-Normanbury. The new edition bears the Author's name in the title-page, the Rev. JOHN WOOD WARTER, B.D., Vicar of West Tarring, Sussex. The preface contains a letter addressed to the publishers by WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR, stating that the style and portraits of the work remind him of ADDISON and GOLDSMITH. Although a fiction, the *Last of the Old Squires* is not a story, but a series of imaginary portraits taken in various aspects, attitudes, and ages, from youth to death and burial. The Squire is first presented as a young man, wild and rollicking a little, as was necessary in that day,—some eighty years ago. He is next shown during the war, standing up for Church and King, Taxation, and Volunteers. There are also portraits of the Old Squire as sportsman, landlord, magistrate, hater of dissenters, and family man, besides other appropriate characters.

A TREATISE ON MILLS AND MILL-WORK, by WILLIAM FAIRBAIRN, LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S., &c., is preparing for publication in two volumes in 8vo., copiously illustrated with woodcuts and steel-plates. VOL. I. will appear in March. This work is intended to discuss, in a simple and intelligible manner, the principles of construction, proportion, and strength of all the machinery falling within the province of the millwright; and to illustrate the machinery so described, and the general arrangement of various descriptions of mills by examples taken from the Author's own practice. It treats, first, of the mathematical principles of mechanism in general, and the elements of which the more complex machines are composed. In the next section prime-movers are discussed, beginning with those depending on water power. The principles of hydrostatics, the collection, measurement, storage, and application of water are treated of at considerable length. The construction of the various forms of overshot, undershot, breast and Poncelet water-wheels, and the methods of ventilation are described. Turbines and the simpler water-pressure engines are also treated of, and especially that introduced by Mr. James Thomson, and known as the vortex wheel. The properties of steam are then considered, and a *resumé* is given of the Author's own experiments on the density of saturated steam and the expansion of superheated steam. The various forms of steam-engines and boilers employed in mills are illustrated. In the next section transmissive machinery is treated of, including framing, shafting, couplings, gearing and the principles of the formation of the teeth of the wheels. Another section is devoted to examples of various descriptions of mills, including corn mills, cotton, flax, and woollen mills; and lastly, other miscellaneous machinery usually constructed by the millwright, including cranes and machinery for lifting, will find a place.

THE REV. H. MUSGRAVE WILKINS, M.A., Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, has prepared for the press a new *Progressive Greek Reading-Book*, to be entitled *Anthologia Græca*. This volume, constructed on a plan proposed by Dr. Kennedy, and approved by the masters of many of the chief schools, consists of a skeleton of the *Odyssey*, of excerpts from the Elegiac and Lyric Poets [excepting Pindar], and of portions of the easier plays of Euripides. It is intended to succeed the Greek Delectus, in which none but Attic Greek is given, and to introduce the young scholar to some of the chief dialectic varieties. A few illustrative Notes are given, apart from the Text, briefly explaining real difficulties of sense or construction, with short notices of the various authors and of the subjects of the poems. It has been thought better not to connect the notes exclusively or even preferentially with any one elementary grammar. But reference is occasionally made to Bishop Wordsworth's and Dr. Kennedy's grammars, one or the other of which is used at most schools. Prose extracts have been avoided, because available editions exist of the easier prose authors; and because the middle-class examinations, which influence the majority of schools, encourage the study of continuous portions of those authors, as soon as the delectus stage is passed, rather than the use of books containing extracts from them.

TWO new works on Mineralogy and Geology are preparing for publication, by Mr. H. W. Bristow, F.G.S., and of the Geological Survey of Great Britain. The first, which is nearly ready, is entitled *A Glossary of Mineralogy*, and embraces the physical characters and chemical composition of the metalliferous and earthy minerals, with a popular account of their history and application. In the execution of this work, the Author has not attempted to produce a systematic treatise, but rather to prepare a book which may be used by any traveller or other person unacquainted with the science, who may desire to know something of the properties, uses, and characters of the minerals with which he may meet. The Author's object is to afford, in a concise form, an account of the external and physical characters of minerals and of their chemical composition. For this purpose, woodcuts of the most common crystalline forms of the principal minerals will be presented, in connexion with their chemical analyses. An account will be added of their history, of their application and uses in the arts and manufactures, of the countries and localities whence they are chiefly procured, and of the derivation of their names.—Mr. Bristow's second work, to be entitled *A Glossary of Rocks, explanatory of their Structure and Composition*, is founded chiefly on a translation of Cotta's *Gesteinlehre*, and is also intended for general and popular use. In this work the Author will furnish a detailed account of the various kinds of rocks: describing in familiar language the appearances they present, the materials of which they are composed, and the means of identifying them; while their chemical composition will also be explained.

THE *Body of Christ; or, Human Society and Christianity*, is one of three Lectures on Man and Christianity, delivered to a colonial audience by the Rev. J. H. ABRAHAM, M.A., formerly Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford, and now Incumbent of Combe Longa, near Woodstock, Oxon. This lecture [8vo. price 1s.] treats of the social reformation wrought by Christianity, of the striking difference, in a social point of view, between pre-Christian and Christianised civilisation, and of the duties of the "member of Christ."

A *Dictionary of Chemistry*, founded on that of the late Dr. URE is now preparing for publication, purposing to give, so far as its limits will allow, a full representation of the present state of Chemical Science; with especial reference to the elucidation of general principles, to the explanation of processes used in the Arts, and to the description of analytical methods, both qualitative and quantitative; by HENRY WATTS, B.A., F.C.S., Editor of the *Quarterly Journal of the Chemical Society*. It is intended to issue the work in monthly parts, uniform with the New Edition of Dr. URE's *Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*, just completed.

A new *Practical Guide for Learning the Hebrew Language*, by M. M. KALISCH, M.A., Ph.D., containing, in systematic arrangement, the Rules of Hebrew Grammar; with copious Exercises for Translation from Hebrew into English and from English into Hebrew, is preparing for publication in 1 vol. post 8vo. The object of this work is to provide an elementary aid to the systematic study of the Hebrew language. With this view the rules are stated with the utmost simplicity, and a strictly progressive arrangement is adopted throughout; so that the student, while gradually advancing in the knowledge of Hebrew, may *pari passu* gain an insight into its structure and idioms. In order to induce both a familiar and an accurate acquaintance with the genius of the Hebrew tongue, copious exercises of every variety, both for translation and retranslation, are introduced. The examples are taken almost exclusively from the *Old Testament*; but all passages involving in their interpretation points of doctrinal controversy have been rejected, in order that the work may be used by students of all denominations. The compiler has aimed at producing a work sufficiently elementary and easy to suit the capacity of the youngest learner, but also adapted to meet the wants, as well of students of Hebrew in colleges and universities, as of clergymen and other persons who in maturer years may be desirous to improve their knowledge of the sacred tongue. The *Practical Guide* will fully prepare the student to enter into the philological part of the Author's *Historical and Critical Commentary on the Old Testament*; and a KEY will be published, containing, besides translations of the exercises, additional critical rules and a body of references for the use of teachers and self-instructors.

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thread where it is broken off in Book IV., viz. from 1688 to the present time, and it necessarily dwells largely on the events which attended the administration or the acquisition of our chief foreign possessions. The chapters on the English Constitution, with which this section closes, presents a general tableau of leading points of interest and importance. To the division on Natural Science a series of valuable chapters on the prominent questions connected with Social Science is appended.

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NOTES ON BOOKS

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BY

MESSRS. LONGMAN AND CO.

No. XXV.

MAY 31, 1861

VOL. II.

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. Copies are forwarded free by post to all Secretaries, Members of Book Clubs and Reading Societies, Heads of Colleges and Schools, and Private Persons, who will transmit their addresses to Messrs. LONGMAN and Co., 89 Paternoster Row, London, for this purpose.

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Lectures on Colonization and Colonies, delivered before the University of Oxford in 1839, 1840, and 1841. By HERMAN MERIVALE, A.M. Professor of Political Economy. New Edition. 8vo. pp. 706, price 18s. cloth. [May 21, 1861.]

THIS volume contains a reprint of Lectures delivered by the Author as Professor of Political Economy at Oxford in 1839-40, and originally published in two volumes. The subjects to which they relate were at that time exciting a good deal of public interest. The then recent emancipation of slaves, and North American troubles, had turned the minds of many to the consideration of the connexion between

Great Britain and her Colonies: the question of its advantage; the methods of improving and strengthening it. At the same time, statesmen and writers of much ability—Charles Buller, Sir William Molesworth, Colonel Torrens, and, above all, Edward Gibbon Wakefield—were devoting their attention to the problem of making new colonies pay, through a high price to be put on waste land, for the transport of emigrants to their shores. The Author was consequently induced to discuss in these Lectures, besides the general subjects of political and economical inquiry connected with the colonies, the particular topics of the relation of capital to labour in new countries; and the various methods through which the latter had been supplied in different

instances of colonization. During most of the period which has since elapsed, he has had opportunities of closely observing the practical development of the great questions which were thus raised twenty years ago. He has consequently been led to adapt his Lectures to the requirements of the present times, by adding to them the account of the results of the experiments which were then contemplated or in progress. He has in this manner traced the history of the former slave colonies of England since their emancipation, and discussed the economical questions raised by their present condition. He has described the variations, and the ultimate break-up, of the series of experiments attempted by Great Britain in her convict colonies. He has endeavoured to show the effects produced by the "Wakefield system" of land disposal on the progress of the Australian colonies, and its respective adaptation to their several circumstances. He has taken under review the various political problems which are raised by the present state of the connexion of Great Britain with the various members of our vast colonial empire; their singularly various forms of government; their greater or less degree of independence; the causes now in action which may affect that connexion, or which may affect for good or for evil their own social advance. And he has endeavoured to afford at least materials for the impartial discussion of questions respecting the real cost and real value, present and prospective, of the foundation of new colonies, and of dominion, such as still subsists, over those of older date.

Ten Weeks in Japan. By GEORGE SMITH, D.D., Bishop of Victoria (Hong Kong). Pp. 470, with a coloured Map of Japan and 8 Illustrations in chromo-xylography. 8vo. price 14s. cloth. [April 10, 1861.]

AFTER more than two centuries of rigid separation from all foreign intercourse, the empire of Japan is, not without reluctance, again taking its place in the commonwealth of nations. The events which preceded and brought about this seclusion, impart no common interest to all subjects connected with the history and the present social and political condition of Japan. No other country has exhibited so signal and striking a change in its foreign policy; no other nation has so strangely contradicted its own principles of religious toleration, in a single instance, while in other respects it has continued to preserve those principles intact. In the sixteenth century no people could have been found more ready to welcome foreigners, more eager to do them honour. The land was open to them

for permanent settlement or commercial dealing. They were admitted at once into friendly relations with the Imperial Government; their religion was suffered without let or hindrance to add a thirty-sixth to the thirty-five forms of faith and practice which peaceably existed side by side in Japan. Japanese princes set out to express the gratitude and friendship of their countrymen for the Spiritual Chief of their European teachers. In the following century these teachers were proscribed; their converts, numbering hundreds of thousands, were hunted down with implacable zeal; the profession of Christianity was forbidden, and no Christian suffered to live, with the exception of a few families who were doomed to fill the office of hereditary spies. From that day the Japanese Government has succeeded in keeping out Christianity from Japan even more effectually than the Inquisition has succeeded in extirpating Protestantism from Spain; and their relation with foreigners has not been willingly extended beyond the aid which mere humanity demands for ships in need of provisions or repairs.

The author of the present volume, while he describes in the form of a narrative his own visit to that country in the course of the past year, and the impressions made on his mind by his daily intercourse with the people, has given special attention to the previous history as well as to the present condition of Japan. He has endeavoured to analyse the motives which led to that marvellous persecution which alone has succeeded in rooting out Christianity after permanently taking root in a country, and to assign to each of the actors his own share of right and wrong in that terrible tragedy.

The complicity of the Dutch in the extermination of the native converts, and their previous intrigues against their Portuguese fellow Christians, lead at once to an examination of the laws and government of Japan. The author points out the connexion of the Dutch with the strong political feelings of the Daimios or great feudal lords, who practically have usurped the supreme power. These princes, united under a bond of scarcely more than nominal vassalage to the Tycoon or Secular Emperor, are the great impediments in the way of a liberal policy now, as they were then the prime movers of persecution and massacre. The writer points out the dualism pervading the whole Japanese political system, which has for its result universal fear and distrust, while yet it preserves in no ordinary degree the peace of the state and the security of personal property. He has also traced the several changes in the form of government, from the original sovereignty of the Micado or Spiritual Emperor, to the usurpation of co-ordinate power by the

Tycoon, who had hitherto answered to the Merovingian Mayor of the Palace. Of this authority, which was consolidated by Tyco Sama, the exterminator of Xavier's converts, the writer traces the gradual weakening by the increased ascendancy of the Daimios, who answer closely to the great chiefs of European feudalism.

He has also examined the more important phases of religious belief in Japan, which are presented in the Buddhist system, as well as in the older religion of Sinto which it supplanted, and in the Sooto or Confucian philosophy on which is grounded the practical atheism of a smaller portion of the higher and more educated classes.

The influence of the priesthood, and of the several forms of belief, on the daily life of the people; the physical character and features of the country; the social state and material prosperity of the Japanese; their occupations and amusements, with the working of the local governments — are all examined as subjects of general interest in the determination of the policy which should be pursued by Europeans and Americans in their dealings with this isolated people.

After a stay of five weeks in a Buddhist monastery at Nagasaki, the author proceeded on a voyage of 700 miles eastwards to Yeddo, of which imperial city, together with the new ports of Kanagawa and Yokuhama, he gives a full description. He has also noticed the real nature of the dependence of the Loochoo Islands on Japan. A letter of great ethnological interest respecting the early connexion between Japan and the coast of North-West America, from an officer of the United States Navy, closes the volume.

Wild Life on the Fjelds of Norway. By FRANCIS M. WYNDHAM. Post 8vo. pp. 290, with 4 Illustrations in Chromo-lithography, 5 Woodcuts, and 2 coloured Maps, price 10s. 6d. cloth. [May 6, 1861.]

A VISIT of seven weeks to Norway furnished the materials for this book, from the title of which it may at once be inferred that the tour which the author undertook differed in character from those of the generality of Norwegian travellers.

Embarking at Hull, Mr. Wyndham crossed to Bergen, whence, after a short stay, he proceeded by steamer and rowing-boat to a small hamlet on the Hardanger Fjord. At Bjørnebol, before entering the mountain district, the author obtained a first glimpse of peasant life at a general bear-hunt, to which all the inhabitants of the surrounding country were summoned. Two days' sail in

an open boat, partly during a violent storm, brought him to the head of the Hardanger Fjord; and thence, in hopes of escaping from bad weather, he travelled northwards, in the rough conveyances of the country, to the Sogne Fjord; where he again took a row-boat, and landed at a village on the Fjord, on a visit to the house of a Norwegian country-gentleman. Having proceeded thence to the head of the Lyster Fjord, he struck off into the mountains.

After three days' travelling with pack-horses — the first of which was occupied in crossing the Sogne Fjeld for a distance of about twenty-five miles at the level of the snow-line, amongst scenery which he describes as being unrivalled in sublime grandeur and variety of romantic beauty, — he arrived at Lom, on the shores of the Otta Lake. Here a halt was made for a few days, while ponies were being procured for an expedition of three weeks into the heart of the highest mountains of Norway. Far from all permanent habitations the author was during this excursion frequently dependent for shelter upon the hospitality of the dairyfolk at the *sæters* (*châlets*); occasions which furnished him with abundant materials for graphic and entertaining descriptions of rural life in these remote pasture-fields. About ten days were spent in the small hut of a reindeer-hunter, by the shores of a mountain-lake, where the rod and gun were the sole means by which a supply of food could be obtained. Fine trout were numerous in the lake, and the hills abounded in willow-grouse.

From this point the author made excursions, almost every day, to the higher parts of the mountains, or *fjelds*, and amongst the glaciers, in search of reindeer; and the rugged features of the savage and desolate landscape scenery into which this pursuit led him, it is one of his objects in the present volume to describe. Quitting the mountains towards the middle of September, when snow was already beginning to fall, he made his way down to the high-road from Trondhjem to Christiania; and then, abandoning his pack-horses, completed the remainder of the journey to Christiania by carriage, steamer, and railroad.

The more characteristic peculiarities of the Norwegian scenery amongst which Mr. Wyndham rambled, are set before the reader in a series of woodcuts and chromo-lithographs, engraved from sketches made by the author. Two Maps likewise accompany the volume: one a sketch-map of Southern Norway, showing the Author's route, reduced from the large *Kart over Norge* of Professor Munch; the other, the Gjendin Lake and the surrounding Mountains, copied from one of the sheets of the Norwegian *Amts Karte*, or Ordnance Maps, the scale of which has been retained.

With a view to increase the usefulness of his

book to future travellers who may be tempted by his example to spend a holiday in an excursion amongst the Fjelds and Fjords, the author has appended a chapter on outfit, in which he gives full particulars, based on his own experience, of the tent, pack-saddles, and other travelling gear requisite to enable an Englishman, whether travelling for health or amusement, to make the tour with comfort, and to reap the greatest amount of pleasure and benefit from a visit to one of the finest and least-frequented countries of Europe.

Alpine Byways; or, Light Leaves gathered in 1859 and 60. By a LADY. Pp. 242; with 8 Chromolithographs from original sketches, and 4 Route Maps. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d. cloth. [May 24, 1861.]

THE title of this book correctly describes its subject. Avoiding as far as possible the frequented paths, so well known to Swiss tourists, its object is to offer suggestions, especially to Lady travellers, resulting from recent experience. It shows how much enjoyment may be gained by deviating from the ordinary Highways, and how constantly the difficulties supposed to attend little-frequented routes vanish on nearer approach. Even in the Oberland a panorama is described from the Schilthorn, of which we have hitherto had no account. This is easily reached from Lauterbrunnen.

The route from the valley of Oberhasli to Engelberg is described as one of great interest, by the Engstlen Thal and Joch Pass, from whence the snow fields and grand scenery of the Titlis were attained. After crossing the Gries, a course new to English travellers is pointed out, which diverges from Preinia in the Val Formazza, and leads across the Albrun Pass, through the magnificent defile of the Binnen Thal to Viesch in the Rhone valley, from whence a visit to the Æggishorn is slightly noticed. The Rawyl Pass, from Sion into the Ober Simmenthal, is selected, instead of the usual route over the Gemmi.

Attention is drawn to the beauties of the Ober Simmenthal, which have hitherto been but partially noticed, and to the accessible and extensive panorama from the height of the Chamoissaire (above Aigle), which is visited by few English tourists.

The wanderings of 1860 begin with a description of the valleys of Sixt and Samoëns, from whence the Col de Coux was crossed to Champéry, in the rich and beautiful Val d'Illiers.

After passing the St. Bernard, Aosta is the starting point to new scenes; and an account of an ascent of the Becca di Nona is, for the first time, given to English readers. This glorious view of

the double Alpine chain, including the wonderful Pic di Grivola, was surpassed by the magnificent panorama subsequently gained from the summit of the Pousset, which was reached from the valley of Cogne.

From the Val Tournanche the St. Theodule was crossed to Zermatt, and we have a lady's description of an ascent of the Cima di Jazi from the Riffel. A new and very tempting excursion from Zermatt to the rocky summit of the Mettelhorn, above Randa, is pleasantly described by the well-known pen of Mr. Hinchliff. New resting-places are mentioned as near completion in the valleys of St. Nicholas and Saas, and a visit is made to the charming valley of Fée, inclosed in the icy embraces of the Mischabels and Dom. After crossing the dreary Monte Moro, Macugnaga is recommended as comfortable head-quarters from whence to visit the grand glaciers which descend from Monte Rosa, in striking contrast with the luxuriant beauty of the Italian Val Anzasca, which is traversed to Ponte Grande.

The lovely scenery of the Val Ollocia, leading to the Col di Barranca, the attractions of the vicinity of Fobello, and the approach to Varallo, through the Val Mastallone, are described in the concluding pages of these Byways.

The work is illustrated by 8 Chromolithographs, executed by Mr. Hanhart from original sketches. The subjects are as follows:—the Weisshorn, from above Randa, from a sketch by Edward Whympere; the Titlis, from above Engelberg; Anderlenk, in the Ober Simmenthal; Sixt and the Pic de Tinneverges; the Village of Samoëns; Cogne and the Glaciers of the Grand Paradis; the Village and Valley of Saas; and the Cima di Jazi, from Macugnaga. It has also a woodcut by Pearson, in which Alpine flowers are grouped, forming an ornamental dedication page.

Anahuac; or, Mexico and the Mexicans, Ancient and Modern. By EDWARD B. TYLOR. Pp. 386; with Map, 4 Illustrations in Chromolithography, and 26 Wood Engravings. 8vo. price 12s. cloth. [March 6, 1861.]

THREE months of spring-time spent in a journey from Vera Cruz to Mexico and back, with several detours and excursions between Mexico and places of special interest round about, afforded the author and a fellow-traveller opportunities of studying the people and the antiquities of the country. In this they were much assisted by the many friendly acquaintances which they made there. The natural features of the region, the remnants of Aztec buildings and works of art, the peculiarities of the present Indian population, and the characteristics of the Spanish Mexicans,

are all broadly treated. The past and present conditions of the great watery valley of Mexico, the silver-mines, the barrancas, the great cave of Cacahua-milpan, and the volcanic Popocatepetl, are more especially described among the one class of subjects: ancient knives and weapons of stone and obsidian, and their mode of manufacture, stone and clay images, stone masks, the temple-pyramids, and the calendar-stone, are described and for the most part illustrated by woodcuts. Aztec picture-writing, and the astronomy, numerals, and religion of the Aztecs, as well as their peculiarities of civilisation, and probable origin, are dwelt upon and elucidated by references to the habits and characters of other nations. The Spanish rule and the existing state of things are throughout the book kept under consideration; and the ecclesiastic, political, military, mercantile, and domestic relations of the people receive considerable attention. The prison, law-courts, and leper-house are noticed; and cockfighting, the bull-fights, lazing, and gambling are not forgotten.

In the early part of the volume a journey across Cuba, and from Havana to Vera Cruz, gives rise to descriptions of Cuban people and things, and of the Isle of Pines; and in these chapters some of the existing features of the slave-trade are adverted to. Subsequently the debt-slavery of the Indian peons is described in full. These several topics fall into their places in the course of the notes taken during the several journeys and excursions, or during sojourns in the towns and villages, and in Mexico itself. An Appendix contains a Glossary of Aztec and other words used in Mexico, a table of Aztec Roots compared with Sanscrit, &c., and other information relating to subjects treated of in the book.

Besides a Map, a tabular Itinerary, with references to the pages of the work, assists the reader in following the author; and a Table of Contents and a full Index facilitate the use of the work for the purposes of reference.

A Week at the Land's End. By J. T. BLIGHT, Author of "Ancient Crosses and other Antiquities of Cornwall." Pp. 246; with a coloured Map and 96 Illustrations upon Wood. Square fcp. 8vo. price 6s. 6d. cloth. [May 25, 1861.]

IN the preparation of this volume the Author has been assisted in ornithology by E. H. RENN, Esq.; in ichthyology by R. Q. COUCH, Esq. M.R.C.S.; and in botany by J. RALFS, Esq. M.R.C.S. In his preface Mr. BLIGHT states that his object is to illustrate, by aid of pen and pencil, the extreme western point of England,—its romantic scenery, its natural productions, and

its ancient legends. The work is presented in the form of a journey on foot, and may in fact be taken as an itinerary of the places visited by any person proposing to make a walking tour of the Land's End; the Author noticing whatever of interest comes in his way. Skirting the coast, the magnificent cliffs, headlands, and coves are described and illustrated. Rare plants are gathered by the way-side; notices and engravings are given of the rarer birds occasionally seen in the locality, as well as of the fishes caught on the coast. The Land's End peninsula is well known as a rich storehouse for the naturalist. The Author has been favoured with the aid of three gentlemen whose names (mentioned above) are a sufficient guarantee for the value and accuracy of the Natural History department.

The larger portion of the work, however, is devoted to the coast scenery, perhaps the finest in the kingdom; descriptions of antiquities—Celtic, Druidical, and Ecclesiastical; adventures; tales of shipwreck; and the legends and traditions relating to certain localities.

The geologically-coloured MAP, based upon the Ordnance Survey, which accompanies the volume, will be found of great assistance in tracing the various places described. It likewise shows in detail the route to be followed by visitors who would repeat the Author's tour. The names of the headlands, coves, and other indentations of the coast, and the rocks which break and diversify its line, are marked with unusual fulness and precision. Perhaps no map of the Cornish coast from St. Ives, in St. Bride's Bay, round to Penzance, in Mount's Bay, could be made more complete in this particular. The ILLUSTRATIONS, ninety-six in number, represent scenery and antiquities sketched upon the spot, and birds, fishes, and plants from nature, engraved on wood by the Author from his own original drawings made expressly for this work. They are as follows:—

Full Page Vignettes.

The Land's End.	Entrance to the Cavern,
The Land's End, from a nearer point.	Tol-pedn.
Penzance.	Castle Treryn.
Whitsand Bay.	The Logan Rock.
The Irish Lady.	Botallack Mine.
Nanjizel.	Blen Bridge.
Chair Ladder, Tol-pedn-penwith.	

Subjects in the Text.

The Long-finned Tunny.	Richard's Pipit.
Cornish Moneywort.	White-winged Crossbill.
Lanyon Cromlêh.	Mount's Bay Fishing Boats.
The Mên-an-tol.	The Keigwin Arms,
Plan of Chûn Castle.	Mouschole.
Club Moss.	

Asplenium Marinum.	Monogram.
The Glossy Ibis.	The Painted Ray.
Lamorna Cove.	The Bearded Titmouse.
The Purple Heron.	Entrance to Castle Trelyn.
The Golden Oriole.	The Roller.
The Pipers.	Augustinian Canon.
Wahlenbergia Hederacea.	Carvings on the Rood-
Penberth Cove.	screen, St. Burian (4
Rose-coloured Pastor.	subjects).
Way-side Cross.	St. Burian Church.
Buryas Bridge.	Cross in St. Burian
Boscawen-ûn Circle.	Churchyard.
Sennen Church.	Brown Long-beaked
Table Mên.	Snipe.
First and Last Inn in	Sancreed Church.
England.	The Little Bustard.
Illecebrum Verticillatum.	Cape Cornwall.
Roseate Tern.	Gable Cross and mono-
The Osprey.	gram.
Longships Lighthouse.	The Brisons.
Dr. Johnson's Head.	Samolus Valerandi.
The Little Gull.	Pendeen.
Whiting Pollack.	Cairn Kenidzhok.
Erica Tetralix, E. Cinerea,	Sepulchral Urns.
and Calluna.	Cynodon Dactylon, and
The Armed Knight.	Briza Minor.
Enys Dodnan.	Gulval Church.
Pordenack Point.	Pinguicula Lusitanica.
Cairn Evall.	Ancient British Hut.
Natural Arch at Nanjizel.	Samphire.
Bosistow Logan Rock.	The Gurnard's Head.
The Funnel, Tol-pedn-	Old Mill at Zennor.
penwith.	Font in Zennor Church.
Columnar Rock at Chair	Bench-end in Zennor
Ladder.	Church.
The Maiden-Hair Fern.	Towednack Church.
The Derbio.	Chancel Arch.
Porthgwarra.	Plan of Tower Stairs.
St. Levan's Well.	Norman Arch, I elant.
St. Levan Church.	Font in Ludgvan Church.
Carving in St. Levan	Newlyn.
Church.	

The Africans at Home: being a Popular Description of Africa and the Africans, condensed from the Accounts of African Travellers from the Time of Mungo Park to the Present Day. By the Rev. R. M. MACBRAIR, M.A., Author of the "Mandingo and Foola Grammars," &c. Pp. 416; with a new Map and about 70 Woodcuts. Square fcp. 8vo. price 7s. 6d. cloth. [May 4, 1861.

THE superficial extent of AFRICA, the great division of the globe which contains the largest space of land within the torrid zone, is estimated at twelve millions of square miles. It is thus more than three times larger than Europe, and of not above a third less area than Asia. The whole of this vast region, truly continental in magnitude as well as in most other respects, forms

in reality an immense peninsula, connected with the mainland of Asia by the narrow Isthmus of Suez. Up to the close of the last century, except a fringe round the coast, most of the interior of Africa was unknown to geography; and of the interesting discoveries gradually made since that epoch, a few scanty particulars only have hitherto found their way into geographical compendiums. Much, indeed, yet remains wanting to complete our knowledge of the interior of Africa. The barriers which so long divided this quarter of the world from the rest of mankind are, however, in a great measure broken down; a thorough exploration is only a question of time, and every year contributes to the solution of the problem. The object of Mr. MacBair's volume is to present in an entertaining and popular shape for the information of young persons and general readers a full epitome of our actual knowledge of Africa; embodying a copious and carefully digested summary of the memorable and extensive discoveries effected by recent explorers and travellers.

The work of Mr. MacBair is in substance a pictorial account of Africa. In his preface the Author asks the reader to accompany him through the interior of the continent, whilst he points out and describes whatever is most peculiar to the different countries and their races of inhabitants. By thus travelling over several thousands of miles, in the short time required for perusing this volume, the reader will obtain a view of various Negroes, Moors, Arabs, and mixed races, in their own places of abode. He will become acquainted with their peculiar customs and manners, the characteristics of each country, and its natural phenomena. These pages contain the condensed information supplied by thirty or forty volumes of travels; divested of such portions of the respective narratives as was merely personal to the heroic explorers of regions before unknown to Europeans. It is interesting to follow the individuals of this gallant band, through their laborious researches, their difficulties and privations, and the dangers or sufferings which they had constantly to endure. But many of them perished in their enterprise, and had not an opportunity of doing justice to their own journals of what they had seen and heard. Some have not had the power of writing an interesting book. Others have furnished a good account of their own wanderings, which were necessarily limited to one part of this vast continent. The Author's experiences of Africa are scarcely worthy of being mentioned along with those of real discoverers. Yet no one could have written this book, without having previously visited that country. The Author has sojourned in both the east and west sides of the African continent; but he did not penetrate far into the

interior. His experience afforded him a general idea of its atmospheric phenomena, the character of the people, their simple mode of living, their ignorance and cunning, their rude arts and incipient commerce. He gained a good deal of information from free converse with the natives, who are capital talkers, and some of them, such as pilgrims and traders, considerable peregrinators. With this preparation of mind, he has epitomised and digested the researches of many travellers, and incorporated them with his own previous knowledge.

In order to save repetition, and to give the reader a connected view of the numerous countries of Africa, they are described in regular order. Beginning from the west, a long journey is taken to the east, through the densest parts of the population; with an occasional halt to notice what is on either hand, to the north and south of the route. Thus excursions are made to visit the Moors, to brave the perils of the Great and Little Deserts, to see what lies south of the Niger and Lake Chad, to trace this noble river through most of its course, and to view the bloody lands of Dahomey and Ashantee. Arriving in the east, an account is presented of Darfur, Nubia, and Abyssinia; not forgetting the source of the Blue Nile. A glimpse is likewise given of Harar and the adjacent country, towards the Red Sea. Starting afresh from Sennaar, the reader is escorted southwards in the company of Negro slaves and Arab merchants, across the burning latitudes of the equator, till he gains the lake regions recently visited by Captains Burton and Speke. An excursion westward takes him into the countries lately discovered by the indefatigable and intrepid Livingstone. A few jottings from Dr. Livingstone's rich stores of information set vividly before the reader the middle of the continent, until he has crossed the deserts inhabited by Bushmen, and reached the outskirts of Cape Colony; where the descriptive part of the volume ends.

The work is enlivened by authentic anecdotes of incidents and adventures of travel, and by accounts of the manners and customs of the native tribes. Subjects of natural history peculiar to Africa are also freely scattered through the narrative. Minute details of religious creeds and ceremonies have been avoided; as also of the history, wars, and political changes of different tribes: for these are of little interest to the general reader, and add nothing to his stock of useful information.

A new MAP of AFRICA, embodying all the corrections and discoveries of recent travellers up to the present date, has been prepared expressly for this volume; and the WOODCUT ILLUSTRATIONS with which it is embellished are

for the most part either transferred or copied (by permission) from the numerous valuable and expensive works epitomised in the narrative. A list of these Illustrations is subjoined.

View of Lake Chad.
Young Negro of Benguela.
Jollof Chief.
Mangrove Tree.
African Eagle.
Mandingo Chief.
Green Monkey.
Foola Village.
Hippopotamus.
White Ants' Nest.
Palm Trees.
Mumbo Jumbo.
Slave-chain at the Coast.
Negro Town in the Interior.
African Sandal.
Dromedary.
Moorish Horsemen.
Young African Elephant.
Smelting Iron.
Scene on the Niger.
The Niger at Kabara.
Camp of Sheik El Bakay.
Plan of Timbuctu.
Leathern Bag.
Leathern Ornament.
Tawarick Camp in Motion.
Elevated Sleeping-hut.
Negro Dancers.
Female Soldier of Dahomey.
Gates of Abomey.
Oil Palm Tree.
Ashantee Chief.
A Fetish Man and the Governor of Wydah.
The Niger at Say.
Civet Cat.
Audience Hall of Agades.
Agades in the Desert.

Masratta Chief.
Arab Juggler.
Guinea-fowl Shirt.
Negro of Bornu.
Kanembo Spearman.
Shuwa and Marghay Lads.
Musgu Chief and Slaves.
Covered Granary.
Hamlet of Kanembo Cattle Breeders.
Kanembo Chief and Men.
Giraffe.
Ladies of Loggun.
Lancer of Baghirmi.
Return of the Sultan of Massena.
Sycamore Tree.
Suakin Chief.
Abyssinian Chief.
Heads of Africans in the Lake District.
Porters of East Africa.
Heads.
Party of Wak'hutu Women.
African Standing Posture.
Head Dresses of Wanyamwesi.
Gorilla.
Katema on the Shoulders of his Minister.
Woman of Congo.
Londa Ladies' Mode of Wearing their Hair.
Tsetse.
Inside of a Bushman's Hut.
Bushwoman.
Bushwoman.
Bakalahari Women.

The Autobiography and Services of Sir JAMES M'GRIGOR, Bart., late Director-General of the Army Medical Department, with an Appendix of Notes and Original Correspondence. Pp. 446; with a Portrait. Post 8vo. price 12s. cloth. [May 22, 1861.]

THESE autobiographical recollections of the late Sir JAMES M'GRIGOR are less a retrospect of professional services, recording the experience of his medical practice, than the narrative of his life through all the most interesting circumstances of his active medico-military service

in the field in different quarters of the world. They embrace among others, three of the most important and arduous campaigns contested by British troops from the first French revolutionary war to that of the Peninsula. In these, and more especially in the Egyptian and Peninsular campaigns, Sir JAMES was frequently brought by his position and duties into immediate contact with many of the most distinguished military and medical celebrities of his day; and the story of his life furnishes numerous incidents and data, illustrative of the characters and actions of those eminent men,—matter which it is believed will be both new and interesting to the public. To professional men generally, but to the medical officers of the United Service in particular, these last literary remains of him who laboured so zealously and successfully to elevate the professional character and position of the medical practitioner in the British army, this autobiography will afford a special interest, by the comparison it will induce of their present recognised *status* among the commissioned officers of their regiments, with the subordinate and humiliating estimate in which they were so ungenerously held in the earlier part of the present century. The deficiencies in the medical organisation of that period, Staff as well as Regimental, together with the defects of the administrative Army-Medical Board, are revealed by Sir JAMES, with all their deplorable consequences to the interests of the army and of the nation at large. Few persons, it is believed, will rise from the perusal of this autobiography without a grateful sense of Sir JAMES M'GRIGOR's labours for the establishment of a system of medical administration conducive to the advantage of the military service, resulting in a well-secured professional efficiency in the medical officer, and in measures calculated to alleviate and economise the sufferings and lives of British soldiers, such as were unknown before Sir JAMES's time. This grateful appreciation of the author's professional and official services will be found fully confirmed and justified by the concurrent testimonies rendered to his private and individual worth, in the letters contained in the Appendix to the present work, written by the most distinguished commanders in the Peninsular War, by high official contemporaries, and by many of the most eminent of Sir JAMES's professional brethren.

Apart from those abilities with which he was gifted for the profession of medicine, for which he evinced an early predilection, Sir JAMES M'GRIGOR possessed an individuality of character, which especially fitted him for the achievement of a successful career as a military practitioner.

A clear and determinate conception of duty in

its strictest military sense, induced in him that rigid regard for its punctual observance under every circumstance of time and place, which, combined with an untiring zeal, and general courtesy of manner, first attracted the notice, and then won the confidence and esteem of his commanders.

With a judgment which seldom erred, Sir JAMES M'GRIGOR was also eminently remarkable for that faculty for administration which frequently effects more for the collective interests of science than a special ability for the practice of one of its branches only. To qualifications such as these, Sir JAMES was alone indebted for his elevation to the highest medical and official rank in the army, and each successive stepping-stone by which he rose to eminence, may be said to have been wrought and laid rather by his own meritorious exertions, than by the mere fortuitous aid of circumstances and of friends.

With the same unwearied assiduity that marked the commencement of his career, he performed the onerous duties of his office to an advanced period of life. Compelled by the loss of sight to retire in 1852 from the Director-Generalship, his last years were solaced by the reflection, that under every circumstance of his professional and social relations with his fellow men, he had sedulously and faithfully striven to effect the greatest amount of public and private good; and when he departed this life, at the age of 88, it was with the cheering consciousness of having never made an enemy.

The Life of Richard Porson, M.A., Professor of Greek in the University of Cambridge from 1792 to 1808. By the Rev. J. S. WATSON, M.A., M.R.S.L. Pp. 448; with a Portrait and 2 Fac-similes of Porson's handwriting. 8vo. price 14s. cloth.

[May 4, 1861.]

RICHARD PORSON was not only a pre-eminent scholar and critic in the Greek and Latin languages, but also a man of great general abilities and knowledge. Although many scattered and imperfect notices of portions of his career have appeared at various times since his death, no complete account of his life and works has hitherto been offered to the public. The best of these fugitive contributions are an article by Dr. T. Young in the *Biographia Britannica*, and the Rev. H. R. Luard's memoir of Porson in the *Cambridge Essays* for 1857; both papers of much merit, but too brief to satisfy the reader who consults either of them for the information usually afforded in the biography of a man of learning and genius. To supply such a biography to the best of the author's ability, and on a scale

proportionate to Porson's position in the world of letters, is the object of the present memoir. All the particulars concerning Porson, of any importance, that have appeared in print, are here collected; and several sources of information not hitherto available have been consulted for such additional intelligence as seemed necessary to complete a connected biographical narrative. The Porson Manuscripts, in the library of Trinity College, Cambridge, have been carefully examined; several letters have been extracted from them that have not before been published; and applications have been made with success to Porson's surviving connexions, and to other persons from whom much new information has been obtained. In addition to this, the author has had the advantage of inspecting a variety of documents, in print and manuscript, regarding Porson, collected by the Rev. H. R. Luard, among which are numerous papers collected by the late Mr. E. H. Barker, but not used in the compilation of his *Literary Anecdotes*.

Mr. Watson's investigations, indicated above, have enabled him to present a tolerably full account of Porson's childhood; his education at home, and at village schools; his early manifestations of talent; his examination by the Greek Professor at Cambridge; his patronage by Mr. Norris and Sir George Baker; and his career at Eton, including specimens of his boyish compositions. Porson is next exhibited at Cambridge. His literary projects, after attaining his fellowship, are noticed. Specimens of his reviews, from different periodicals, are given, and of other effusions which he sent to the publications of the day. As he engaged to a great extent in theological reading, and, seeing the weakness of Travis's *Letters to Gibbon*, exposed in a contemporary periodical the vanity and presumption of that writer, a chapter is devoted to an account of the controversy regarding the *Three Heavenly Witnesses*. Bishop Burgess's attacks on Porson are also noticed, and the vindication of him by Dr. Turton, the Bishop of Ely.

Porson's perspicacity in regard to Ireland's forged Shakspeare documents and play of *Vortigern*, as contrasted with the credulity of Parr and some other critics, entitles that audacious literary imposture to a chapter in his biography. Particulars follow of his editions of four plays of Euripides, including the preposterous but virulent attacks made upon him by Wakefield and Hermann; the absurdity and groundlessness of whose charges are completely exposed.

Interwoven with the biography will be found incidental particulars respecting Parr, Tyrwhitt, Malone, Bryant, Paley, Mackintosh, and others of Porson's distinguished literary contemporaries; with critical estimates of some of their works.

Authentic anecdotes of Porson himself, and of many of his connexions both in London society and elsewhere, are freely interspersed. Specimens of his critical writings and of his emendations are given, also specimens of his contributions to the *Morning Chronicle*; and notices of his proceedings as librarian to the London Institution. All these particulars add a living interest to the account of Porson's personal and literary character; they seem to place his splendid talents in relief, and to complete the story of his brief but memorable career.

The account given by Mr. Watson of Porson's last illness and death is carefully drawn up from the statements of Dr. Adam Clarke and Mr. Savage; and the work concludes with notices of his funeral, the property of which he died possessed, the disposal of his books, the publications from his note-books and marginal annotations, and the establishment of the Porson Prize and Porson Scholarship. The PORTRAIT prefixed to the volume is engraved from the life-like painting by Porson's friend Hoppner in the Public Library at Cambridge, the fidelity of which was universally admitted by Porson's contemporaries. Two FAC-SIMILES are likewise given, one of Porson's English handwriting and autograph, the other of his Greek verses; both copied by permission from the originals in the possession of the Rev. H. R. Luard.

Physico-Prophetical Essays on the Locality of the Eternal Inheritance; its Nature and Character; the Resurrection Body; and the Mutual Recognition of Glorified Saints. By the Rev. W. LISTER, F.G.S., Vicar of Bushbury and Rural Dean; Chaplain to the Earl of Beverley. Crown 8vo. pp. 472, price 10s. 6d. cloth. [May 13, 1861.]

THE leading design of this work, as indicated by the title, is the examination of certain topics that form, on the one hand, subjects of prophecy, and on the other, relate to matters which are of a physical nature, or rest upon a physical basis. In this respect it is new; no other work with the same object in view having yet appeared. In the discussion of its subjects, those principles of reasoning usually termed inductive are closely followed, and it is hoped that whatever may become of any particular view advocated in it, the rules laid down for the investigation of truth, whether spiritual or natural, will be found sound and deserving of attention. There is little or nothing that is imaginative or speculative in the volume, and as little that is merely hypothetical; but throughout, the matters discussed have been

derived directly from Scripture, the authority of which is uniformly assumed. As a rule for the interpretation of prophecy, what is usually termed the *literal* is taken as a guide, and in carrying it out the course pursued is the following:—the meaning of the prophecy having been discovered or determined, the author has endeavoured to view the things predicted, when of a physical nature, in the light of legitimate science, and has sought in the world of actual nature, either past or present, for illustrative examples, of what, it is probable, should be understood by them.

I. The first Essay relates to *The Locality of the Eternal Inheritance of the Righteous*, and is divided into two parts; in the first the question is treated analytically, and in the second, synthetically. The design of this Essay is to show that the very prevailing, but far from universal, view of the subject is unsound, and that the Scriptures clearly teach us to look to this earth, in a renewed and glorified state, as the true locality of the inheritance.

II. The Second Essay extends the subject of the First, and enters into the examination of certain particulars as forming part of it. It is on *The Condition and Character of the Inheritance*, and consists of the following sections; 1. Its True Physical Nature; 2. Its Advanced Character; 3. Its Fauna and Flora; 4. Will have no Sea; 5. The New Jerusalem.

III. The subject of the Third Essay is *The Resurrection Body*; and in it are discussed the following topics:—1. Its Materiality; 2. Its Aspect; 3. Its Powers.

IV. The Fourth Essay is on *The Mutual Recognition of Glorified Saints*. It is divided into three sections; the object of the first of which is to point out the causes of the uncertainty that is believed to prevail on the subject; while the design of the second and third, respectively, is to determine the truth of the doctrine from Scripture, and to show its consistency with the necessary conditions of the question.

With a view to avoid encumbering the Essays by subsidiary arguments and illustrations, the volume is completed by a series of seven APPENDICES:—A. Analysis and Synthesis; B. The existing provision for producing the Final Conflagration; C. The Disruption of the Mount of Olives; D. The Succession of Animal Life; E. The increase of Habitable Space through the absence of Sea; F. The comparative Dimensions of the New Jerusalem and the Rings of Saturn; and G. The Opinions of the Reformers on the Nature and Condition of the Resurrection Body. These are followed by a full INDEX of the passages of Scripture cited or referred to in the course of the Essays.

The Introduction of Christianity into Britain: An Argument on the Evidence of St. Paul having visited the Extreme Boundary of the West. By the Rev. B. W. SAVILE, M.A., Curate of Tattingstone, and Chaplain to Earl Fortescue. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 182, price 5s. cloth. [April 17, 1861.]

THE object of this work is to bring together, as succinctly as possible, the whole of the evidence which exists in favour of St. Paul having brought the light of the gospel to this country. As it has been contended that there was not sufficient time after the Apostle's release from his imprisonment at Rome, as recorded by St. Luke, previously to his martyrdom, for him to have visited Spain and Britain, the extreme nation of the West, and as the chronology of St. Paul's life is dependent upon the actual date of the Crucifixion, a chapter is first devoted to that branch of the subject, and it is shown that the real date precedes that of the commonly received chronology by a period of four years. Chapter II. contains the chronology of the Acts of the Apostles generally, and it will be seen that a period of nearly ten years of St. Paul's life after his release from Rome remains to be accounted for, of which Scripture takes no notice. The succeeding chapter contains the evidence of St. Paul having visited Spain and Britain after his two years' imprisonment at Rome, together with the time and place of his martyrdom. The author believes that he is thus enabled to prove, by a satisfactory catena of authorities, the Pauline origin of the purest branch of the Christian Church in the world.

Lyra Sacra: Being a Collection of Hymns Ancient and Modern, Odes, and Fragments of Sacred Poetry. Compiled and edited, with a Preface, by the Rev. B. W. SAVILE, M.A., Curate of Tattingstone, and Chaplain to Earl Fortescue. (Uniform with *Lyra Domestica* and *Lyra Germanica*.) Fcp. 8vo. pp. 292, price 5s. cloth. [April 10, 1861.]

THE first division of *Lyra Sacra* contains a selection of the best specimens of ancient and modern hymns, brought together in as small a compass as possible for the purpose of comparison and reference. The ancient hymns commence with the hymn to the Creator, attributed to Eupolis, the pupil of Socrates, and composed nearly five centuries before the Christian era; they include many which were sung by the early Christians, and are brought down to the beginning of the last century. A few Latin hymns are added, the principal one being the traditional translation of the hymn sung by our Lord and

His disciples the night before the Crucifixion. A short collection of Psalms follows, selected with a view to show their superiority over those versions commonly sung in our parish churches. Amongst the *Odes* are several that have never before appeared in print, including one by an unknown author on the Burial of Moses, bearing a strong resemblance in cadence and rhythm to the well-known Ode on the Death of Sir John Moore, which the editor has here ventured to print in juxtaposition.

The Facts of the Four Gospels: An Essay.
By FREDERIC SEEBOHM. 8vo. pp. 104, price 5s. cloth. [April 17, 1861.]

THE writer of this Essay states in his preface that it was not suggested by the perusal of the recent *Essays and Reviews*, though he has been induced to publish it at this moment from the conviction that Christianity has nothing to lose from free inquiry; and that if such free inquiry should result in wrong conclusions, such conclusions should be met, not by clamour, but by the simple statement of what their opponents may conceive to be the truth. He endeavours to show that man needs, not a theology but a Deliverer from Evil and Death. He examines the life of Jesus, in order to find whether in him such a deliverer is found. In reviewing the gospels he concludes that the Gospel of St. Luke and the early chapters of St. Matthew are not chronological; but that St. Mark and St. John contain the recollections of St. Peter and St. John, mostly in chronological order. This view he rests upon the internal evidence of the narrative, involved as it constantly is with the locality, climate, or season in which the events took place. He then briefly reviews the historical evidence, not so much of the records as of the facts themselves: and concludes that our knowledge of the facts is independent of the inspiration, and even to a great extent of the existence of the records;—that in the facts themselves we have tidings that there is a Deliverer both able and willing to deliver from Death and Evil;—that we have present evidence in the facts of Christian life that he is yet alive;—that as theology is deduced from the tidings and not the tidings from it, it is of very secondary importance;—that learned and unlearned alike must ever rest their hopes, not in any theology at all, but in the Deliverer himself;—that therefore, the faith of the Christian is not to be moved by the discussion in a truth-loving spirit of such a question, as that which seems likely to become the great question of the day—a discussion which, though it may prove a great shock to existing notions, must end in the surer establishing of Christian truth.

The Last of the Old Squires: A Sketch. By CEDRIC OLDACRE, Esq., of Sax-Normanbury, sometime of Christ Church, Oxon [JOHN WOOD WARTER, B.D., Vicar of West Tarring, Sussex], formerly Chaplain to the British Embassy, and Honorary Member of the Scandinavian and Icelandic Literary Societies, Copenhagen. *Second Edition.* Fcp. 8vo. pp. 236, price 4s. 6d. cloth.

[April 11, 1861.]

THE object of the “Last of the Old Squires”—which Walter Savage Landor said “reminds me of ADDISON and GOLDSMITH, and of a greater man than either, my dear old friend ROBERT SOUTHEY,”—is to roll off an unnecessary reproach against the good Old Squirearchy as a body, and to show what a high-bred country gentleman, even though one of the “Last of the Old Squires,” can do in his place; and it contains “the reminiscences of years gone by, of several high-bred country squires, and of one excellent country gentleman in particular.” It was first published without a name in 1854, and is now republished with the name of the Author—the Rev. JOHN WOOD WARTER, B.D., Vicar of West Tarring, Sussex,—the writer of “The Sea-Board and the Down.”

In the earlier chapters we have a sketch of the Old Squires, and of the people's attachment to them, and a racy anecdote or two—the precursors of many more to follow. The loyalty of the Old Squirearchy being unimpeachable, there is a chapter upon that—upon the Militia of those days—and upon the freedom and respect with which the people treated them.

Next we have some account of the Last of the Old Squires' religious views, his love of the Church, and his dislike to Dissent. It was within the walls of the Church that his clear, sonorous, voice might be heard, as he made the responses, and the deep solemnity of his *Amens* told those less so, how much *he* was in earnest.

After this we have an account of the Last of the Old Squires' lady, her influence, and her lowly, excellent wisdom and charity, in a word, the Old Squires' “at home,”—the roof-tree, the fireside, the teaching of the children; and “a more joyous home and homestead than that of the Last of the Old Squires could hardly be found in England.”

Then come three chapters on the Last of the Old Squires' love of natural history, on his love of anecdote and humour (“for many a joke had he”), and on his position as a magistrate. There was no better naturalist than the Last of the Old Squires in the whole country, and few better magistrates,—such was his wisdom and such was his judgment. The very curious facts in natural history were all observed by him, or most, as he went in and

out on his daily rounds and occupations; and he was the man of all others to impress upon his neighbours, that

"Nature is but the name for an effect
Whose cause is God;"

and because with him was the winning influence of plain, simple words, the Magistrates' Room was continually turned, not into a Star, but into a Peace Chamber, and wranglers went home well agreed.

But, as all things have an end, the training onwards of the Last of the Old Squires came in due course; and his advanced years, his latter days, his death and funeral, are solemn lessons to those left behind. And the people said, "We thought much of our good Old Squire whilst he lived, but we shall think more of him now that he is dead and gone. We reckon we shall not lightly look upon his like again!" The example of a good man is never lost upon the people.

The volume concludes with a chapter on the change in the time, and what the new English gentleman ought to be, if he would live beloved and die regretted, as did the "Last of the Old Squires;" and it is a solemn truth to read, "There is but one way to happiness, and that is by each one's actively promoting the good of his fellow creatures. None are too great to shake off this duty, none are too low not to participate in so blessed a consummation. Woe to those who have the means and use it not! 'To him that knoweth to do good and doeth it not, to him it is sin.'"

The Popular Education of France: with Notices of that of Holland and Switzerland. By MATTHEW ARNOLD, M.A., Foreign Assistant-Commissioner to the Commissioners appointed to Inquire into the State of Popular Education in England: Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford: and one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools. 8vo. pp. 344, price 10s. 6d. cloth.

[April 26, 1861.]

FOLLOWING the example of M. Cousin, who remodelled for the public, in two volumes now found among his collected works, those records of the educational systems of Germany and Holland which he had submitted to his Government in the form of a Report, Mr. Arnold has recast and developed the account of popular education in France, Holland, and Switzerland, which the Education Commissioners recently deputed him to obtain for them in those countries, and has published it in the present volume,

It may be said that up to the present time there existed in English no account of the growth of the primary school system of France. That deficiency is supplied by the present volume. Popular education in France is traced from its first commencement to its present condition, and the epochs in its history—the magnificent promises and small performance of the Revolution; the foundation of the University by the first Napoleon; the annual grants of the Restoration; the great founding Law of 1833, carried by M. Guizot; the suspicion and disfavour of 1848; and the controlling measures of the present Empire—are distinctly marked. Mr. Arnold gives an account also of his personal observations upon elementary schools in all parts of France. His experience as an English school-inspector enabled him to make a close comparison of the schools of the two countries.

A shorter account is given of the primary schools of French Switzerland and Holland; but the compulsory instruction of the former country, and the interesting discussions which the religious question, in education, has lately raised in the latter, are especially noticed by Mr. Arnold.

On the Continent, education is established and superintended by the State to an extent far beyond the English practice. In an introduction, Mr. Arnold carefully examines the question of State intervention in general, the principles upon which the objections to it in England have hitherto reposed, and the possibility that those principles may undergo essential modification from changes in our political and social condition.

Admiralty Administration, its Faults and Defaults. Second Edition, revised, with a Postscript. 8vo. pp. 174, price 5s. cloth.
[March 16, 1861.]

THIS work commences with an introduction showing the great ability with which the Navy of France has been organised, each element of maritime power having been considered in its due proportion to all the rest, so as to form a complete and harmonious system.

Every ship of the French Navy can be speedily manned with a trained crew. Iron-plated ships have been built very greatly in advance of us: all the appliances indispensable in order to furnish supplies, and the means of repairs during war, have been provided: the ships now in activity have attained a very high standard of order and discipline, under a system which ensures an uniform efficiency: lastly, by means of squadrons of evolution, the subject of Steam Tactics has been carefully studied, and a system established on the results of experience, in which the Admirals, and

other officers of the French Navy, have been fully practised.

The unsoundness of the reasoning of those who would reduce our armaments, in the belief that we may place implicit confidence in the pacific intentions of the Emperor of the French, is exposed, and the practical questions proposed for consideration are:—

1st. "Are we or are we not provided with any system which approaches in its results the admirable organisation of the Navy of France?"

2nd. "Have the great elements which constitute naval power been ably and wisely dealt with, and are they so organised as to justify the confidence we place in the Navy, as the inviolable safeguard of the dearest interests of the country?"

To solve these momentous questions, the scheme of Admiralty Administration is in the first place shown to be opposed to every sound principle, being entirely wanting in direct personal responsibility with respect to the most vital elements of naval strength, while the political constitution of the Board, which changes with every change of Ministry, aggravates, to the utmost point, the evils inherent in the system.

The actual condition of the great constituent parts of a Navy is then made the subject of an elaborate investigation, in order to test the merits of the existing mode of administration by its fruits.

The *matériel* of the Navy affords but too conclusive proofs of its baneful results. Deficiencies of the most serious description are shown to have existed at various critical periods, while at the present moment the want of iron-plated ships, and of docks and basins, would, in case of war, place us at perilous disadvantage. The practical irresponsibility is very remarkably shown by the manner in which the functions of the Surveyor, in carrying out the details of his department, have been superseded by the Board.

With respect to the Royal Commission on the Dockyards, the Report just published fully confirms the author's statements on this subject, as well as the opinion which he expresses of the value of the inquiry itself: "though most of the members are destitute of the necessary previous experience enabling them to conduct it either to their own satisfaction, or to the public advantage, still the result may be of great value, if, unlike all previous inquiries of the same nature, they are free to enter on the question of the relations between the Admiralty and the Surveyor." (P. 58.)

No one will dispute the immense importance of the Report in the facts which it authoritatively confirms from the evidence; but the remedies proposed will not be considered of much value.

The practical result of the system, with respect to manning the Navy, is then shown in a badly manned and insubordinate Peace Establishment, and in the total absence of anything approaching adequate reserves to increase the Navy in war, while the large force now afloat is pointed out as most favourable to that acknowledgment of our deficiencies, essential before the organisation of a new system can be forced on the Government.

Here again the work receives ample confirmation from high authority; for though the Secretary to the Admiralty, in his speech on the Navy Estimates, makes out a Reserve force of 25,000 men, it will be found that this is effected by the simple and ingenious process of reckoning a large proportion of the 78,000 voted for the Peace Establishment, *twice over*, and by including 7000 Coast Volunteers, rejected by the author as useless for manning the Fleet, according to the Report of the Royal Commissioners for manning the Navy in 1858.

The last chapter, after a few words on the relaxed state of discipline, the general dissatisfaction of officers at the sacrifice of their interests to political and family influence, and on the fact that Steam Tactics have been entirely neglected, proceeds to show the principles on which the government of the Navy should be reformed: as these are embodied in Sir James Elphinstone's resolutions, drawn up by several distinguished Naval Officers, it appears that they are concurred in by the profession.

A detailed scheme is then presented, securing permanent superintendence, and personal responsibility with respect to every branch of the Navy.

In a postscript to the second edition, Sir Francis Baring's speech in the House of Commons in reference to this work, is noticed, as signally illustrating the absence of a practical responsibility of the Admiralty under the present system, by the grounds on which he defends the Admiralty with respect to the Harbours of Refuge, the utter failure of which he does not attempt to dispute.

The absolute inutility of inquiry into what is admitted by general acclamation, is urged, in connection with the danger of postponing the remedy for several months, while the tremendous responsibility of the Government in this delay is pointed out.

If, however, the notorious evils must be inquired into, it is asked, should the persons who conduct the inquiry into the faults and defaults by which those evils must be proved, be the First Lords under whose auspices they were committed?

Finally, the Government is bound to reconstruct this vital part of the national defence; and to turn over such an essential duty of the Executive to a Committee of the House of Commons,

would be a dangerous inroad on the principles of the constitution, while, with respect to the government of the Navy, it would, in a different shape, involve even a worse example of practical irresponsibility.

Sketches in North America, with some Account of Congress and of the Slavery Question.
By H. REID. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 320, price 5s. 6d. cloth. [March 21, 1861.]

THIS work is divided into five chapters, of which the titles are as follows—1. Yankee; 2. Congress; 3. The Slavery Question; 4. American Cities—Hotels—Schools—Woman in America; 5. Nova Scotia. The first chapter contains observations on the physical features, aspect, and general characters of the people of the United States, with anecdotes illustrative of their extreme energy and ingenuity, the spirit of resistance to authority that characterises the nation, &c. Among other subjects sketched in this chapter are—the patent laws; the very commodious and cheerful-looking railway cars; the true Yankee or New Englander; a curious case of the Senate of the United States being set at defiance by a citizen of Massachusetts; and the Rowdism which prevails in some of the large cities. The second chapter is devoted to the great American Parliament—Congress. Its constitution is briefly described, as also the Capitol at Washington, and the Hall of the Representatives. Various scenes in that House are given, including one or two struggles between the house and the visitors in the galleries. A full account is given of the memorable contest in December, 1859, as to the election of a Speaker, of interest not only in itself, but as bearing directly upon the great questions of Slavery and Secession. This chapter occupies about eighty pages of the work, and contains much information as to the character of the proceedings in Congress, and the state of parties there. The third chapter is devoted to the question that has led to the recent disruption of the United States. Their history is sketched from the formation of the Constitution in 1787 down to the present time. The disputes as to slavery at the beginning of the era of independence; the advances of each party in the accession of free and slave states; the famous Missouri Compromise; the abolition movement; the second Compromise, in 1850; the overthrow of the Missouri Compromise, first by Congress, next by the Supreme Court; the subsequent extraordinary struggle in Kansas, and the causes of the secession of the Southern States,—are described with sufficient fulness to give some idea of the real history and present state of the great Slavery Question, which, after so many contests, has at last broken up the Great

Western Republic. Everywhere throughout the work, with the view of avoiding any exaggeration or misrepresentation, and of enabling the reader to judge for himself, by extracts from leading papers, and from the speeches of distinguished men, it has been endeavoured, as much as possible, to make the Americans describe themselves. The last two chapters contain brief sketches of points of interest that came under the author's notice as to the American cities, hotels, and schools, woman in America, and Nova Scotia.

The Roll of the Royal College of Physicians of London; compiled from the Annals of the College and from other authentic Sources.
By WILLIAM MUNK, M.D., Fellow of the College, &c., &c., &c. Vol. I. 1518 to 1700. 8vo. pp. 488, price 12s. cloth.

[May 19, 1861.]

IN this work the author has attempted, it is believed for the first time, to supply a complete ROLL or catalogue of the names of the fellows, candidates, licentiates, and extra-licentiates of the Royal College of Physicians of London, from the foundation of the institution, 10 Hen. VIII., to the passing of the Medical Act 21 & 22 Vict.; accompanied, wherever obtainable, by short biographical memoirs, on a scale proportioned to the eminence or celebrity of each name, derived from authentic sources and verified by reference to such contemporary records as are known to exist.

The FIRST VOLUME comprises the period from the foundation of the College in 1518 to 1700. It contains more than seven hundred names, among which are all the most distinguished physicians of the period, several of whom are now for the first time made the subjects of biography. A bibliography forms a prominent feature of the work, which, it may be added, contains a larger collection of monumental inscriptions to the memory of medical men than has ever been brought together before. Much of the history of the College of Physicians, the precursor and exemplar of all the medical corporations in the United Kingdom, is supplied in the course of the work, which it is hoped may prove to the College what Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses* and Cooper's *Athenæ Cantabrigienses* do to our two Universities.

The original MS., which was compiled some years since, without any view to publication, and had been placed in the College library for the exclusive use of the fellows, is now published, with much additional matter, by the command and at the expense of the College of Physicians. VOLUME the SECOND is considerably advanced at press, and will be published in the course of the summer. The work will be completed in two more

volumes, each of about the same substance as VOLUME the FIRST.

A Treatise on the Steam Engine in its various Application to Mines, Mills, Steam Navigation, Railways, and Agriculture: With Theoretical Investigations respecting the Motive Power of Heat, and the proper Proportions of Steam Engines; Elaborate Tables of the Right Dimensions of Every Part; and Practical Instructions for the Manufacture and Management of Every Species of Engine in actual use. By JOHN BOURNE. Being the *Fifth Edition* of the *Artisan Club's Treatise on the Steam Engine*, thoroughly revised and re-written. With 37 Plates and 546 Woodcut Illustrations. 4to. pp. 508, price 42s. cloth.

[May 9, 1861.]

THE present Treatise, although professedly a new edition of a book which has been for some years before the public, is substantially a new work, having been entirely remodelled or rewritten by Mr. Bourne, and brought down to the present time, so as to embrace the latest improvements.

The volume opens with a preliminary discourse on the subject of the steam engine, which gives a rapid and popular sketch of the history of the steam engine from the earliest times to the present day. The body of the work is divided into twelve chapters. Chapter I. is devoted to an explanation of the scientific principles of the steam engine, and explains many fundamental principles of physics material to the enlightenment of engineers. It discusses the nature and properties of matter, the cause of gravity, the nature of mechanical power, the nature and laws of motion, the nature and laws of friction, the nature and laws of heat, and other important questions of a similar character, and it gives formulæ, practical rules and examples showing the mode of resolving all the more important questions which present themselves in connexion with such inquiries. Chapter II. consists of a General Theory of the Steam Engine, and recapitulates the important discoveries recently made by Joule and others respecting the relations and mutual convertibility of heat and power. The steam engine is here treated as one of a class of thermo-dynamic machines, and the conditions necessary to the maximum efficiency of such machines are pointed out, and suggestions are offered for enabling mechanical power to be produced with much less fuel than heretofore. The questions of the power and duty of engines,

the structure and uses of the indicator, duty-meter, and dynamometer, the expansive action of steam, the action and adjustment of the valves and link motion, and the theory of the parallel motion, crank, fly-wheel, and governor are also investigated in this chapter; and the laws of the resistance of water and air in pipes, and of the resistance of ships and railway trains when in motion, are explained. Chapter III. treats of the proportions of steam engines, whether the proportions requisite to give strength or the proportions necessary to ensure efficiency in working. It commences with an investigation of the strength of materials used in the construction of engines, and it gives formulæ and practical rules for determining the proper dimensions to be given to every part of engines. It next proceeds to investigate the proper sizes of passages, pipes and orifices in engines, the requisite quantities of feed water and condensing water, the proper dimensions of condenser and air pumps, and hot and cold water pumps, and it concludes with an investigation of the proper proportions of the teeth of wheels.

Chapter IV. is devoted to the subject of Boilers, and it commences with a description of the principal modes proposed for consuming smoke; passing then to a description of the most approved forms of land, marine, and locomotive boilers, amply illustrated with figures of practical examples of boilers, as also of the best forms of apparatus for superheating the steam.

Chapter V. treats of Pumping Engines, Chapter VI. of Mill Engines, Chapter VII. of Marine Engines, Chapter VIII. of Locomotive Engines, and Chapter IX. of Agricultural Engines, and ample details are given of the structure, mode of manufacture and mode of management of each class of engine, the various kinds being accurately illustrated by numerous plates and woodcuts. Chapter X. is devoted to the important subject of Steam Navigation, and in Chapter XI. are described the various improvements or proposed improvements in the steam engine which have attracted most public attention. In Chapter XII. are collected the practical rules for proportioning engines of every class, illustrated by examples worked out at length, and accompanied by elaborate tables computed to show the proper proportions of every part of land and marine engines by mere inspection. An Appendix is added to the work, giving tables of weights and measures, areas and circumferences of circles, temperature and elastic force of steam, specific gravities, weight of plate iron, bar iron, angle iron, cast-iron pipes, copper pipes, lead pipes, and other things of that nature, so as to include within the work itself all the data or information requisite to enable the engineer to pursue his calculations with-

out the necessity of referring for such elementary memoranda to other works. Various practical specifications of engines and other useful documents are also given in the Appendix.

The whole of this work has been produced with great labour and care, and the purpose of the author has been to place at the disposal of engineers a thoroughly practical treatise which would be a safe guide in the production and management of engines, and which should at the same time indicate the scientific principles by which engineering practice ought to be governed, so that the path of improvement may be successfully pursued.

Treatise on Mills and Millwork. Vol. I. On the Principles of Mechanism and on Prime Movers; Comprising the Accumulation and Estimation of Water Power; the Construction of Water Wheels and Turbines, the Properties of Steam, the Varieties of Steam Engines and Boilers, and Windmills. By WILLIAM FAIRBAIRN, Esq., C.E., LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S., &c. Pp. 298, with 8 Plates and 176 Woodcuts. 8vo. price 16s. cloth. [April 13, 1861.]

IN this FIRST VOLUME the author commences what is intended to be a complete treatise on the machinery, arrangement, and construction of mills. For many years he has had it in contemplation to give an account of his own practical experience in millwright construction, but a multiplicity of engagements have delayed the work, and modified considerably the original plan. The present portion of the work treats of the first principles of mechanism generally, and proceeds to the discussion of the various constructions of prime movers.

In the introduction a brief history of mills is given: this is followed by a section on the general principles of mechanism, in which the elementary laws of the motion of machines are considered, and the elementary forms of mechanism. Link work, wrapping connectors, wheel work, and sliding pieces, are explained mathematically, as regards their velocity ratio, and the directional relation of the power transmitted by them.

Prime movers are the subject of the next section. The accumulation of water, the construction of reservoirs, and the calculation of the rainfall and drainage, are described and illustrated by an account of the Lough Island Reavy Reservoirs, in the north-east of Ireland. Weirs, dams, and conduits then receive attention, and the resulting question of the relative cost of steam and water power. The flow and discharge of water, and the estimation of water power, is

fully considered: the most reliable formulæ are given, with tables for facilitating calculation. The construction of water wheels, including the overshot wheel, the high-breast wheel, ventilated wheels, and undershot and Poncelet wheels are copiously illustrated in detail, with the various appliances for regulation, &c. The more recently introduced forms of turbines are described, especially the vortex wheel of Mr. James Thomson, of which full details are given.

The principles of the steam engine are then treated of, comprising the general laws of evaporation, and the experimental inquiries and methods pursued in the investigation of the properties of steam, as regards the relation of pressure and temperature, with the author's own experiments on the relation of temperature and density, and the law of expansion of superheated steam, and Regnault's investigation of the latent and total heat. Full tables of the temperature, pressure, weight, volume, and latent and total heat of steam are given, to facilitate calculations of the duty of steam engines. The various forms of stationary engines are described and illustrated, including the beam engine, compound engines, "thrutchers" (horizontal), and high-pressure engines: and the various forms of boilers, including the older forms, two-flued boilers and patented boilers, with formulæ for estimating their power and strength, and the methods adopted for preventing smoke. The last chapter treats briefly of windmills; their construction, and the best forms and proportions of the sails.

In the SECOND VOLUME (now in preparation to complete the work) transmissive machinery will be first treated of, including the teeth of wheels, shafting, couplings, and disengaging gear; and then examples of various descriptions of mills will be given, showing the details of their arrangement, including corn mills, cotton mills, flax mills, and woollen mills: all of which will be carefully analysed for the guidance of the Engineer and Millwright.

Collieries and Colliers: a Handbook of the Law and Leading Cases relating thereto. By JOHN COKE FOWLER, Esq., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, and Stipendiary Magistrate for the District of Merthyr Tydfil and Aberdare. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 368, price 6s. cloth. [May 14, 1861.]

AS there is no work in existence which treats exclusively of the legal incidents of collieries, it is hoped that the present volume will in some measure supply a want which must often be felt by owners, agents, and men of business connected with this class of property. The author has

endeavoured to adapt it as much as possible to the use of persons who are not accustomed to the study of the law. With this view he has avoided the accumulation of cases, and has sought to elucidate any point under consideration rather by the quotation of one clear judgment in which the law is explained, than by numerous references. The work is divided into twenty chapters, and an Appendix. In these it is intended to present a sketch, in an inexpensive and convenient form, of the legal rules and incidents connected with the property and working of coal, and the rights and liabilities of those who are engaged in it. The first chapter contains an outline of the rights of property in coal under ordinary circumstances, and also as affected and modified by manorial privileges, by rights of common, and by the doctrine of waste. The next two chapters show in what manner the proprietor of coal usually conveys to a stranger a limited interest in it, so as to enable the latter to work it with advantage to himself and the owner. The nature and parts of a lease are described, and the legal language in which such transactions are properly clothed is also supplied in the Appendix. Two chapters are then devoted to a sketch of the law relating to rights of way and rights of water, which are often of great value, and not unfrequently the subject of disputes. The next chapter contains a definition of the title by Prescription, by virtue of which these two rights are commonly enjoyed, and also the enactments of the modern statute for shortening the time by which such rights may be acquired. The work next touches upon the arrangements and stipulations usually and prudently adopted for securing to landlords, on the termination of a lease, the machinery and plant of a colliery which would otherwise be removeable according to the law of fixtures. These arrangements are made clear by the insertion of particular examples in the Appendix. The author then proceeds to examine and quote the principal decisions of the Courts of Law which have settled the right to compensation for injuries arising from subsidences of the surface in consequence of excavations. He has also specially noticed those judgments which have defined the nature of the servitude which attaches to lands on lower levels to receive or restrain the water transmitted to them by the law of nature from above. An outline of the law of Partnership as connected with mineral property is furnished in this part of the work. Passing from private to public liabilities the next chapter deals with the incidence of the poor-rate upon collieries, the principle and the making of which are carefully discussed, and illustrated by actual examples and legal decisions.

Having thus considered the property itself

under the various circumstances in which it is commonly held and dealt with, the author next discusses the legal incidents which attach to those persons who occupy and work the coal. The contract of hiring and service is a very prominent and important matter in all collieries. The inconveniences often felt by the masters from breaches of contract by colliers, and the serious punishment with which colliers are sometimes visited for such breaches of their duty, make it very desirable that each party should understand clearly their relative rights and obligations. It is hoped that this subject has been so explained as to make it intelligible to every reader. The relation of master and servant is further considered in connection with the topics of combinations and strikes of colliers, and the payment of their wages under circumstances which amount to offences against the Truck Act. The rights and liabilities of Railway and Canal Companies with reference to the coal under their lines are considered carefully. It is also well known that accidents causing injuries or death very frequently occur in collieries. The responsibility of various persons arising out of these occurrences is discussed and illustrated both with reference to the recovery of damages by the injured individual, or compensation to the family of a deceased person, and also, in a criminal point of view, in the form of a charge of manslaughter. The criminal statutes which define the offences of firing and flooding mines, injuring machinery, and fraudulent working, are collected and quoted. And, lastly, the Acts for the regulation and inspection of coal-mines are inserted, with a brief reference to the few cases which have been decided upon their various enactments. The Appendix contains the form of a lease with the ordinary covenants; of a lease of coal in a settled estate; of a way-leave; and a collection of covenants of a more unusual nature which may be useful under peculiar circumstances. The volume is rendered of easy reference by means of an index and a table of contents.

The Merchant's Counting-House Companion : Consisting of Commercial Tables in Daily Use in the various Branches of Mercantile Life. By G. T. GRAHAM. Imperial 8vo. pp. 500, price 25s. cloth. [March 5, 1861.]

THE body of TABLES of which the present work consists has been prepared with the view of supplying a want long felt by the commercial public, that namely of a compendious and accurate *Ready Reckoner*. Productions of a similar nature frequently issue from the press, but most of them, being planned on too limited a scale, are found

in practice all but useless where accuracy and despatch are essentially requisite, without the necessity for additional calculations.

The Tables are as follows:—

I. Reckoning Tables, showing the value of any number of articles at different rates or prices, including Fractional Tables.

II. Tables showing the value of any quantity of Merchandise from One Pound to Fifty Tons, at given rates, per Cwt. or Ton.

III. Tables showing the Commission, Brokerage, or Discount on any sum from One Pound to Fifty Thousand Pounds, at various rates per cent.

IV. Tables containing

1st. British Moneys, Weights and Measures.

2nd. Relative Weight of Lea and Spindle Yarn.

3rd. Foreign Weights and Measures.

4th. British Money Table—Scotch and Irish Money.

5th. Foreign Moneys and Exchanges.

6th. Usance and Days of Grace.

7th. Corn Shipping Measures of Foreign Ports.

8th. Scotch Banks and London Bankers.

9th. Forms of Bills.

10th. Squares and Cubes.

11th. Square and Cube Roots.

V. Wages Tables—calculated for Sixty Hours to a Week's Work, according to the Factories' Regulation Bill, showing the amount of Wages due for One Quarter of an Hour to Sixty Hours, at Various Rates, from One Penny to Three Pounds sterling per Week.

VI. Tables containing

1st. Comparison of FRENCH and BRITISH WEIGHTS and MEASURES.

2nd. Table showing the value of the UNITED STATES' DOLLAR, at various Rates of Exchange.

3rd. Cwts. &c., with their Equivalents in Pounds.

The Graduated Series of Five Reading-Lesson Books, with Explanatory Notes; adapted, as a Progressive Course of Reading, for all Classes of English Schools and Families.
BOOK THE FIFTH (completing the Series).
Fcp. 8vo. pp. 496, price 3s. cloth.

[May 13, 1861.]

THIS is an entirely new series of English Reading-Lesson Books, each arranged in progressive sections, on a plan which is consistently maintained throughout the whole. The difficulty of the exercises is graduated chiefly with reference to the mental capacity requisite to comprehend

and grasp the information conveyed; and also, as far as possible, with reference to the peculiarities of grammatical construction. The object of the Series is no less to facilitate the acquisition of the art of reading than to form a pupil's taste for pure literature, and to tempt him, by awakening his interest and enlisting his sympathies, to pursue his studies *voluntarily*. The five books are arranged, each in corresponding sections, on a serial and uniform scheme of progressive, yet constantly varied, selections. BOOK the FIRST consists entirely of rhymes and fireside stories, fables and parables, and short miscellaneous tales, all within the comprehension of children who have mastered the first steps in reading. BOOK the SECOND contains miscellanies, tales of adventure, imaginative and real, anecdotes in natural history, and ballad poetry, all preliminary to the Third Book. BOOK the THIRD comprises literary selections in prose and verse, descriptive travel, natural history (with reference to the countries described in previous section), and narratives of English history. BOOK the FOURTH, to which the Third Book is introductory, is a further extension of the same general plan, with the addition of a division on the more popular branches of Natural Science and Physics, sequentially arranged.

BOOK the FIFTH, the last of the course, forms a further advance in completion of the general plan, and aims at answering the practical purposes of a Class-Book of later English Literature. In arrangement, it corresponds with the Fourth, precisely as the Fourth Book corresponds to the Third. That is to say, the pupil is again introduced to the subjects concerning which, from the previous volume, he has learnt just enough to excite his curiosity to learn more; and he finds those subjects treated in a more comprehensive manner and from a higher point of view.

The miscellaneous section still preserves much of its lightness and variety, but shows a tendency to diverge, as it proceeds, into a more serious current. Questions bearing upon the formation of character and upon the laws of thought are enlarged upon in language which will require severer efforts of reflection than anything which the pupil has yet met with in the series. In BOOKS III. and IV. the *Descriptive Travel* followed a line drawn from the North to the South Pole. In the present volume it makes a circuit round the globe. As the *Descriptive Travel* of this section takes a pretty wide range, it has been found convenient to blend with them such lessons on Animals as, in the earlier books, would have been placed in a separate section. In the division on *History*, the reader is made to retrace his steps on the same principle as that stated in the Preface to Book IV.; and that period has now been reached at which it is necessary to view the

causes and effects of colonisation and conquest. The *Natural Science* section deals pretty largely with the results of microscopical research. It contains also some chapters which are supplementary to the Physical Geography of Book IV.

The following GENERAL INTRODUCTION, by the Editor, is prefixed to the Fifth Book, and explains in detail the grounds and objects of the *Graduated Series of English Reading-Lesson Books*.

In all schools in which a zealous endeavour is made to infuse life and spirit into the routine of elementary instruction, the possession of a good set of reading-books, adapted to the various stages of progress of the several classes, has for some time been felt to be a point of capital importance. Not only is it difficult or impossible, without well-selected lessons, to teach the art of reading and inspire a taste for it, but the reading-books used by a teacher necessarily take such a prominent place in what may be termed his educational apparatus, as to have a decisive influence, for good or for evil, on the general tone and character of his school. The reading lesson and the lessons which are naturally and properly associated with it, constitute the main work of the day in all the elementary stages of instruction; and if the book from which these lessons are taught is dull or unsuitable—if it is in itself flat and uninteresting, or if it is not adapted to the mental condition of the pupil,—the very aspect of it begins inevitably, in the course of a little time, to generate a feeling of listlessness or aversion. This feeling is a powerfully contagious one, and, when it becomes apparent, the teacher knows that he must do his utmost to counteract it. It will be much if he succeed: if he do not, the rest of his labor, on that occasion, will simply go for nothing; but whether he is or is not successful, it is certain that the toil of resisting the influence of a bad reading-book costs him such an expenditure of energy in a merely negative direction, as cannot but abstract largely from his power of positive usefulness. Waste of this kind is deplorable, and yet is of every day occurrence; and it is from a strong conviction that a remedy may be supplied for it, that the present series of reading-books takes its origin.

Every one who is competent to form an opinion on the subject will admit that the reading-books in current use are at least fundamentally defective when they are not something still worse. Taken altogether, their contents are found to run with singular evenness and regularity in two well-known tracks. Either they consist of what are regarded as fine pieces of rhetoric or edifying and elegant compositions on questions of abstract morality; or, on the other hand, they bristle all

over with hard facts bearing upon the most practical and material departments of life. The former of these two kinds of books is the more old-fashioned, and its marked tendency towards the abstract and ideal produced, as a natural reaction, the uncompromising realism of the latter. Experience, however, has proved that neither the one class nor the other meets, even in a moderately respectable degree, the requirements of schools.

With regard to the former of the two classes specified, it is hardly possible to condemn too strongly the total misapprehension of the method of education which it tends to foster. The compass of thought and feeling to which highly finished pieces of rhetoric appeal, is considerably beyond the range of the young pupil, and the sweeping generalisations with which they abound far outrun his experience. But, it is sometimes alleged, the style, at least, of the pieces is itself a work of consummate art, and in order that the learner's own style may be harmoniously "formed," it is necessary to put before him the most approved and elegant models. Just as if we should teach a boy drawing by setting him to copy a Claude or a Turner. No one will deny that the pomp and brilliance of the rhetorical extracts of which we speak are frequently very beautiful in their way; but their beauty is precisely of that kind which a youth can hardly appreciate, which he will seldom spontaneously admire, and which unquestionably he should never be taught to imitate. The truth is, that he cannot without injury to himself be asked to consider the style at all as separate from the subject-matter, and he should not be expected to admire a piece of literary composition for any other reason than because it conveys to him a clear comprehension or a vivid picture of the things of which it treats. If his reading-lesson does this, he will be likely to read well; but if his mind is not occupied with the sense of what he reads, or moved by the feelings which it should call forth, no amount of elocutionary drilling will avail to give his speech the tone and cadence of nature. This objection is fatal to what we have called the rhetorical class of reading exercises. They are not understood or appreciated, they inspire no living interest, and therefore they are, and must be, invariably ill read.

For the other and more modern class of reading-books—those which aim at combining practice in reading with the acquisition of a large fund of useful information on practical subjects—there is more to be said. But the idea from which they originated has been carried to extreme and wholly intolerable lengths. Their compilers, ignoring the importance of securing the greatest breadth of culture possible under the circumstances, have restricted themselves to one department of know-

ledge — namely, to what it has of late years been customary to describe as “Common Things;” that is, facts connected with agriculture, the manufactures, commerce, the elements of the physical sciences, &c. Having set up in their own minds a standard by which they determine certain facts to be such as (to use phrases they are fond of) it is “essential for every one to know,” and “a disgrace to be ignorant of,” they contrive with little difficulty and without trespassing beyond the limits they have marked out for themselves, to bring together a mass of encyclopædic information which is literally appalling. Their pages are so thickly studded with facts that there is no room for anything else. How is it possible that such books can be interesting to the young? They are a little more than bald and meagre catalogues; serviceable, indeed, as text-books for special subjects or as works of reference, but for that reason unsuitable as reading-books.

Those who understand that the grand aim of education should be to develop the power and the habit of independent observation and thinking, will at once concede that at certain stages of progress no better material than “common things,” or rather no material half so good, can be made use of by the teacher. The idea of the “Object Lessons,” which are becoming so general throughout the schools of England, is an eminently valuable one. But the best teachers are well aware that it is impossible, even by means of them, to impress upon the pupil's mind more than a very limited number of facts; and not even that, except by the exercise of considerable skill. The mind must be prepared for a fact before it can receive it, or know what to do with it. The educator who has grasped this truth will not only turn with aversion from the coarse and vulgar expedient of loading the memory with minute details of technical information, but he will be extremely cautious in communicating facts at all. He knows that if they lie as a dead burden on the memory, this faculty is apt to display an extraordinary power of getting rid of them.

The editor of the present series has gone upon the principle that a good deal of practical knowledge may be imparted in reading lessons incidentally; but he has endeavoured to make the communication of such knowledge subordinate to the development of mental activity in the widest sense. He has given a prominence altogether unusual to what naturally amuses and attracts the young. He has allowed due scope and ample range not merely for the perceptive and intellectual faculties, but also for the healthy play of those imaginative and emotional powers which are strong at the age for which the lessons are designed; and if the series now introduced possesses any merit at all, it will mainly be from

the zeal with which the idea of combining these various objects has been carried out.

As the title imports, a distinctive feature of “The Graduated Series” is the graduation of the difficulty of the lessons. It is true that this feature characterises, in a greater or less degree, all school reading-books which have any pretensions to the name. But the novelty of the present undertaking is, that it seeks to base the principle of graduation on a more philosophical foundation than existing works of the same kind have attempted to do. It has hitherto been the practice to graduate reading-lessons, almost exclusively, either according to the complexity of the grammatical constructions, or according to the difficulty of the words which occur in them. This practice has resulted from a too limited view of what the term “reading” should imply. A lesson cannot be said to be properly *read* unless it is fully *comprehended*; and it by no means follows that a lesson is easy of comprehension because it exhibits a scarcity of unusual words and constructions: for what can be uttered and grammatically analysed with great facility may present a very hard problem to the intellect. In graduating the lessons of the present series, the editor has had reference, not only to their verbal and grammatical peculiarities, but also to the general calibre of mind required to understand the ideas which they express.

This method of graduation has harmonised well with an aim which has been steadily kept in view throughout the series, for the purpose of obviating the charge of encouraging desultory and immethodical thinking which is frequently, and with justice, preferred against the employment of books of miscellaneous extracts in schools. The editor has in no case attempted to exhaust a subject systematically, but he has striven so to select and arrange, that each lesson shall either prepare the way for something which follows, or throw additional light on something which goes before. In other words, he has throughout aimed at a certain continuity in the treatment of topics. Beginning with rapid sketches which rouse rather than gratify the appetite, he has endeavoured to lead the pupil by gradations, as nearly imperceptible as possible, to a somewhat deliberate and special survey of the great departments of human knowledge, and to an approximate estimate of their relations and proportions.

* * A detailed analysis of the Editor's plan, in connexion with the Contents of each of the Five Books, accompanied by some observations on the method of teaching the art of reading in use in English Schools, is given in the Explanatory PROSPECTUS of the *Graduated Series of Reading-Lesson Books*, which may be had gratis of all

Booksellers and free of postage on application to Messrs. LONGMAN and Co. 39 Paternoster Row, London.

A Progressive Greek Anthology, for the use of Schools. By the Rev. H. MUSGRAVE WILKINS, M.A., Fellow of Merton College, Oxford. 12mo. pp. 262, price 5s. cloth.
[May 9, 1861.]

THE CONTENTS of this work are as follows:—

Anacreon	Simmius of Thebes
Odyssey I., II., III., and IV.	Simmius of Rhodes
Simonides of Amorgus	Mnasalcas
Tyrtæus	Anyte
Erinna	Leonidas of Tarentum
Sappho	Timon the Misanthrope
Mimnermus	Theocritus
Solon	Theocritus of Chios
Theognis	Callimachus
Simonides of Ceos	Alcæus of Messene
Æschylus	Moschus
Skolia	Antipater of Sidon
Plato	Meleager
Plato the Younger	Euripides, Alcestis
	NOTES.

The volume is designed chiefly for the forms immediately above the Fourth in our Public Schools, and the corresponding classes in other institutions, to whose presumed capacities the Notes have been carefully adjusted. The want of such a Greek Anthology or Reading Book, adapted to succeed a *Delectus*, had long been felt; the Eton *Poeta Græci Selecti*, and the Harrow *Musa Græca*, which are almost the only representatives of the class in use in English schools, being adapted solely to the higher forms. The present Collection has been confined to Poetry by the advice of some of the masters of Harrow School; of Dr. KENNEDY, the head master of Shrewsbury; and that of many other scholastic authorities. It is felt that, on the one hand, available editions exist of the easier prose authors read by schoolboys; while, on the other hand, the influence of the middle-class examinations tends to substitute the study of continuous portions of those authors for the use of books containing extracts from them.

All the excerpts here given are taken from the latest and best editions of the respective texts. With respect to the arrangement, the Odes of Anacreon have been placed first, owing to their remarkable ease and fluency—qualities which fit them for the junior forms. A few specimens from Bergk's collection of the genuine fragments of the poet have been added. Instead of detached passages from the *Odyssey*, the first four books have, for several reasons, been presented entire. Telemachus is the protagonist of these cantos,

which thereby form an integral section of the poem; besides, the narrative is rapid, and the scene varied; and it is an obvious advantage to a pupil to have read, continuously, a substantial portion of an author so important both at school and college. The desirableness, too, of drawing largely from the *Odyssey*, is enhanced by the fact that it has hitherto been almost a sealed book to the schoolboy, owing to the want of a suitable edition. The succeeding poets are arranged in chronological order. Pindar and the *Idylls* of Theocritus have been excluded—Pindar, as too difficult; the *Idylls*, as better adapted for higher forms, and as readily accessible in a separate edition.

The NOTES, which are written in English, do not aim at superseding the use of the Greek Lexicon and the Classical Dictionary; but they will be found to present in a concise form, adapted for the use of the young scholar, a body of information, critical and exegetical, on peculiarities of idiom and structure, such as forms the best feature of the editions most in repute of the various authors from whose writings the extracts are taken. It used to be thought that the notes to a school-book should contain nothing not absolutely necessary to elucidate the text. Recent experience has modified this conception. A few æsthetical and suggestive illustrations, it is found, are not thrown away on the more intelligent class of pupils. On the other hand, the competitive system, as applied to classical studies, exacts a certain familiarity on the student's part with the subject of an author's writings, the state of knowledge when he flourished, the circumstances which may be supposed to have influenced his choice of subjects and mode of treatment, and the nature of the influence which he in his turn exerted in his own country and upon the literature of the world,—no less than with the literal meaning of the text in which the competitor is examined. These points have been sedulously kept in view in the compilation of these Notes, with the intention of supplying a *Greek Anthology* thoroughly adapted to the requirements of modern education.

Contes Faciles; a Selection from Modern French Writers, for the use of Children. By the Author of *Amy Herbert*. Crown 8vo. pp. 224, price 3s. 6d. cloth.

[April 24, 1861.]

THE advanced French reading-book entitled *Extraits Choisis*, by the Author of "*Amy Herbert*," first published in the year 1858, consists principally of pieces of considerable length, chosen with a view to sustain the pupil's interest

in each exercise as a composition, as well as to exemplify several varieties of excellence in modern French prose style. That selection has been several times reprinted, and enjoys a considerable circulation, principally, it is believed, in ladies' schools, for whose use it was originally prepared. The object of *Contes Faciles* is to present a similar, but more elementary collection of short amusing stories in French, adapted to excite in English children an interest in reading French as soon as they begin to understand the language, and to precede in use the *Extraits Choisis*, to which it may be regarded as an introduction. The pieces have been carefully taken with this view from the writings of Madame GUIZOT, Madame DE BAWR, Madame EUGÉNIE FOA, NAPOLEON ROUSSEL, and ALEXANDRE DE LAVERGNE; including also two or three extracts of singular beauty from a periodical of literary repute on the Continent, entitled the *Journal des Demoiselles*. The contents are as follows:—

L'Epargne de l'Allumeur de Feu.
Le Voyage de la Vie.
Georges D'Amboise.
Trois Mois sous la Neige.
Premier Jour de Collège.
La Pièce de Cent Sous.
Les Orphelins de Saint-Gratien; ou Fanchette Brulard.
Michel-Ange Buonarrotti; ou le Petit Artiste.
Barthélemi Esteban Murillo; ou le Petit Faiseur de Bannières.
Mademoiselle De Lajolais.
Midi à Quatorze Heures.

Lynletia; or, Revelations of the Heart: and other Poems. By RICHARD BAIN. Crown 8vo. pp. 308, price 7s. 6d. cloth, gilt edges.
[March 27, 1861.]

THE second title, "Revelations of the Heart," sufficiently indicates the nature of the topics subjected to poetical treatment in this volume. The work consists principally of tales, ballads,

and occasional verses, prompted by the affections;—pieces in which the writer has attempted to give poetic utterance to the sensations and emotions excited within his own breast, under the circumstances to which reference is made in the following introductory verse:—

"Whilst love *would* linger in my breast,
Though blighted hopes my soul oppressed,
'Twas sweet to soothe sad nights and days
With fancies wild and artless lays."

The Elements of Practical Hydraulics, for the use of Students in Engineering. By SAMUEL DOWNING, LL.D., Professor of Civil Engineering in the University of Dublin. Second Edition, revised and enlarged; pp. 224, with 8 Plates of Figures in Lithography. 8vo. price 8s. cloth. [March 19, 1861.]

THE first edition of this work having been favourably received, the author has very carefully revised the present, and added many plates and woodcuts, with several new examples, of a character adapted for practical instruction. The work will, it is hoped, be of some advantage to the many students of civil engineering preparing for competitive examinations, which have been instituted as the only entrance to numerous appointments, such as the engineering branch of the Civil Service under the government in the East Indies, and the County Surveyorships in Ireland, &c. A moderate acquaintance with mixed mathematics will enable the student, without the aid of a teacher, to work out the examples that are given, most of them being partially worked out in the text, under the "Examples and Practical Applications." The method of illustration of the results of experiments by diagram, which has been found so useful in other branches of scientific investigation, has been to some extent introduced in this volume, and applied in the case of the value of the coefficient of discharge of water over weirs.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE

THE LECTURES on the SCIENCE of LANGUAGE, recently delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain, by Professor MAX MULLER, M.A., Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, are preparing for immediate publication, in one volume octavo.

. The volume will be published immediately after the delivery of the last lecture.

A TREATISE on the LAW of NATIONS, by TRAVERS TWISS, D.C.L., Regius Professor of Civil Law in the University of Oxford, and one of Her Majesty's Counsel, is in the press, to form Two Parts, in 8vo. PART I, treating more especially of the Rights and Duties of Nations in time of Peace, is now in the press, and will appear early in June. PART the SECOND, completing the work, will comprise the Rights and Duties of Nations in time of War.

CONTINUATION of the New Edition of Bacon's Works.—*The Letters and Life of Francis Bacon, including all his Occasional Works, namely, Letters, Speeches, Tracts, State Papers, Devices, Private Memoranda, and all authentic Writings not already included among the Philosophical, Literary, or Professional Works: now newly collected, revised, and set out in Chronological order, with a Commentary, biographical and historical, by JAMES SPEDDING, of Trinity College, Cambridge, are preparing for publication. Vols. I. and II. in 8vo., forming Vols. VIII. and IX. of Lord Bacon's Works, are in the press. "In the third and last division of the entire works," says Mr. Spedding, in his History and Plan of the new edition of Bacon, "every authentic writing and every intelligibly reported speech of Bacon's (not belonging to either of the other divisions) which can be found in print or in manuscript will be set forth at full length, each in its due chronological place; with an explanatory narrative running between, in which the reader will be supplied, to the best of my skill and knowledge, with all the information necessary to the right understanding of them. In doing this, — since the pieces in question are very numerous, and scattered, with few and short intervals, over the whole of Bacon's life, — I shall have to enter very closely into all the particulars of it; so that this part when finished will, in fact, contain a complete biography of the man, — a biography the most copious, the most minute, and by the very necessity of the case the fairest, that I can produce: for any material misinterpretation in the Commentary will be at once confronted and corrected by the text. The new matter which I shall be able to produce is neither little nor unimportant; but more important than the new matter is the new aspect which (if I may judge of other minds by my own) will be imparted to the old matter by this manner of setting it forth. I have generally found that the history of an obscure transaction becomes clear as soon as the simple facts are set down in the order of their true dates; and most of the difficulties presented by Bacon's life will be found to disappear when these simple records of it are read in their natural sequence, and in their true relation to the business of the time."* (VOL. I. p. viii.) — The two volumes now announced (each containing about 400 pages) include every extant work of an occasional character composed by Bacon during the first forty years of his life; about a third, probably, of the whole; and are executed strictly upon the plan described in the foregoing passage. The text, which was much in need of revision, has been collated throughout with the original MSS. or the most authentic copies. Questions of doubtful authorship have been carefully examined. And in all cases, — especially where any new matter, biographical or historical, is introduced, — care has been taken to give precise references to the authority upon which each statement is made: the authority cited being always one which the Editor has himself seen. — The matters treated of in these volumes are too many and various to admit of enumeration; but it may be stated that they include the history of Bacon's connexion with the Earl of Essex from the beginning to end; the "Declaration

of the Treasons," &c., being the last piece which they contain.

EXPLORATION of ICELAND.—A New Edition of the Address of the Vice-President of the Alpine Club, Mr. WILLIAM LONGMAN, on the *Exploration of Iceland*, which was printed for private circulation, may now be had, with a Map showing the proposed Route of Exploration, price Half-a-Crown. A Postscript has been added, containing suggestions for a modification of the intended Route, with a daily itinerary of the journey, drawn up under the advice of an Icelandic Merchant.

New Work on Ceylon, by Sir J. Emerson Tennent.

A new volume will appear in the Autumn on the Natural History of Ceylon, by Sir J. EMERSON TENNENT, K.C.S., LL.D., &c., with numerous Illustrations from Original Drawings, to be entitled *Sketches of the Natural History of Ceylon*, and comprising Anecdotes illustrative of the Habits and Instincts of the Mammalia, Birds, Reptiles, Fishes, Insects, &c., of the Island. A considerable portion of the contents of the forthcoming volume formed the Zoological section of a much more comprehensive work recently published by the Author on the history and present condition of CEYLON. But its inclusion there was a matter of difficulty: — to have omitted altogether the chapters on Natural History would have impaired the completeness of the plan on which he had attempted to describe the island; and to have inserted them as they are now about to appear, without curtailment, would have encroached unduly on the space required for other essential topics. In this dilemma, Sir J. EMERSON TENNENT was obliged to adopt the alternative of so condensing the matter as to bring the whole within the prescribed proportions. But this operation necessarily diminished the general interest of the subjects treated, by the omission of incidents which would otherwise have been retained; as well as by the exclusion of anecdotes calculated to illustrate the habits and instincts of the animals described. The design of re-publishing these sections in an independent form afforded the only opportunity for repairing these defects by revising the entire, restoring the omitted passages, and introducing fresh materials collected in Ceylon; and this additional matter will occupy a very large portion of the volume now in the press. It will include the monograph of the *Elephant*, which formed the Eighth division of the original work, and contains ample and interesting particulars of the wild elephants of Ceylon, their habits in a state of nature, and the processes of capturing and training them. This monograph, thoroughly revised, will form a leading division of the forthcoming work; for completeness and novelty it has been described by the first of living zoologists as the most comprehensive and accurate account in any language of this stupendous animal. The ILLUSTRATIONS, which are unusually numerous, have been engraved on wood in the best manner by skilful artists.

FORSTER'S STATESMEN of the COMMONWEALTH.—A new Library Edition of *The Statesmen of the Commonwealth*, by JOHN FORSTER, Esq., thoroughly revised, with much new matter, is preparing for publication, in 3 vols. 8vo. VOL. I. will comprise *Eliot, Strafford, and Hampden*; VOL. II. *Pym, Marten, and Vane*; and VOL. III. *Cromwell*.

A new work on the *Comparative Anatomy and Physiology of the Vertebrate Animals*, by RICHARD OWEN, F.R.S., D.C.L., Superintendent of the Natural History Department, British Museum, Fullerian Professor of Physiology in the Royal Institution of Great Britain, Foreign Associate of the Institute of France, &c., is preparing for publication, to form one thick volume, illustrated with upwards of Twelve Hundred Engravings on Wood.

A new work, entitled *The Lives of St. Peter and St. John, with an Account of their Writings, and of the State of the Christian Church at the close of the Apostolic Age*, is preparing for publication, by the Rev. F. C. COOK, M.A., Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, one of H.M. Inspectors of Schools, Prebendary of St. Paul's, and Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Lincoln; to form two volumes in quarto, uniform with Conybeare and Howson's "Life and Epistles of St. Paul."

A new work, entitled the *Treasury of Bible Knowledge*, is preparing for publication, by the Rev. JOHN AYRE, M.A., of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. The contents will comprise a Summary of the Evidences of Christianity; the Principles of Biblical Criticism; the History, Chronology, and Geography of the Scriptures; an Account of the Formation of the Canon; separate Introductions to the several Books of the Bible, &c.; presenting at one view, and in a convenient form for reference, a complete body of information most necessary for the thorough understanding of the Sacred Volume. The *Treasury of Bible Knowledge* will form a volume in fcp. 8vo. accompanied by Maps, Engravings on Steel, and numerous strictly illustrative Woodcuts; uniform with Maunders's well-known Series of Treasuries.

A new work entitled *Social Life and Manners in Australia, being the Result of Eight Years' Experience*, by a RESIDENT, will be published in June. The writer of this volume is a lady; who, instead of depicting the natural features of the colony in which she sojourned, its peculiarities of climate, productions, &c., relates her own personal experience in her intercourse with the colonists and strangers recently settled or dwelling in the land. The work may be properly described as a collection of pictures of colonial life. Amongst other matters the contents comprise the circumstances attending the writer's attempt to establish a home in Melbourne; a residence at the gold-diggings; several excursions on horseback to outlying stations in Victoria; a visit to a Squatter Prince of one of the aboriginal tribes; and, incidentally, brief glimpses of the scenery through which the writer passed, interspersed with particulars of the strange varieties of character and odd aspects of life which her eight years' experience brought under her observation.

A new volume of popular natural history, devoted chiefly to the habits and instincts of wild animals in their native haunts, written by Mr. CHARLES BONER, Author of "Chamois Hunting in the Mountains of Bavaria," will shortly be published under the title of *Forest Creatures*, with several illustrations drawn from nature by GUIDO HAMMER, an artist of repute resident at Dresden. The contents of this work comprise a series of chapters on the Wild Boar, the Roe, the Red Deer, the Fallow Deer, the Cock of the Woods, the Black Cock, and the Eagle. An essay on "Homer a Sportsman" follows, reviewing certain passages of the *Iliad*, *Odyssey*, and Homeric Hymns relating to the sports of the field. The volume concludes with a few Hints on the use of the Rifle in the Forest, based on the Author's own experience.

GLENCREGGAN; or, a Highland Home in Cantire, is the title of a new work by CUTHBERT BEDE, which will be published in June, in 2 vols. post 8vo. with 3 Maps, 8 Chromolithographs, and numerous Woodcuts from Designs by the Author. Cantire is almost a *terra incognita*; for, owing probably to its being somewhat out of the beaten track of tourists, this Land's-End of Scotland is scarcely mentioned in the topographical works and guide-books. Yet Cantire is full of interest. It was the original seat of the Scottish monarchy, and was almost the first part of Scotland where Christianity took root. Its chief town was the capital of the Scottish kingdom, centuries before Edinburgh was in existence: and here St. Columba's tutor, and then St. Columba himself, preached the Gospel, before it had been heard at Iona, or in any other part of the Western Highlands and Islands. The Author has been at pains to collect a large body of information, statistical and archæological, as well as a number of curious and interesting legends connected with this highland territory of the Lords of the Isles. The sketches, both pen and pencil, illustrate the wild and picturesque features of the shores of the Atlantic—the quieter characteristics of the moors and glens of the inland country—the dress, manners, customs, sports, and employments of the inhabitants, as well as their towns, villages, castles, and cottage dwellings, and scenes and incidents connected with the Author's journey to and fro. In short, a full and informing sketch of the history, antiquities, and scenery of the peninsula will be found in the present work. These descriptions, the Author hopes, may tempt some of the numerous tourists who have never had an opportunity of seeing the originals, to as pleasant a tour as he himself enjoyed on the other side of Kilbrannan Sound. The book also contains descriptions of the Clyde scenery, the coast of Arran, the Kyles of Bute, Loch Fyne, and Islay and Jura, and the Southern Hebrides. CUTHBERT BEDE's name is familiar to the public principally in connexion with his humorous works and characteristic sketches, but he has also been for some years known as a writer of a graver class of articles, chiefly archæological, in periodicals devoted to that section of literature.

A new work, entitled the *Treasury of Botany*, is preparing for publication, under the editorship of JOHN LINDLEY, M.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., Emeritus Professor of Botany in University College, London : assisted by Professor BALFOUR, F.R.S.E. ; the Rev. J. M. BERKELEY, F.L.S. ; JOHN BALL, Esq., F.R.S. ; the Rev. C. A. JOHNS, F.L.S. ; J. T. SYME, Esq., F.L.S. ; MAXWELL MASTERS, Esq., F.L.S. ; THOMAS MOORE, Esq., F.L.S. ; and other practical Botanists. The *Treasury of Botany* will form a volume in fcp. 8vo. uniform with Maunders's well-known Series of Treasuries, and illustrated with 16 Engravings on Steel, and numerous Engravings on Wood, from designs by W. H. FITCH.

AN English Edition of Herr BERLEPSCH's Pictures of Life and Nature in the Alps, entitled *The Alps, or Sketches of Life and Nature in the Mountains*, translated by the Rev. LESLIE STEPHEN, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, is nearly ready for publication, illustrated with the same series of seventeen Sketches of Alpine Scenery, from the pencil of Herr EMIL RITTMEYER, which accompany the original work. Herr Berlepsch's work contains a popular and scientific description of the most remarkable and picturesque phenomena of the Alpine regions. It commences with a short account of the geology and characteristic vegetation of the mountains on both the Italian and German side. After this descriptions are given of thunderstorms, snowstorms, landslips, avalanches, &c., as they occur in the higher Alps, with explanations of their most striking peculiarities. All these wonders of nature are brought before the reader with a power and vigour evidently derived from a practical insight into their causes and frequent familiarity with their effects. The glaciers and Alpine summits are next treated of ; anecdotes of exploring expeditions and incidents follow, accompanied by accounts of the most perilous ascents and memorable adventures of late years in this chain. The work concludes with a description of various modes of life peculiar to the Alps, such as that in the high pastures, that of the chamois-hunters, goatherds, wild hay-cutters, and woodmen, and of life in the higher villages. As the Author is a dweller in the Alps, personally familiar with the scenes he describes, his pictures have the merit of being the result of more intimate knowledge than can be possessed by any foreign writer. His work may be described as an attempt to do for the majestic scenery and stupendous phenomena of the Alps, what has already been done with great completeness by Von Tschudi for the animal life of the same regions. It is believed that many of Berlepsch's descriptions will be substantially new to English travellers in the Alps, since they often refer to districts little visited at any time, and to seasons when the upper Alpine regions cannot be explored by tourists without danger. Even those passages of the work which relate to scenery and phenomena familiar to the wanderer in Switzerland and Savoy, contain, it is believed, fuller and more accurate details than can elsewhere be found in conjunction with vivid and picturesque descriptive power.

MR. CUMMIN'S Report on the Ragged and other Schools in Bristol and Plymouth, with a Preface containing a Correspondence with Lord SHAFTESBURY, will be published in a few days.

A new practical guide for learning the Hebrew language, by M. M. KALISCH, Ph.D. M.A., Author of "Historical and Critical Commentary on the Old Testament," is in the press, to be entitled *A Hebrew Grammar, with Exercises, in Two Parts*. PART I. *The Outlines of the Language, with Exercises ; being a Practical Introduction to the Study of Hebrew ;* PART II. *A Complete System of the Language.* — The first Part of this work is designed to provide an elementary aid to the systematic study of Hebrew. With a strict regard to this object, it contains all that is necessary to acquire the broad outlines of the language ; but it contains no more, lest an abundance of detail impede the first and most difficult steps of the beginner. The arrangement is scrupulously progressive, in order that, by avoiding all irregular anticipations, it may enable the learner closely to follow the guidance of the book, and to understand the organism and general structure of the language. The rules are stated with the utmost precision and simplicity ; but as experience has taught the inefficiency of rules, unless at once fixed in the mind by example and practice, each section is accompanied by exercises calculated to insure both familiarity and accuracy ; to which is added a selection, graduated in difficulty, of portions from the prosaical and poetical books of the Old Testament, forming an elementary Reading-Book, and furnished with the necessary aids of notes, references, and vocabularies. Care has therefore been taken to make the first Part in reality a "Practical Introduction to the Study of Hebrew." PART the SECOND completes and fills up the outlines drawn in the first ; but, though it discusses every important question from a critical point of view, its character is still essentially practical. It embodies the exceptional forms and constructions, points out their divergence from the fundamental rules or principles, and endeavours to explain the nature of their anomalies. It attempts, in this respect, the utmost completeness attainable, and strives to omit or neglect no irregular form occurring in any part of the Old Testament. Embracing, therefore, a full grammatical thesaurus of the Hebrew tongue, it is intended to direct and assist in the accurate reading and critical analysis of the Hebrew Scriptures, for which end it is besides provided with copious indices and lists of references. Lastly, in order to indicate the means and sources for independent research, it presents an historical sketch on the progress of Hebrew grammar as a science, from the first and isolated efforts of Jewish authors in the ninth and tenth centuries, down to the comprehensive labours of recent times. The work has throughout, as regards form and arrangement, been prepared with a view to be equally adapted to private use and to students in schools and colleges. A KEY to the exercises will be published for the use of teachers and self-instructors.

A new work by Dr. GEORGE HARTWIG, entitled *The Tropical World and its Living Wonders; a Popular Scientific Account of the Natural History of the Animal and Vegetable Kingdoms in Tropical Regions*, is preparing for publication. In this work the Author has attempted to treat in detail the extensive and interesting range of subjects included under his title, with the same completeness, living knowledge, and picturesque power which characterise his work on the *Sea and its Living Wonders*.

A *Latin Anthology* for the use of the Junior Forms in Schools, by the Rev. H. MUSGRAVE WILKINS, M.A., Author of a *Progressive Greek Delectus*, of the *Progressive Greek Anthology* [see page 141], and of *Notes for Latin Lyrics*,—is preparing for publication. The object of this book, which was suggested to the Editor by the Head Master of Charter House, is to supply younger pupils with a selection of simple extracts from the easier Latin authors, in prose and verse, but especially the latter. Schoolmasters want one volume of this class which would supersede, for junior boys, the several volumes they have now to get merely for the sake of 30 or 40 pages in each: such as Mr. Long's first three books of *Cæsar*, Mr. Cooke's *Electa ex Ovidio*, *Electa ex Ovidii Metamorphosis*, &c. A few notes only will be given, so as not to dispense with the use of the Dictionary.

A new set of *Elementary Latin Prose Exercises*, by the Rev. H. M. WILKINS, M.A., will shortly be published. This work is intended for the use of the Shell Forms, which constitute a considerable section in our principal public schools, and for similar classes in other institutions. In its scope, therefore, it resembles PART I. of Arnold's *Latin Prose*, but differs materially from that manual in its arrangement, and especially in being founded on a *systematic* exposition of the Latin Syntax. This exposition will not be based on the rules of any one Latin Syntax, since there is none decidedly above its rivals, at any rate in point of circulation. It will consist of a clear and simple digest of the most popular Syntaxes: such, for instance, as those in Dr. Kennedy's, King Edward the Sixth's, and the Eton Grammar, among elementary books of this class, and Schmitz's edition of *Zumpt*, Madvig, and Dr. Donaldson's recently published *Complete Latin Grammar*, among the larger ones; so as to embody, as far as possible, the various excellencies of these works, and also to secure such a wording of the rules as may be most intelligible, because most familiar, to the pupil, who will probably have used one or another of the above Grammars. Each Rule will be illustrated by an Exercise, of an easier character than those in Dr. Kennedy's *Curriculum*, and drawn, exclusively, from the purest classical sources. An English-Latin Dictionary, possessed by every pupil in the Shell, and, generally, even in the Fourth Form, will supply the more ordinary words; difficult phrases will be suggested, and constructions explained, at the foot of each Exercise.

MEMOIRS of the Life of Sir Marc Isambard Brunel, Civil Engineer, V.P., F.R.S., Corresponding Member of the Institute of France, &c., by RICHARD BEAMISH, F.R.S., are preparing for publication, in 1 vol. 8vo. with a Portrait and Illustrations.

THE Life of Robert Stephenson, F.R.S., late President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, by JOHN CORDY JEAFFRESON, Barrister-at-Law; and WILLIAM POLE, Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers,—is preparing for publication, in 2 vols. 8vo. with Portrait and numerous Illustrations.

TWO new works on Mineralogy and Geology are preparing for publication, by Mr. H. W. BRISTOW, F.G.S., and of the Geological Survey of Great Britain. The first, which is nearly ready, is entitled *A Glossary of Mineralogy*, and embraces the physical characters and chemical composition of the metalliferous and earthy minerals, with a popular account of their history and application. In the execution of this work, the Author has purposely avoided the production of a systematic treatise, but has rather sought to combine facility of reference with the preparation of a book which may be used by any traveller or other person unacquainted with the science, who may desire to know something of the properties, uses, and characters of the minerals with which he may meet. The Author's object is to afford, in a concise form, an account of the external and physical characters of minerals and of their chemical composition. With this view, upwards of 400 woodcuts of the most common crystalline forms of the principal minerals will be presented, in connexion with their chemical analyses. An account will be added of their history, of their application and uses in the arts and manufactures, of the countries and localities whence they are chiefly procured, and of the derivation of their names. In the hope of facilitating the studies of those who may be desirous of examining the minerals in our national collections with the book in their hand, references are given to the cases in which each mineral will be found, both in the British Museum and in the Museum of Practical Geology. In consequence of the introduction of the French and German synonyms the book will also prove a useful travelling companion to persons visiting foreign museums, or collections arranged after a French or German system; and in order to enable persons to effect a systematic arrangement of their own collections, a good mode of classification will be given in the Introduction, accompanied by a copious list of minerals arranged in their proper order in conformity with it.—Mr. BRISTOW's second work, to be entitled *A Glossary of Rocks, explanatory of their Structure and Composition*, is founded chiefly on a translation of Cotta's *Gesteinlehre*, and is also intended for general and popular use. In this work the Author will furnish a detailed account of the various kinds of rocks; describing in familiar language the appearances they present, the materials of which they are composed, and the means of identifying them; while their chemical composition will also be explained.

JOHNSON'S Dictionary of the English Language, a New Edition, founded on that of 1773 (the last published in Dr. Johnson's lifetime), with numerous Emendations and Additions, by R. G. LATHAM, M.D., F.R.S., &c. will be published in Monthly Parts, forming, when completed, 2 vols. 4to. This work will be founded on the last edition of Todd; but will not be regulated by the principles of either Todd or Johnson exclusively. An attempt will be made to give both such new words as have been lately introduced into our language, and such old ones as, although deserving a place, have been omitted in previous dictionaries. At the same time purely technical words will be omitted; as well as those words which from their antiquity may be considered as Anglo-Saxon rather than English. It is clear, however, that no very strict rule can be laid down on this point. The deviations will be on the side of comprehension rather than exclusion. For every word and quotation, in the way of illustration, an authority will be given; special attention being bestowed upon the derivations; among which none which are merely speculative will be admitted. The Historical Introduction will be brought down to the present time, and many omissions in the original made good.

* * It is intended that the First Part shall be published on the 1st of January next.

CALBRAITH and HAUGHTON'S Manuals of the Experimental and Natural Sciences.—The Second Manual of this series, entitled *Manual of the Sub-kingdom Calenterata*, by J. REAY GREENE, B.A., M.R.L.A., Professor of Natural History in the Queen's College, Cork, &c., will shortly be published.—Since the time of Cuvier, our knowledge of those lower forms of animal life associated by that naturalist under the name of "Les Zoophytes, ou Animaux Rayonnés," has received numerous important additions; and, accordingly, the systematic arrangement of these dubious organisms has gradually undergone much modification. A better acquaintance with their structure has shown the necessity of transferring many of them to higher positions in the animal kingdom. Others go to form the group of *Protozoa*. Those which remain have been placed in a distinct sub-kingdom, termed *Calenterata*; and the forthcoming Manual is devoted to the consideration of these animals. A compendious and at the same time comprehensive survey is first taken of the form, structure, habits, life, history, classification, and distribution of Calenterate animals. The geological relations of the entire group are discussed in a special chapter. Thirty-four carefully-prepared woodcuts, containing a large number of separate figures, illustrate the various subjects treated of. The general plan of the volume corresponds with that adopted by the Author in his *Manual of the Sub-kingdom Protozoa*, in the same Series. As in that treatise, a select list of memoirs is appended for the use of those students who have mastered the elementary details of the subject, while questions are added at the end of the work whereby the reader may readily ascertain the knowledge which he has acquired of its contents.

MR. S. H. WINTER, Principal of the Establishment for Military Candidates, Woodford, has prepared for the press the SECOND and concluding PART of his treatise on *Geometrical Drawing*. The forthcoming volume, which will be illustrated with Plates and Woodcuts, is devoted to the Practical Geometry of Planes and Solids, subdivided into Elementary Descriptive Geometry; the Projection of Solids, with Sectional Plans and Elevations; Horizontal and Isometrical Projection; and the Theory of Shadows. Like Part I., this has been specially designed to aid Candidates in their preparation for Military Examinations. The character of the work is, however, such, that it will be found, by all classes of students, an easy introduction to the study of Descriptive Geometry, whatever may be the branch of science to which a knowledge of that subject has to be applied.—A new and revised Edition of the FIRST PART of Mr. WINTER'S *Elementary Geometrical Drawing*, comprising Practical Plane Geometry, the Construction of Scales, the use of the Sector, the Marquois Scales, and the Protractor, with 3 Plates of Figures, may now be had, in post 8vo. price 3s. 6d.

THE new Latin-English Dictionary, by the Rev. J. T. WHITE, M.A., of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and the Rev. J. E. RIDDLE, M.A., of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, founded on the larger Dictionary of Freund, revised by himself, is advancing at press, and is expected to be ready for publication about Midsummer, in one large volume, royal 8vo. This Dictionary is not a mere revision of the American translation of the work of Freund. It is based on the larger Dictionary of Freund, revised by himself; that lexicographer having supplied towards the materials for the present book many corrections of his own Latin-German Dictionary, with various additions, which he amassed while preparing a new edition of that work. But beyond this it contains a very large amount of entirely new matter, derived from a careful use of modern criticism, and from laborious reference to the works of Latin authors in the best editions. Great pains have also been employed in making a really correct and philosophical arrangement of meanings, without reliance on any existing authority; and much labour has been bestowed upon some elements of the work which are entirely new. Especial attention has been directed to the Etymology, as affording the only true key to the real meanings of words. This branch of the work has been elaborated throughout with continual reference to the latest results obtained by writers on comparative philology. Accordingly, the book now in the press contains some thousands of words and meanings more than can be found in any Latin-English Dictionary that has yet been published,—corrections of countless errors which have been transmitted by Andrews and others down to the present day,—an etymology consistent with the views of the most eminent modern philologists,—and a construction of every article upon sound and pre-eminently useful principles, some of which have been already recognised, but imperfectly carried out, while others have been hitherto quite overlooked.

A new elementary work, entitled *Introduction to the Art of Reading, explained in a Series of Instructions and Exercises on English Pronunciation*, by Mr. J. G. GRAHAM, is nearly ready. This work commences with a short treatise, in which the Author endeavours to show that the true source of false emphasis and unimpressive reading is to be found in imperfect intellectual training; but its chief aim is to present a clear and concise view of the elements of a good articulation, and to exhibit practically the principles of pronunciation, in directing attention to the numerous faults which too commonly impair the elocution of both juvenile and adult readers. Short exercises, consisting of prose and poetical extracts, and containing words which illustrate the rules, are appended to each lesson, and a few promiscuous exercises of the same kind are added, in which all the combinations that require special attention are printed in italics.

A new work on Navigation is in the press, entitled *The Projection and Calculation of the Sphere, for Young Sea Officers, being a complete initiation into Nautical Astronomy*, written by Mr. S. M. SAXBY, R.N. Principal Instructor of Naval Engineers, H.M. Steam Reserve, and late of Caius College, Cambridge; to form a post 8vo. volume, with illustrative Wood Engravings. In this book the Author's first object is to explain thoroughly the difficulties which present themselves to young sea officers in the study of Nautical Astronomy, and to enable them to possess in one small book, written in familiar language by an experienced teacher, ample illustrations of various subjects which at present are scattered through several works mostly of a bye-gone age. The simplicity of the arrangement of the various parts will, it is believed, greatly advance in this country an increased desire for the study of Spherics and the practice of Projection, so essential to the accurate comprehension of the theory. The Projections of the Sphere form a prominent feature of the work; the Orthographic, in particular, is, by a new method of construction, now rendered available for the purposes of Nautical Astronomy, nearly as much so as the Stereographic. Much attention is also given to the formation and use of LOGARITHMS; so that any person who understands vulgar fractions may be made to fully comprehend their principles and to form his own Logarithms. Euclid is, by many easy illustrations in general Geometry, divested of its supposed difficulties. Spherics is treated of practically. Every question and example in this volume is new and fully worked out, as well by construction (every step of which is very plainly shown) as by calculation; while rules for the calculation of Spheric Angles are put into the simplest and least perplexing form. The Author has aimed at leaving no question in Spherics which can occur in the practice of navigation without a full and explicit elucidation in his treatise.

A *SURVEY of HUMAN PROGRESS*, from the lowest state of the Savage to the most advanced civilisation yet attained—a progress which, although scarcely awakening the attention of the multitudes fully occupied with the affairs of the passing day, is now changing more rapidly than ever the condition of mankind on earth—by NEIL ARNOTT, M.D., M.A., F.R.S., of the Royal College of Physicians; Physician Extraordinary to the Queen; Member of the Senate of the University of London; Author of "The Elements of Physics," &c.—will be published in June.

A *SYSTEM of MENTAL PHILOSOPHY*, based on the *PRINCIPLES of NATURAL SCIENCE*, by J. D. MORELL, M.A. LL.D. is preparing for publication, in 1 vol. 8vo. The object of this work is to pursue the Analysis of the Human Mind simply under the guidance of facts taken from the widest survey of human nature, and by the principles of Inductive Philosophy. To accomplish this end it goes back to the physical basis of all human activity, investigating the primordial forms and conditions of life, and showing the transition from the vital to the mental processes. It attempts next to develop the general laws of our intellectual activity, and to show how the primary forms of the human intelligence gradually unfold themselves into all the fulness and richness of our Mental Maturity. The various phenomena of *the Intellect, the Emotions and the Will* are thus drawn out into one connected chain of natural sequences, and all connected with those primary and instinctive activities, out of which they are evolved, by the fundamental laws of our mental growth.

JERUSALEM, a Sketch of the City and Temple, from the Earliest Times to the Siege of Titus, is the title of a new work to be published in June, by THOMAS LEWIN, Esq., M.A. of Trinity College, Oxford, Author of the "Life of St. Paul," &c. During the last twenty years extraordinary light has been thrown upon the antiquities of Jerusalem by the labours, first of Dr. Robinson, and since of Williams, Fergusson, and Thrupp, in England, and of Schultz, Krafft, and Tobler, in Germany. Mr. Lewin's object in his forthcoming volume is to illustrate the Old and New Testaments and Josephus, by the aid of these various recent discoveries. It is well known that the most discordant theories as to the exact site of the Temple, the place of the Crucifixion, and of the Holy Sepulchre, have been advanced by different writers, and in these pages will be found a layman's judgment upon the above interesting questions after a careful and impartial review of all the materials up to the present day. The work will be accompanied with maps and plans.

NOTES ON BOOKS

BRING AN

ANALYSIS of the WORKS published during each QUARTER

BY

MESSRS. LONGMAN AND CO.

No. XXVI.

AUGUST 31, 1861

VOL. II.

THE object of this periodical is to enable Book-buyers readily to obtain such general information regarding the various Works published by Messrs. LONGMAN and Co., as is usually afforded by tables of contents and explanatory prefaces, or may be acquired by an inspection of the books themselves. With this view, each article is confined to an ANALYSIS OF THE CONTENTS of the work referred to: Opinions of the press and laudatory notices are not inserted.

. Copies are forwarded free by post to all Secretaries, Members of Book Clubs and Reading Societies, Heads of Colleges and Schools, and Private Persons, who will transmit their addresses to Messrs. LONGMAN and Co., 39 Paternoster Row, London, for this purpose.

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The Law of Nations considered as Independent Political Communities : On the Right and Duties of Nations in Time of Peace. By TRAVERS TWISS, D.C.L., Regius Professor of Civil Law in the University of Oxford, and one of Her Majesty's Counsel. 8vo. pp. 404, price 12s. cloth. [July 12, 1861.]

THE object of this work, as stated by the Author, is to present a systematic outline of the leading principles which are at the foundation of that branch of Law which is conversant with the Rights and Duties of Independent Political Communities, and to illustrate the application of those principles, by reference to the practice of Nations in the conduct of their mutual intercourse. The first chapter traces the growth of Public international Law from the age of Grotius, whose

writings paved the way for the conclusion of the Treaties of Westphalia, which were the first practical recognition on the part of the European Nations of the principle of Territorial Sovereignty. The second chapter treats of the incidents and modifications of International life, more especially with reference to various European Nations, the exercise of whose independence has been modified by treaty-engagements, such, for instance, as the United States of the Ionian Islands. The third chapter presents a view of the various independent systems of States, which are united together by federal compacts, and so possess a National unity. The diversity of federal unions is pointed out, and the peculiarities of their constitution are illustrated. An account is given of the Argentine Confederation, as contrasted with the Helvetic and North American Confederations, and also with the Germanic Confederation. The fourth

chapter gives a very full and complete account of the constitution of the Ottoman Empire, and of the exceptional condition of its Christian dependencies. The fifth chapter analyses the sources of the Law of Nations, distinguishing natural from positive law, and tracing the growth of the positive Law of Nations, according as it is founded on custom or conventions. The study of the Law of Nations in England is illustrated, and the nature of the Diplomatic science specified. The sixth chapter is taken up with the discussion of the Right of Self-Preservation and Self-Defence, showing how it gives rise to the Right of Coalition, upon which has been founded a system of Balance or Equilibrium amongst the Nations of Europe, which has been made repeatedly the subject of treaty-recognition amongst the great European Powers since the Peace of Utrecht. The seventh and eighth chapters treat of the *jus possidendi* and the *jura possessionis*; in other words, of the right of Nations to acquire territory, and of the primary rights resulting from the possession of territory. The ninth chapter treats of the Right of Jurisdiction, as incident to the Right of Empire, and as coincident with territorial possession. In the tenth chapter the Right of the Sea is discussed, and the origin and extent of the Admiralty jurisdiction is shown, and the distinction taken between the Right and Comity of Nations in maritime matters. The eleventh chapter treats of the Right of Legation, and illustrates the changes which have taken place in the etiquette and ceremonial of Embassy since the Congress of Vienna in 1815. The twelfth and last chapter discusses the Right of Treaty, pointing out the great diversity in the subject-matter of treaties, distinguishing temporary conventions from permanent recognitions, and illustrating each variety of treaty by appropriate examples. The work is eminently practical, and is intended to present to the reader nothing but what may be regarded as settled Law between Nations. The scope of the volume is limited to the Rights and Duties of Nations in time of Peace. A second volume, which is announced in the preface, will embrace the Rights and Duties of Nations in time of War.

Lectures on the Science of Language, delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain in April, May, and June, 1861. By MAX MÜLLER, M.A., Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford; Corresponding Member of the Imperial Institute of France. 8vo. pp. 410, price 12s. cloth. [July 13, 1861.]

THESE Lectures aim at presenting, within the limits of a single volume, a survey of the various researches into the origin, nature, and his-

tory of human speech, from the earliest to the latest times. These researches are now for the first time reduced to a systematic form, and in this form they constitute a new science, for which the Author claims a place among the Physical Sciences. Like every one of the Physical Sciences, the Science of Language is shown to have passed through three stages, the Empirical, the Classificatory, and the Theoretical. The Empirical stage comprehends the attempts of the Greeks and Romans, and of the Hindus, at reducing language to grammatical order. The nomenclature of our own formal grammar is the result of these attempts, and one Lecture, the Third, is devoted to tracing the origin and history of our grammatical terms, such as *case*, *gender*, *genitive*, &c. The next Lecture gives the history of the various systems of classification applied to the languages of mankind, and shows how the discovery of Sanskrit, and of its relationship to the principal languages of Europe, led to the discovery of the true principles of a scientific classification of languages. The fifth Lecture gives a statement of the results thus obtained, and a survey of the principal families of speech. The sixth Lecture is devoted to comparative grammar, or the analysis of the formal elements of speech, and the reduction of the grammatical terminations to originally independent words. The next Lecture treats of the constituent elements of language, which are shown to be Radicals, either predicative or demonstrative. After another Lecture, in which the growth of language is demonstrated by a reference to the Monosyllabic, or Chinese; the Agglutinative, or Turanian; the Inflectional, or the Aryan and Semitic strata of speech, the Author approaches the problem of the common origin of human speech. He shows that no valid argument has yet been established against the possibility of a common origin, and he explains the confusion of tongues by the working of two principles inherent in language, namely, Phonetic Decay, and Dialectical Regeneration. The concluding Lecture treats of the relation of Language to Thought. The Author rejects the two current theories, according to which all language can be reduced either to Interjections, or to an imitation of the sounds of nature. He shows that an analysis of language does not countenance these *à priori* theories, but leads to the admission of primitive roots, corresponding to the first general conceptions of the human mind. The *Primum Cognitum* and the *Primum Appellatum* are shown, contrary to Locke and Adam Smith, to be the general, and not the individual; and the fact that language forms the insurmountable barrier between man and brute is explained by the other fact, that man alone is capable of forming general conceptions. Several of the fundamental problems of Metaphysics and

Psychology are thus claimed as the domain of the Science of Language in its last or theoretical stage, and the attention of the philosopher is invited to a mass of evidence hitherto entirely neglected, which, if properly used, will throw new light on the most important questions in the Science of the Mind.

Social Life and Manners in Australia; being the Notes of Eight Years' Experience. By a RESIDENT. Post 8vo. pp. 220, price 5s. cloth. [June 15, 1861.]

IN this work the writer, who is an English lady, has endeavoured to place before her readers, in a series of extracts from her diary, a true picture of what fell under her observation and experience in the colony of Victoria Felix, which was her home during eight years. Leaving England in 1852, the writer had the opportunity of watching the rise and progress of a city at the antipodes, which has advanced with unprecedented rapidity, from a collection of huts to the seat of a numerous and wealthy population, cultivating with success the pursuits and refinements of civilised life. On her arrival she saw Melbourne in its infancy—a straggling out-settlement, with streets knee-deep in mud, and frequently inundated by dangerous floods; and such as it was, nearly destitute of inhabitants, since all who could get away were rushing to the newly-found gold-fields in the hope of amassing fortunes. In 1860 the author left Melbourne a spacious and stately city, rich in public buildings, scientific institutions, and places of amusement; lavishing her gold on everything that can beautify her and entitle her to comparison with the cities of the Old World.

Almost as soon as she reached Australia, the author accompanied her husband to the diggings at Castlemaine. From that point of residence she made various excursions to the neighbouring gold-fields,—Forest-Creek, Quartz Hills, Tarren-gower, Mount Franklin, Barber's Creek, Bendigo, and the Avoca. All these places, amongst others, are visited and described. Sketches are given of the scenery, with pictures of camp-life amongst the settlers, their stations and mode of living; and some accounts are added of the career of various individual settlers, as related by themselves to the author. A day is spent examining the mi-mis (portable huts of fanciful construction, resembling tents) of a native tribe; and a description is given of the natives, their weapons of war, and savage habits. A romantic episode is added from the life of Lucy, the belle of the Avoca tribe, who became the *lubra* or mistress of a white man belonging to a neighbouring settlement. After an absence of two years the author

returned to Melbourne, where she established a home. In this part of her work she relates, for the information of intending emigrants, her personal experience in taking and furnishing a house, and other domestic arrangements. A chapter is devoted to the public buildings and amusements of this pleasure-loving city; and another to the fêtes at Toorac, balls, operas, bazaars, and excursion parties to the bush, including a visit to the far-famed Ballan and Lallal Falls, and a few days in an outlying settler's home. Some account is given of the "native companions,"—a species of stork with remarkably gay plumage and of diverting habits, abundant on the plains of the interior, where they are rarely molested,—of kangaroo hunting, and of the natural history of the emu. An invitation to a squatter prince,—the name given locally to the proprietors of very extensive tracts of territory,—gave the author an opportunity of viewing the picturesque Fern Gully, and the scenery of Mount Juliet. The volume ends with a trip to New Zealand, where the author obtained a glimpse of a settler's life in the beautiful settlement of Dunedin, in the province of Otago, in the Middle Island. A brief description is given of the characteristic features of the country, accompanied by an account of the natives, and some particulars relating to the origin of the war still raging in the island.

Glencreggan: or a Highland Home in Cantire.

By CUTHBERT BEDE. Pp. 772; with 3 Maps, 8 Illustrations in Chromo-lithography, and 61 Woodcuts from the Author's drawings. 2 vols. post 8vo. price 25s. cloth.

[July 6, 1861.]

GLENCREGGAN is a house pleasantly built on the Atlantic edge of Cantire. "Ceantire" is Gaelic for "Land's-end," and the name has been given to the southern part of Argyleshire, which forms a peninsula of forty miles long, widening from two miles to ten, and only twelve miles removed from Ireland. It is washed by the Atlantic, and flanked by the Isles of Arran and the Southern Hebrides; and, from its nearness to these islands, as well as from its peninsular characteristics, it can boast of more varied sea-views and landscapes than many better-known districts of the Western Highlands. Traversing the centre of Cantire, and forming the back-bone of the peninsula, is a range of heathery hills, with an average altitude of 1200 feet, the greatest elevation being attained by Beinn-an-Tuirc, "The Wild Boar's Mountain," whose summit is 2170 feet above the sea. The hill of Cnoc Maigh, on the Mull of Cantire, attains an altitude of 2063 feet; the Mull itself being, for the most part, a

confused pile of hills, some of which are but little inferior in height to Cnoc Maigh. The stern and grand scenery of the Mull — against whose rock-bound coast the Atlantic waves are dashed with a roar that (as it is said) has been heard at a distance of forty miles — is in marked contrast to the lovely lake-like scenery of West Loch Tarbert, in the northern part of the peninsula, which, in its turn, is a complete contrast to the rugged labyrinth of the Eastern Loch. Thus Cantire offers to the tourist scenery that is grand, beautiful, and agreeably diversified; and panoramic views that embrace the torn peaks of Arran, Ben Lomond, Ben More, Islay and Jura, and the Irish coast from Fair Head to the Giant's Causeway. It was from Ireland to Cantire that the first Scots came; and this peninsula yields to no other part of Scotland in historical interest. It was the original seat of the Scottish monarchy, and its chief town (now called Campbelton) was the capital of the Scottish kingdom three centuries before Edinburgh sprang into existence. It was the first part of western Scotland where Christianity took root; its nearness to Ireland caused it to be subject to other invasions than those of the Danes; and, from its being a chief territory of the Lords of the Isles, and having within its boundaries some of their most important strongholds, its soil was the scene of perpetual feuds and chronic wars. Every inch of Cantire ground has its tradition, now of St. Columba, now of Robert Bruce, now of the Dalriadhs, now of the Lords of the Isles: these traditions are but locally known; and, as the same may almost be said of the Cantire scenery, the Author of the present work may be credited with a subject that is alike novel and interesting.

The chief materials for these volumes were gathered during a visit to Cantire in the autumn of 1859, since which period the Author has been at pains to collect a large body of information, statistical and archæological, connected with this Western Highland territory of the Lords of the Isles, and to give a full and informing sketch of its history, scenery, and antiquities, trusting that his descriptions may point out a new and pleasant Highland tour to those who wish to step out of the beaten track of highroad travelling, and hoping that his volumes may be found a companionable guide and a trustworthy book of reference to all whose business or pleasure brings them to, or interests them in, Cantire. There is no doubt that the locality which forms the subject of these volumes is as little known and visited by the generality of tourists as though it were in another hemisphere; but that it has many and peculiar attractions to recommend it to the notice of the tourist, artist, sportsman, archæologist, and the lover of out-of-the-way spots where old

customs linger and older legends abound, the Author has abundantly shown both with his pen and pencil. By their aid he has endeavoured to make the reader acquainted with the wild and picturesque features of the Atlantic-washed shores of Cantire — the quieter characteristics of the moors and glens of the inland country — the scenery of mountain, loch, and river — the dress, manners, customs, sports, and employments of the inhabitants, as well as their towns, villages, castles, farms, and cottage dwellings. These descriptions are diversified by character sketches, and incidents arising out of the Author's journeys to and fro; they are illustrated by apt quotations in prose and poetry (many of these being from valuable and scarce works), and are enlivened by abundant anecdotes and legendary stories.

Of the legendary stories (upwards of fifty of which will be new to the reader) many are of historical value. Such are those which relate to the early visits to Cantire of St. Columba, and his tutor St. Kieran, and their preaching of the Gospel in Cantire, before its good tidings had been proclaimed in any other portion of the Western Highlands, or at Iona. Such, too, are the many stories connected with the terrible massacre at "the Rock of Blood" at Dunaverty; — the legends of the Dalriadhs, the Scoto-Irish Celts, the invasions from Ireland, and the prowess and deeds of the Lords of the Isles, more especially the Macdonalds, of whom many remarkable stories are told. Amongst these the most prominent are the legends of Macdonald and his Cuckoo, Macdonald and the King of Innisheon's daughter, Macdonald's divorce, the Laird of Largie and the Silver Bullet, the Laird of Largie and the Beggar Captain, and the other stories in which the Laids of Largie (who were Macdonalds) play a chief part, and which have a historical value both from their connexion with historical events, and from painting, in the graphic and truthful touches of local legends, the characters of these wild Highland chiefs and Lords of the Isles. Straying into the bye-paths of history, too, are those Cantire legends of The Duns or Danish forts, the Great Plague, Argyll and his Whelps, Robert Bruce, Macneal's Bible, The Hangman's Rock, and the Boat-carrying of Magnus Barefoot, which caused the peninsula of Cantire to be reckoned among the Sodorenses, or Southern Islands. The Cantire legends of Diarmid, and of the Wild-boar's Mountain, are thoroughly Ossianic, and Dr. Smith's version of the latter legend is given in the Appendix. Other legends relate to popular superstitions; such as The Laird of Carskay and Littlemouth — The Piper of Keill — How Callum cheated the Evil Eye — The Black Fisherman of Lochsanish — Beith and the Arch-fiend — with others pertaining to fairies, weepers, haunted

wells, brownies, wind-sellers, second sight, serpents, and Beil-teine or Druid's May-day. Other legends deal with local history or customs, such as The Tales of the Vagrants, The Sailor's Cup of Tea, The Brave Girl of Barr Glen, The Joint Farmers and the 'Cute Chamberlain, Mac Eachin's Entertainment to Mac Callum More, The Raid on Macneal, The Sharp-witted Lad, The Largie Piper and the Learned Gentleman, and the remarkable Marriage Customs of Saints Coustlan and Coivin.

The subject of Iona Crosses touches upon the legendary, and the Author discusses it fully, and endeavours to prove that the beautiful Crosses at Campbelton and Inverary (the latter, as it is thought, having been removed from Kilcolmkill, on the Mull of Cantire) were really sculptured in Iona. Sketches of these crosses are given, and, considering that they are such important specimens, it is remarkable that their elaborate ornamentation has never before been represented by the engraver. The ecclesiastical antiquities of Cantire are rude, but highly interesting; they are noticed in their proper places, and are comprehensively treated in a chapter (in the Appendix) on the ecclesiology of Cantire. The chief ecclesiastical structures in Cantire were Saddell Monastery and the Chapel of Skipness. Of the ancient fortresses of Cantire, Saddell and Skipness are the only two that are not in a ruined state; but there are some remains of Tarbert Castle, and the vitrified forts are numerous.

Among the sports connected with the Cantire moors, rivers, and seas, the Author treats of grouse shooting, salmon fishing and spearing, otter hunting, and seal shooting; and among the products of Cantire he bestows due attention on the Loch Fyne herrings, and deep-sea fisheries; the Tarbert oysters, and Muasdale lobsters; the manufacture of whisky, and the illicit stills; the flocks and herds, and cattle upon the thousand hills; and the kelp gathering and manufacture. The botany of the district is adequately noticed, together with the ferns, blue-bells, and berries; the heather and its various uses, and the "Trees of Heather-land." The Natural History of Cantire is also given, with particular mention of the kyloes, horned sheep, and collies, with original anecdotes of the shepherds' dogs, and a curious record of the mole in its connection with the Campbells. The Ornithology and Geology of the peninsula are duly attended to, together with its agriculture, and social and physical aspects. The "bucolics of Cantire" have but recently emerged from the state of the braidh, the quern, and harrowing at the horse's tail, and many of the farms and cottages are some centuries behindhand in improvement. Their shortcomings are pointed out by the Author, whose visits to farmhouse and

cottage are pleasantly sketched. Among other subjects he has also treated of schools and education; Scotch Kirks and Sabbaths; Scotch weather, and sunsets upon the Atlantic; Scotch "washings" and dirt; Scotch sweets and dishes; Highland harvests and reapers; Highland prejudice against pork; the various uses of naked feet; Highland costume, both modern and ancient; Ossian and the Druids; the Gulf-Stream and medusæ; Highland hospitality and politeness, &c.

Besides a coloured GEOLOGICAL MAP (contributed by a competent authority) there is a small ROUTE MAP, and a large folding MAP of CANTIRE, compiled with considerable care from the best authorities (including some original sources), and which, it is believed, will be found the most correct map of the peninsula yet published. The information in the work is brought down to so recent a date as the end of May, 1861; and a full Table of Contents and a Classified INDEX facilitate the use of the work for the purposes of reference.

Of the ILLUSTRATIONS, eight are chromo-lithographs, printed by the Messrs. Hanhart in imitation of the Author's water-colour drawings. Their subjects, illustrative of the varied scenery of Cantire, are (1.) Glen-Barr Abbey; the mountain of Beinn-an-Tuirc in the distance. (2.) Saddell House and Castle. (3.) The Mull of Cantire; Islay in the distance. (4.) Kilkerran, Campbelton Harbour, and Davar Island; Kilbrannan Sound and Arran in the distance. (5.) Barr-Glen; looking over the Atlantic. (6.) Off to the Moors. View from Glencreggan House, looking over the Atlantic to the Southern Hebrides. (7.) View on the Glencreggan Moors. (8.) Largie Castle. The woodcuts are sixty-one in number, of which eight are full-page vignettes, printed apart from the text, as follows:—

Loch Ranza, Isle of Arran.

Dunaverty Rock and Bay, Cantire.

Glencreggan, from the Atlantic.

Interior of a West Highland Cottage.

Kelp-gathering on the western coast of Cantire.

Clachaig Glen, Muasdale, Cantire.

Killeen, Cantire.

East Loch Tarbert, on Loch Fyne, Cantire.

Of the woodcuts printed in the text, and drawn on the wood by the Author, a portion are devoted to illustrations of the Firth of Clyde; Campbelton Harbour and Town; Machrihanish Bay; Barr Village; Glen-Barr Abbey; various scenes in the neighbourhood of Glencreggan and Killeen, and the town of East Tarbert. Five woodcuts illustrate the Campbelton and Inverary Crosses. Others are devoted to figure subjects, such as Scotch washing; Highland reapers; Gudewives and mutches; Rag and Bone Woman; Training

the feet; Out on the Moors; Highland Herd-girl; A Visit to a farmhouse; Kelp-gatherers, and Open-air Preaching. Other subjects are of a humorous tendency; such as the Scotch Shepherd of fancy and reality; Highland Milk-maid, as she appeared before the mind's eye and before the pencil; English tourist and Highland waiter; Bonny lady, indeed!; Scotch Mulls; One of the pleasures of Moorland Sketching; Strange things come up to look at us; Still life; Fashionable lobster-pot; Scotch'd but not kilt; How happy could I be with Heather, &c.

As Cantire is most approachable to the tourist from Greenock, the Author has supplemented his account of the peninsula by a description of the route thereto and therefrom by way of the Firth of Clyde, the north and west coasts of Arran, Kilbrannan Sound, Loch Fyne, and the Kyles of Bute. An account of the six Southern Hebrides (Islay, Jura, Gigha, Cara, Colonsay, Oronsay,) is also added, in a chapter in which their most characteristic features, legends, and superstitions are noticed.

The Oxonian in Iceland; or, Notes of Travel in that Island in the Summer of 1860: With Glances at Icelandic Folk-Lore and Sagas. By the Rev. FREDERICK METCALFE, M.A., Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford; Author of *The Oxonian in Norway*, &c. Pp. 440, with a Map of Iceland and 4 Illustrations. Post 8vo. price 12s. 6d. cloth.

[July 22, 1861.]

RECENT research has discovered a link of interest between Iceland and Great Britain which had long been missing. Formerly it was supposed that Iceland was colonised direct from Norway. This is an error. A good half of the early colonists made the British Isles their stepping-stone: whence after a residence of some years, being rooted out by Harald the Fairhaired, King of Norway, they went from Ireland, the Western Isles, and other parts of Britain, to join the earlier wave of Icelandic emigrants. The connexions they had formed, the children that had been born to them, the ideas and customs they had acquired in Britain, went along with them. The descendants of these people are still to be found in Iceland at the present day, speaking the very language used by their forefathers a thousand years ago, while living on our coasts. But, apart from historical interest, Iceland, as is well known, displays physical phenomena unmatched in the world. Some of these have been visited many years ago by English travellers: by Sir Joseph Banks, the result of whose observations has been given to the world in the letters of

his companion Uno Von Troil; by Sir John Stanley in 1789; again by Mr. Hooker in 1809; and by Sir George Mackenzie in 1810. Henderson, who visited Iceland four years later than Mackenzie, was the first and last Englishman before Mr. Metcalfe who explored the inland desert.

As Mr. Metcalfe approaches the wild Farö group, he informs the reader, in his Second Chapter, that the tale of William Tell, under another name, was current in these isles hundreds of years before he was heard of in Switzerland, and quotes a native ballad in proof of it. In an excursion across the mountains from Thorshaven to the ruins of a church, he bags specimens of the game, and we gain an insight into the dreadful trade of the fowler among the stupendous sea-cliffs. Thence he sails to Iceland, and after a short stay at Reykjavik, he starts with a guide, six horses, a tent, &c., for his two months' journey through the country. The first stage is Thingvalla, with its Hill of Laws, a sketch of which forms the frontispiece of the volume. He next visits the Geysers, and describes the Strokr boiling up into the air more than a hundred feet high. He then crosses the inland desert, never visited by any Englishman, save by Henderson, as stated above, fifty years ago. His account of the desolation through which he passes is relieved by glimpses of the scanty Arctic Flora, or a stray shot at the ptarmigan and other game; while these are in turn varied by the occasional episode of some wild local legend, the original, the author avers, of those which Germany claims as her own. The unique scenery of the great Myvatn Lake in the north-east, abounding with trout and char, while its volcanic islands swarm with wild fowl;—the burning sulphur mountains of Krabla and the mountain of black agate shining like glass, are next set before the reader. The dangerous rivers Blandá and Hvítá are passed by fording, and Skjalfandi-flot, and the great waterfall of Godafoss, are described. Leaving Akreyri, the author follows the shores of the Eyafjord, and visits the heathen Temple of Svarfadal, whence he crosses snow mountains to Holar, once the seat of a bishopric. After catching big trouts in a lake on the border of the Skagafjord, he visits an Icelandic story-teller and book-collector, and convinces himself of the wonderful memory of these people. From Drangö, the island fastness where Gretti, the Icelandic Wallace, was murdered, the author journeys westward, along shores strewn with chalcedony and agate, and crosses the mountains to the Hunaflooi, the greatest of the northern Fiords, the western peaks of which remind him of the Luffodens. Still tracking the bendings of the coast, he visits Vasdal, with its hundreds of volcanic hills, the scene of the ancient

Saga going by its name—Thingeyri, the site of a monastery—Midfiord, the abode of the pirate Skegge,—localities never trodden by British-Isles-men since the days of the Vikings. After examining a ravine abounding with that curious mineral, Surturbrand, he reaches Stadr in the north-western peninsula, and crossing over mist-laden mountains, he threads the narrow Gilsfiord, with its thousands of wild swans inviting a shot. As he proceeds over these scenes of the Old Icelandic Sagas, he rapidly sketches some of the events therein recounted, an operation which, though easy for the reader to follow, implies much diligent study of a difficult language on the part of the author. In Hvamm, he introduces the reader to the burial-place of Auda, an Irish Queen; at Hiardaholt, we survey the site of the hall of Olaf the Peacock, the friend of King Olaf, of Norway. From Stykkisholm, skirting the famous Berserker Causeway, he crosses over to Miklaholt, in the midst of the fearful morasses bounding the Faxafiord. The gleaming horn of Snaefell, with the basaltic wonders beneath it—the “Fortress of Fire”—the Titanic sea-cliffs of Myrasysel, the secluded Hytardal, bristling with shapes in lava such as beset the path of Sintram, pass successively as in a diorama, wound up by bright pictures of Icelandic hospitality, and of a simple Church service at Stafholt. Leaving the country once belonging to Egil Skalagrimson, the friend of our English King Athelstan, Mr. Metcalfe fords the dangerous White river, and entering the Reykholtstal, with its many boiling springs, visits the bath of the famed Snorri Sturleson. A ride of fifty miles across the mountains brings him to Thingvalla, from whence he advances south-east across the Bridge-river to Skalholt, once the seat of Iceland's southern bishopric. After making a successful ascent of Hekla, the panorama from the summit of which is graphically described, he visits the scene of the Saga of Burnt Njal, his accurate description of which will be found to be of much help to the reader of Mr. Dasent's version of that story, which has appeared since Mr. Metcalfe's visit.

In a concluding chapter, intending travellers are concisely informed how to set about the journey. Money, dress, horses, guides, boxes, luggage, provisions, tents, are all discussed; and without previous information on these important matters, no traveller could trust himself in this country, one of the most wonderful, but certainly the most difficult to travel in, of Europe.

In an APPENDIX are given extracts from the journal of an eye-witness of the recent explosion of the Kotlugia volcano, the hot water from which floated icebergs as big as houses twenty miles down to the sea, carrying along with it such

quantities of sand and other débris as to turn into dry land what, before the eruption, was a favourite spot for catching halibut and other fish.

Egyptian Sepulchres and Syrian Shrines; including some stay in the Lebanon, at Palmyra, and in Western Turkey. By EMILY A. BEAUFORT. Pp. 916; with 6 Illustrations in Chromo-lithography by M. and N. Hanhart, several Woodcuts, and a Map of Syria and Palestine. 2 vols. post 8vo. price 25s. cloth. [July 22, 1861.]

THIS work recounts the personal adventures of two English ladies during two years' travel in the East. It commences with a short account of the sights of Egypt, accompanied by a few hints, gathered from acknowledged authorities, to enable travellers to form some idea of the meaning of the hieroglyphics which daily meet their observation. A chapter is devoted to Thebes, which will, it is hoped, be found useful to those travellers who cannot afford time to investigate for themselves the topography and records of this famous historic site in deeper and more important works. The descriptions of the magnificent scenery of the Lebanon were written during a stay of five months among those mountains; and a good deal of information is supplied regarding the Druses and Maronites, the first battle between these two tribes at the beginning of the late war having been witnessed by the Authoress while living amongst them. A visit of several days' duration to Palmyra, where no other traveller had ever before been permitted to remain more than a few hours, is the next point of interest. The ruins are fully and carefully described; and an account is added of certain other temples and ruins of Syria seldom visited by travellers. To this succeeds the narrative of a visit to the long-lost fortress of Masada, on the Dead Sea, the last stronghold of the Jews, discovered a few years ago by Dr. Robinson, and the ascent of which only two or three travellers have hitherto braved. A description of Jerusalem, written during a residence of several months in that city, will be found useful in enabling either those at home, or the traveller whose time is limited, to understand the position of the various interesting sites and objects,—on the identification of which some gleams of light may be thrown by the details of discoveries lately made in the Holy City, and communicated to the Authoress by Signor Pierotti, Captain of Engineers in the Sardinian Army, now Architect to the Pacha of Jerusalem. Some sketches of Ancient Seleucia, Antioch, and Pompeiopolis are next given, and are followed by a notice of the Græco-Phœnician discoveries

recently made in the Island of Rhodes. Visits to Greece and Constantinople are related; a description is given of Broussa, a city of Asia Minor renowned for the romantic beauty of its site, at the foot of Mount Olympus; and the work concludes with a few passing sketches of the Danube and Hungary, made in re-entering Europe.

A serviceable characteristic of this work will, it is believed, be found in the recent and practical information which it affords for the use of travellers in the East. It likewise shows from experience with how much ease and safety English ladies may travel and sojourn in the lands of the Bible,—lands hitherto deemed to be inaccessible to ladies travelling alone. The general MAP accompanying the work is taken from Van De Welde and the recent Admiralty surveys of the coast of Syria by Captain Mansell, of H.M.S. *Tartarus*; all the names of places throughout the text being spelt as they are pronounced. The volumes are illustrated with a few woodcuts, and six subjects reproduced in chromo-lithography from sketches made on the spot by the Authoress, as follows:—

1. Panorama of Tadmor.
2. Portrait of Sheikh Miguel.
3. Triumphal Arch at Tadmor.
4. Encampment at Beylan.
5. Camp of the Jellaheen Arabs.
6. A Street in Jerusalem.

Twenty-four Views of the Vegetation of the Coasts and Islands of the Pacific; with explanatory Descriptions taken during the Exploring Voyage of the Russian Corvette Senjavin, under the command of Admiral (then Capt.) Lütke, in the years 1827, 28, and 29. By F. H. VON KITTLITZ. Translated from the German and edited by BERTHOLD SEEMANN, Ph.D., F.L.S.; Author of "The Botany of the Voyage of H.M.S. Herald," &c. The Plates reproduced in Photography. Pp. 74; with Twenty-four Photographic Illustrations. Crown 4to. price 42s. cloth. [July 15, 1861.]

THE CONTENTS of this work are as follows:—

1. Coast of Chili, Vegetation of the Heights about Valparaiso, in March.
2. Island of Sitka, on the west coast of North America. Underwood and Swamps, in July.
3. Island of Sitka, Woody Mountains, in July.
4. Unalaschka, one of the Aleutian Islands. A Plain on the Shores of Illuluk Bay, and Part of the adjacent Heights, in August.

5. Island of Ualan, Caroline Archipelago. Mangroves, in December.
6. Island of Ualan, Swampy Forest with Banyan trees, in December.
7. Island of Ualan, Vegetation of a Valley and Outskirts of Forest, in December.
8. Island of Ualan, Woody Mountains, in December.
9. Chain of Coral Reef of Lugunor, Caroline Archipelago. View of a Woody Coral Island, in February, seen from without.
10. View of a Woody Coral Island seen from within.
11. Guaham, one of the Marianne Islands. Forest in the Madrepora Plain of Orotá Peninsula, in March.
12. Guaham, Lower Savana district, in March.
13. Guaham, Upper Savana district, in March.
14. Peel Island, Boninsina Group. Sea Shore, in May.
15. Boninsima. Woody Plains of the Sea Shore, in May.
16. Boninsima. Woody Mountains, in May.
17. Kamtschatka. Meadow in the Awatscha River district, in July.
18. Kamtschatka. Forest on the Upper Kamtschatka River, in July.
19. Kamtschatka. Pine Forest on the Central Kamtschatka River, in August.
20. Kamtschatka. Deciduous Forest on the Central Kamtschatka River, in August.
21. Kamtschatka. Woody Mountains, in August.
22. Kamtschatka. Grassy Plain in the Bolschaja Reká district, in September.
23. Luzon, one of the Philippine Islands. Vegetation of the Plains of the Passig River, in January.
24. Luzon, Upper Savana district, in August.

Extract of a letter from Dr. JOHN LINDLEY, F.R.S., F.L.S., to the publishers:—"This little known book contains some of the most interesting representations ever published of the unusual forms of Exotic Vegetation. The author, with artistic skill of a very high order, made most careful drawings of the many remarkable scenes visited from Chili to Kamtschatka by Lütke's expedition to the Pacific Ocean; and afterwards, on his return, etched them in a singularly bold style, unsurpassed for freedom and truth, accompanying the plates with full explanatory letterpress. I think the Plates of Herr Kittlitz the nearest approach we have to the accuracy of Photography, and I strongly advise you to place the work within the reach of English readers, to whom it will be a great acquisition, whether they regard it as botanists or artists."

Galbraith and Haughton's *Scientific Manuals; Experimental and Natural Science Series: Manual of the Sub-Kingdom Cœlenterata*. By JOSEPH REAY GREENE, B.A., Professor of Natural History in the Queen's College, Cork, &c. Pp. 272, with 39 Woodcuts. Fcp. 8vo. price 5s. sewed. [Sept. 7, 1861.]

SINCE the time of CUVIER, our knowledge of those lower forms of animal life associated by that naturalist under the name of *Les Zoophytes, ou Animaux Rayonnés*, has received numerous important additions; and, accordingly, the systematic arrangement of these dubious organisms has gradually undergone much modification. A better acquaintance with their structure has shown the necessity of transferring many of them to higher positions in the animal kingdom. Others go to form the group of *Protozoa*, described in the first *Manual* of this Series. Those which remain have been placed in a distinct sub-kingdom, termed *Cœlenterata*.

Most *Cœlenterata* are marine. To this department belong the Animal Corallines, Sea-jellies, Sea-anemones, Corals, and very many other forms known only to the scientific investigator, though well deserving of more general observation. Around our own coasts, during the calm weather of summer and autumn, the sea swarms with multitudes of free-swimming *Cœlenterate* animals, remarkable alike for their beauty and singularity of aspect, but possessing structures of such exquisite transparency and delicacy, as to escape the notice of all save those whose attention has been specially directed to their study. Others, more hardy, but not less varied in organisation or the strange transformations which they undergo during the progress of their development, inhabit the region between tide-marks. In outward appearance these, not unfrequently, present the most deceptive resemblance to plants, some having been formerly mistaken for flowers, others for sea-weeds. The coral-reefs so widely spread throughout the tropics, and the floating banks of jelly-fishes, amid which ships have been known to sail for days, testify, in like manner, to the abundance of a group of beings whose place in the general economy of nature is not less extensive than significant.

Equally numerous were the *Cœlenterata* at former periods of the earth's history; nor does their wide distribution in space fail to find its parallel in a long-enduring existence through time. In the lower Silurian rocks *Cœlenterate* remains occur, to reappear in every stratified deposit of importance intervening between that epoch and the present day.

A special handbook on these animals has long been a scientific desideratum. The present

Manual is entirely devoted to their consideration. A compendious and at the same time comprehensive survey is here taken of the form, structure, habits, life history, classification, and distribution of the *Cœlenterata*. The geological relations of the entire group are discussed in special sections. Thirty-nine carefully-prepared woodcuts, containing a large number of separate figures, illustrate the various subjects treated of. The general plan of the volume corresponds with that adopted by the Author in his *Manual of the Sub-kingdom Protozoa*. As in that treatise, a select list of memoirs is appended for the use of those students who have mastered the elementary details of the subject, while questions are added at the end of the work whereby the reader may readily ascertain the knowledge which he has acquired of its contents.

History of Wesleyan Methodism. Vol. III. Modern Methodism. By GEORGE SMITH, LL.D., F.A.S., Member of the Royal Asiatic Society, &c., &c. Crown 8vo. pp. 800, price 10s. 6d. cloth. [Aug. 13, 1861.]

THIS volume, which completes Dr. SMITH'S work, resumes the History of the Wesleyan Connexion at the Conference of 1816, and proceeds to narrate the progress of the body in regular order, to the year 1843.

During this period events of the utmost importance to Methodism, and vitally affecting the religious liberties of the country, took place in connection with the Wesleyan body. The conduct and trials of the Rev. J. R. Stephens; the secession of Dr. Warren, and the agitation promoted by him and his associates, shook Methodism to its centre, and placed the existence of the body in great peril. The causes, progress, and results of these disturbing influences, are succinctly but carefully and fully exhibited. Particular attention is also devoted to the legal proceedings which followed. A complete summary of these is given, accompanied by copies of all the original documents which relate to these events, and which are necessary to exhibit and illustrate this portion of the History. The importance of this collection can scarcely be over-estimated by those interested in Wesleyan Methodism, inasmuch as the legal decisions then pronounced virtually made the Wesleyan Connexion a national institution, and invested its rules and usages with the sanction of British Law.

An account of the Great Centenary Observance and Fund follows. The origin and progress of this remarkable movement are detailed at length, with copious accounts of the most important meetings — the amount and appropriation of the Fund — with the influence which all these had on the permanence and prosperity of the body.

The actual state of the Wesleyan Societies at the close of this period is exhibited by various statistical details. This closes the portion of the work which is strictly historical.

But the author appears to have regarded the changes and events which have transpired since 1843, although too recent to be treated as history, yet as calling for notice and observation. This is done in what are really supplementary chapters. The first of these affords a brief account of the causes which led to the expulsion of Ministers in 1849 — the extensive agitation and loss of members which followed — with the restoration of peace and prosperity to the body. The second of these chapters exhibits the present extent and influence of Methodism and its relation to the State, and to the religion of the nation. The concluding chapter refers to the Future of Methodism.

Appended to this volume is a copious and elaborate INDEX to the whole work. This Index, besides affording abundant means of immediate reference to every passage of Dr. Smith's History, presents a close synoptical analysis of Wesleyan Methodist history, from the earliest action of the Wesleys to the present time.

Three Sermons, composed for delivery at the Opening of a New Organ in St. Chrysostom's Church, Everton, on Friday, May 24, and Sunday, May 26, 1861: with a Preface. By HENRY BRISTOW WILSON, B.D., Vicar of Great Staughton, Hunts; formerly Fellow and Tutor of St. John's College, Oxford; Author of *Communion of Saints* ("Bampton Lecture" for 1851); *Schemes of Christian Comprehension* ("Oxford Essays," 1857); and *The National Church* (Essays and Reviews, 1860). Crown 8vo. pp. 84, price 2s. sewed. [July 30, 1861.]

IN the Preface to his Everton Sermons Mr. Wilson first touches upon the circumstances which prevented their delivery by himself; he states the law of Monition as hitherto laid down by the best ecclesiastical authorities in England, and explains the reasons which induced the Incumbent of St. Chrysostom's and himself to render a merely literal obedience to the Bishop of Chester's mandate of inhibition.

The author proceeds to show the necessity, at a time of impending controversy, of making clear the essential principles of Protestantism, with a view to their application to modern questions. Religious liberty, as a right, was rather implied in the proceedings of the Reformers than explicitly acknowledged by them; they insisted

on it for themselves, but inconsistently refused it to others. They admitted as legitimate the exercise of the intellectual and moral judgments upon the *contents* of Scripture, so far as the results coincided with their own predilections; and to a like extent were sensible of a gradation in the value of its *parts*. These admissions, however, may be pushed to further very important conclusions. If there are degrees of value in the Biblical writings, they must, in some portions at least, shade into the character of uninspired productions, or the uninspired must rise up approximatively to them; and this inference would also seem to be required, when we acknowledge the continued working of the Holy Spirit in the Christian Church. External and internal evidence as to the formation of the Scriptural books will affect our judgments respecting their contents; and the Protestant must be satisfied with drawing probable conclusions of different degrees of certitude respecting both their doctrinal and historical portions; he must be ready to allow others to estimate those degrees of probability differently from himself. And if in the course of serious inquiry he is obliged on any points to suspend his judgment, he must not permit himself to be driven from a temporary or provisional ground, when the evidence is insufficient to his apprehension to enable him to take up one more positive. Moreover, such positive ground, so far as it may be attainable, can only be reached after free inquiry: and the necessity for that freedom of inquiry is further evidenced in this country by the extent to which an alienation from traditional statements of Christian doctrine has proceeded in the face of an Evangelical literalism.

The author then vindicates, in a few words, the part taken by himself and the other contributors in the publication of "Essays and Reviews." Although the wide circulation of that volume was not foreseen by the authors, he does not consider it to be regretted, and maintains the propriety of discussing before the people at large the subjects which are there treated of. Some classes of our population, besides the clerical order itself, are, he thinks, fully qualified to be competent judges of those questions; others, in large numbers, are sufficiently qualified; and the time is anticipated when the indiscriminate circulation of the Scriptures in this country, which as yet has not been unattended with mischief, will be the means of enabling the people generally to arrive at sound conclusions concerning Inspiration, Prophecy, Miracles, and the textual authority of Scripture itself.

Meanwhile, an unreasoning exaltation of the literal authority of the Bible, and a mere antagonism of doctrine to certain Romish errors, is not of the essence of Protestantism; but rather, a mainten-

ance of this principle — that no Christian church or individual has the right to *impose* doctrine on any other. And if we demand freedom of conscience it must be our duty, as Protestants, to concede it; first, in a large allowance of differences within our own communion; secondly, by a recognition of the Christian character of all other communions which claim it for themselves, and by a charitable intercourse where it may be possible.

The first Sermon (Ps. xlviii. 11 – 13) anticipates a future for the Church of England when there shall be more freedom within it, and stumblingblocks and occasions of scruple shall be taken away; the second (Gen. i. 26, 27) is directed against the extreme doctrine of the utter depravity of human nature; the third (Rom. viii. 15) infers, that as the Christian religion is mainly based upon the love of God, the Christian worship should be eminently Eucharistical.

Cohleth, commonly called the Book of Ecclesiastes, translated from the original Hebrew; with a Commentary, Historical and Critical. By CHRISTIAN D. GINSBURG. 8vo. pp. 536, price 18s. cloth. [Aug. 16, 1861.]

THIS is the second of a series of volumes promised by the author on the books of *Canticles*, *Ecclesiastes*, *Esther*, *Ruth*, and *Lamentations*; the first volume, devoted to the *Song of Songs*, or *Solomon's Song*, having been published in the year 1857 on the same plan. The first half of the present volume is devoted to the Introduction; the remainder to a translation of the text, accompanied by critical and exegetical notes, and followed by complementary Appendices. The Introduction, after treating of the title of the book, and establishing its canonicity, points out its design to be the exhibition of the insufficiency of human efforts to obtain happiness, and the consequent duty of resignation to the decrees of Providence, in anticipation of the last Judgment. It then presents a full history of the exegetical literature of *Ecclesiastes*, extending from the earliest times to the most recent. This part of the work invests with a curious interest not only the biblical criticism, but the general literature and prevalent habits of thought, of different periods and countries. The writer then traces the influence of the ancient versions on the Rabbinical expositors of the middle ages, the joint effects of these on the translations of the Reformers, and the power of all over modern criticism, in the course of which several important conclusions are established. The Translation follows, accompanied by ample notes, in which the interpretation is sought to be fixed, and all grammatical points

of interest are taken up and referred to the best existing grammars. In the APPENDICES, with which the volume closes, the principal versions are compared with the Hebrew text; the Syriac is collated with the original, and, for the first time, an English translation is presented of the whole Chaldee Paraphrase. After an account of the German and Swiss versions, a comparison is instituted between the latter and COVERDALE'S English version, in which it is demonstrated, contrary to the general impression, that Coverdale followed literally *the Douche translation* produced at Zurich. The author believes that these Appendices will be found an acceptable contribution to Biblical literature.

On Food and its Digestion; being an Introduction to Dietetics. By WILLIAM BRINTON, M.D., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians; Physician to St. Thomas's Hospital. Pp. 502; with 48 Wood Engravings. Post 8vo., price 12s. cloth. [June 15, 1861.]

THE present work contains a complete account of the whole Digestive function; namely, of the structure and offices of its various organs, and the nature, preparation, and choice of the Food on which it operates. These subjects are treated of in the order followed by the author in his Physiological Lectures at St. Thomas's Hospital, of a section of which Lectures the work may be regarded as a modified summary. Beginning with an account of the process of bodily waste, as dictating the demand for food, it briefly details the nature of food, as a preliminary to a description of the organs which digest it. The latter are then fully described; the structure and functions of the salivary organs, the stomach, the small intestine, pancreas, liver, and large intestine, with the alimentary and other contents of the digestive tube, being successively dwelt upon. These chapters are illustrated by nearly fifty woodcuts, executed by the author, or under his superintendence. The varieties of food next occupy a succession of chapters, under the heads of Animal Food, Vegetable Food, Condiments, Tea and Coffee, Alcoholic Drinks, Cookery, and choice of Food or Diet as influenced by Age, Sex, Habits, Climate, and Disease. An Appendix upon Vomiting, and another upon Dietaries, end the volume.

This work will be found to differ from the books on Diet hitherto published in two respects. Firstly, that it describes food in its natural connexion with the organs of Digestion, as demonstrated by the brilliant researches of the last few years into their anatomy and physi-

ology. In this respect it may claim to be a much more complete and accurate treatise on Digestion than has yet appeared in this form. And secondly, that, though illustrating the principles of Dietetics from the food commonly used in this country, still the broad views it necessarily takes, as an amplified section of a Course of Lectures on Physiology, constitute it not only a guide to the principles of Diet, but even a Hand-book for their ordinary application, without obliging the reader to wade through the mass of details, generally empirical and often doubtful or trivial, which the state of Physiological science a few years ago obliged authors on Diet to lay chief stress upon. It is hoped that the brevity and readableness which have been aimed at in such a treatment of the large and complex subject formed by Food and its Digestion will not prevent this volume from being of service to the practitioner of Medicine, as well as attractive to that increasingly large portion of the reading public which is rightly beginning to regard a knowledge of Physiology as the best safeguard against both disease and quackery.

On Heat in its relations to Water and Steam; embracing New Views of Vaporisation, Condensation, and Explosions. By CHARLES WYE WILLIAMS, A.I.C.E. Second Edition, revised and extended; pp. 240, with Portrait and 65 Woodcuts. 8vo. price 7s. 6d. cloth. [June 1, 1861.]

THIS work places on record the experience of a long life mainly devoted to the practical investigation of the branch of science which forms its subject. In the first of the thirteen chapters into which the treatise is divided, the author treats of the three states of WATER,—I. crystallised, as *Ice*; II. fluid, as *Water*; III. gaseous or aeriform, as *Steam*. He shows that the conditions and properties of water in these several states are determined solely by the equivalents or quantities of heat combined with the respective atoms of the water, and he suggests that, as the atoms when in the state of ice cannot receive heat without passing into the fluid state, it is reasonable to infer that when fluid they cannot receive further increments of heat without passing into the gaseous state, or becoming steam. In the second chapter on *Vaporisation* he shows that no previous writer has yet proved what vapour is; and then describes its composition and formation, its special properties, and the points in which vapour differs from water. He illustrates the contradictions into which writers who are recognised as authorities fall in discussing these questions, and demonstrates that the

change from the fluid to the vaporous state is the instant consequence of a liquid atom receiving an increment of heat, from whatever source derived and in whatever direction it may come; that water—or, more correctly speaking, its atoms,—cannot in fact be heated and still retain fluidity. He adduces numerous experiments in proof of these propositions, and describes many phenomena which previous experimenters have failed to observe.

In the third chapter *the Diffusion of Vapour and other Elastic Fluids* is discussed. The author here shows that Dalton everywhere treats water as acting the part of a vacuum with reference to gases and vapours introduced into it, and contends that the vapour of water itself is no exception to this rule. This view is developed at considerable length, and illustrated by diagrams derived from Dalton's works. In the fourth chapter, on *the Heating and Expanding of Water*, the author refutes the theory of circulating currents being produced during the heating of water, and attributes the apparent heating and expansion of fluids solely to the presence of vapour diffused through them. The fifth chapter, on *the Boiling Point*, shows that ebullition may be made to take place either before, or not till after, a thermometric indication of 212° is obtained in water to which heat is applied. The true relation between 212° and the boiling point is then explained on a new hypothesis for which scientific data are stated.

In the sixth chapter, on *Ebullition*, the author proceeds to explain the influence of extraneous substances in producing the phenomena exhibited by fluids during the application of heat, and establishes the following propositions: that ebullition, or the formation of bubbles, is nothing but the *sudden aggregation or grouping* of myriads of atoms of vapour already formed and existing in the fluid mass, such atoms rushing into contact with motes or points of foreign matter; that these aggregates are composed exclusively of vapour atoms in excess of the saturating quantity; that ebullition has no relation to the quantity or number of fluid atoms converted into vapour atoms from any given surface, but to the number of atoms enabled to form such groupings or aggregates; and that, without those groupings or aggregates, the vapour atoms, as they are successively formed, would individually rise and dissolve.

Vapour in Water is the subject of the seventh chapter, which is in substance a disquisition on the views of various eminent scientific authorities who have treated of elastic fluids, diversified by a series of experiments tending to prove the presence of vapour in water at various temperatures. The eighth chapter, on *Condensation*, embraces a new theory,—further developed in the ninth, on

the *Vacuum*, in which Watt's famous experiment with the kettle is also described and investigated. The tenth chapter is on *Evaporation*, and in it the author comments upon the fact that, even among writers of the highest authority, the terms "vaporisation" and "evaporation" are not merely confounded, but actually reversed, and thus so misplaced as to lead to serious practical errors. He defines evaporation as the mere escape of vapour atoms from the liquid, and discusses at length the circumstances and conditions under which it occurs. The investigation of this part of his subject is pursued in the eleventh chapter, which is on so-called *Spontaneous Evaporation*.

Boiler Explosions form the subject of the twelfth chapter. After examining the ordinary theory of explosions, the author proceeds to show that it is the presence, rather than the absence, of large masses of water in boilers that is to be feared, because the violence with which the rupture of the boiler is attended is proportional to the quantity of steam that is compressed in the dense medium of the water. The last chapter treats of the *Jet*, and presents entirely new views of its action. It also comprises many experimental details, illustrative of the principle upon which the efficiency of the jet depends, viz., the production of induced currents of the air or other medium through which the jet passes. The proper mode of applying the jet to furnaces is also explained.

The present edition contains a new PREFACE, in which numerous recent facts connected with the use of steam and the progress of chemical science during the present century, so far as it affects the application of steam as a motive power, are recorded, and their relative value is carefully weighed. The Woodcuts are all from original drawings; they are strictly illustrative, and will be found of great service as aids to understanding the text, for which purpose they were prepared. The work is dedicated to the Directors and Proprietors of the City of Dublin Steam Packet Company, who, in consideration of the author's services as their Managing Director, have produced the volume at their own expense.

A Treatise on Comets, reprinted from FRANCOIS ARAGO's Popular Astronomy, translated by Admiral SMYTH, D.C.L. For. Sec. R.S., and ROBERT GRANT, M.A., Professor of Astronomy in the University of Glasgow. Pp. 174; with Woodcuts and 5 Plates of Figures. 8vo. price 5s. cloth. [July 22, 1861.]

THE object proposed and generally admitted to be attained in ARAGO's *Popular Astronomy*, is to explain the ascertained truths respecting the

motions and constitution of the heavenly bodies, without supposing the reader to possess any preliminary knowledge of mathematical science. The present volume comprises the whole of the seventeenth division of that work, which is devoted to the *Comets*, and a chapter of the thirty-second division or book, which completes the great French astronomer's account of those mysterious bodies. The publishers decided on making this excerpt from Arago's well-known work in accordance with the suggestion of an eminent scientific friend, who assures them that in no other book addressed to the general reader is there to be found so comprehensive and luminous an exposition of the entire system of knowledge embracing the facts and principles of Cometary Astronomy. The APPENDIX contains additional notes by the English editors and translators relating to the new *Comets* discovered since the publication of the French edition of the *Astronomie Populaire*, exhibiting the elements of their orbits and other particulars, including Donati's comet of 1858, and a brief account of the splendid COMET discovered in June last, and still faintly visible in the northern heavens.

A Survey of Human Progress, from the Savage State to the Highest Civilisation yet attained: A Progress as little perceived by the multitude in any age, as is the slow growing of a tree by the children who play under its shade — but which is leading to a new condition of Mankind on Earth. By NEIL ARNOTT, M.D., F.R.S., &c., Member of the Senate of the London University, Author of "The Elements of Physics," Physician-Extraordinary to the Queen. 8vo. pp. 192, price 6s. 6d. cloth. [Aug. 10, 1861.]

THE First Part of this work treats of the Facts of Human Progress compared with the stationary condition of the inferior animals — the advance being dependent on Man's gradually increasing knowledge of himself and of the Universe around him.

Part II. describes the discovery which has been gradually made, that all the objects in nature and the changes or motions taking place among them are only multiplication or repetition of a comparatively small number of enduring types of things and changes. This discovery gives man clear foresight of much that is to happen in the future, and enables him to devise arts by which he can greatly modify things and events to suit his purposes.

Part III. shows how, with increase of Population, the great art of CIVILISATION has grown

up, which enables people, however numerous, to live peaceably together, with mutual help or co-operation, and so as marvellously to increase the useful products of their activity and the happiness of communities. This art proceeds by methods or steps, of which the principal are : —

1. Division of labour, with invention of machinery, leading to the employment of many other forces to aid the force of man.
2. Commerce or barter.
3. Letting marriage depend on ability to support a family.
4. Establishing government and laws to maintain order and justice.
5. Education of the young in regard to these and other matters (as set forth in Part IV.).

Part IV. considers in detail the education or training required to fit the young to maintain and advance the existing civilisation and to secure their own happiness. The review is made under six heads.

1. The language of the country, and the modes of counting and measuring in use there ; with the arts of reading, writing, and ciphering.
2. More or less knowledge of the geography and history of the mother-country, and of others.
3. The nature of health and the art of preserving it.
4. The laws and morals of the country.
5. The general outline of the four Fundamental Sciences on which all the arts of civilisation rest.
6. Theology or Religion—the relation of man to his Maker.

Great errors are shown to have prevailed in the business of Education, as to the selection of the objects of study — the order of study — and the methods of teaching; but attention has lately been aroused to these points, and great improvement may be expected.

A Treatise on the Election of Representatives, Parliamentary and Municipal. By THOMAS HARE, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. New and revised Edition, 8vo. pp. 372, price 10s. cloth. [May 13, 1861.]

THIS work is now recognised in political science as exhibiting a method of election, which, whilst it preserves and very greatly extends all beneficial local influences, would free our representative system from the obstacles and disabilities that impede the action of most of the higher moral and intellectual elements of which the nation is composed. It would everywhere give to the wise and good the true exponents of their thought and opinion, by liberating them in their choice of representatives from the control or overpowering weight of the ignorant, or the corrupt, or the prejudiced by whom they may be

surrounded. No human contrivance can extirpate selfishness or vice, but it is shown to be at least possible in political life so to group the actors, that, in the words of one of our most meditative writers, "those by nature most inclined to innocence should have the fairest opportunities of remaining innocent; that in short it should be the worst people that fall into the worst ways."

In this edition the clauses of the proposed law have been reduced in number, and the scheme much simplified. Clause XXV. instead of proceeding, as before, by a complicated process, to reduce the number of candidates, and arrive at an uniform quota for all who are successful, adopts at once a simple rule of selection, according to the comparative majorities, until the number of the House is complete. Clause XXVI. provides for the appropriation of the residue of the votes, so that every voter in the kingdom may probably be represented; and Clause XXVII. enables both candidates and voters to verify the accuracy of the returns in their minutest particular.

Gleig's School Series.

Physical Atlas of Great Britain and Ireland: with Illustrative Letterpress. [Forming part of the new *School Series*, projected and edited by the Rev. G. R. GLEIG, M.A., Chaplain-General to Her Majesty's Forces.] By WALTER M'LEOD, F.R.G.S., M.C.P., &c., Head Master, Model School, Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea; Author of a "Class Atlas of Physical Geography," "Hand Atlas of General Geography," "Atlas of Scripture Geography," "Geography of Palestine," "Life and Travels of St. Paul," and several other School-Books. Pp. 68; with 30 full-coloured Maps, drawn and engraved by EDWARD WELLER, F.R.G.S. Fcp. 4to. price 7s. 6d. cloth. [Aug. 31, 1861.]

ATLASES of almost every country have been published, but no attempt has hitherto been made to produce an Atlas specially illustrating the Physical Features of Great Britain and Ireland. A work, however, of this description must necessarily be of great use to all persons who are engaged in the education of youth, whether in Public or in Private Schools;—on account of the attention now given to the study of physical geography, the basis of which should be a sound knowledge of the structure, conformation, and peculiarities of climate of our own country. The present publication is an attempt, therefore, to supply this obvious deficiency in our educational

literature. The following is a list of the Thirty MAPS which form the body of the work :—

1. Physical Map of England and Wales.
2. Geological Map of England and Wales.
3. Northumberland and Durham.
4. Cumberland and Westmoreland.
5. Lancashire and West Yorkshire.
6. East Yorkshire.
7. Lincolnshire.
8. Derbyshire, Nottingham, Leicester, and Rutland.
9. Cheshire, Shropshire, and Staffordshire.
10. Hereford, Monmouth, Worcester, and Gloucestershires.
11. Warwick, Northampton, Oxford, and Buckinghamshires.
12. Cambridge, Huntingdon, Bedford, and Hertfordshires.
13. Norfolk and Suffolk.
14. Essex and Kent.
15. Middlesex, Surrey, and Sussex.
16. Berkshire, Wiltshire, and Hampshire.
17. Dorsetshire.
18. Somersetshire.
19. Devonshire.
20. Cornwall.
21. North Wales.
22. South Wales.
23. Physical Map of Scotland.
24. Geological Map of Scotland.
25. Physical Map of Ireland.
26. Geological Map of Ireland.
27. Climatological Map of the British Isles.
28. Commercial Map of England and Wales :
showing the localities of the principal
Manufactures, Mines, &c.
29. Commercial Map of Ireland.
30. Commercial Map of Scotland.

In the engraving of these MAPS care has been taken to bring out clearly and boldly the Mountain Chains, the Courses of Rivers, the Configuration of Counties, and such other points as the Teacher must, in his lessons on Geography, bring under the notice of his pupils. In all cases the materials have been derived from the most authentic sources, principally the valuable Maps of the Ordnance Survey. Indeed this Atlas may be regarded as an epitome of the Maps of the Ordnance Survey as far as completed, on a carefully reduced scale, suitable no less for the purpose of education than for the information and reference of adult learners and general readers, who have not access to voluminous and expensive physical atlases.

Prefixed to the Maps are fifty-six pages of letterpress or NOTES, descriptive of the Physical features of the different counties, and forming in substance a concise synopsis of the physical

geography of the United Kingdom. An idea of the matters treated of in this synopsis may be gathered from the following table of contents of the letterpress illustrative of the Maps on England :— *Mountains, Plains, Valleys, Rivers, Lakes, Remarks on the Succession of the Geological Formations, Etymologies of the various Systems, Geology of England and Wales, Metals and Minerals of the various Formations, Minerals with their Localities.* Scotland and Ireland are described in a similar manner. Then follow the *Climate, Manufactures, and Principal Trading Ports* of the British Isles. These Notes, both as regards their arrangement and the amount of information which they contain, have been framed with an especial view to Class-Teaching, and for the instruction of Pupil Teachers and Students in Training Colleges.

Shakspeare's Comedy of the Merchant of Venice : With Introductory Remarks ; Copious Interpretation of the Text ; and Numerous Critical and Grammatical Notes. By the Rev. JOHN HUNTER, M.A., Instructor of Candidates for the Military and Civil Service Examinations, &c. ; and Formerly Vice-Principal of the National Society's Training College, Battersea. 12mo. pp. 144, price 2s. 6d. cloth.

[August 30, 1861.]

THE immediate purpose of this edition of the *Merchant of Venice*, is to assist students who are graduating for the London University B.A. Examinations of 1862, and those qualifying for the Government Certificate Examinations of 1861. In the preparation of the *Merchant of Venice*, the editor has had no such aid as was supplied to him for the *Julius Caesar* and *Henry VIII.* by North's Plutarch, and the Chronicles of Hall and Holinshed. The present play, therefore, as compared with the two others, has demanded a greater amount of reflection, — a more careful attention to the felicitous language of the dialogue, the surprising knowledge of human nature, and the skilful evolution of the plot, exhibited in this play in a degree of excellence approached by no other dramatic writer ; — critical and poetic merits which a youthful student cannot be expected to appreciate without a commentary. It is hoped that no difficulty in Shakspeare's language is here left without elucidation or comment ; that many of his expressions, possessing a force or import very liable to be overlooked, have received original illustration ; and that his allusions to Scripture, classical antiquity, peculiarities of his own age, &c., will be found distinctly indicated and explained. In the Introductory Remarks, the supposed sources of the

plot are pretty fully exhibited, the general merits of the play discussed, and the characters of Shylock, Antonio, Portia, and Jessica, severally estimated.

Occasionally, it may appear that the editor has attempted to explain what is of itself plain enough already: in such cases, however, the object has generally been to suggest some appreciation of the *philological import of the language*, — an import which may not be very obvious, even when the idea meant to be conveyed is in no danger of being mistaken. Occasional examination of the grammatical character of phrases that are idiomatic, elliptical, &c., is useful as a mental discipline, and may very properly be admitted as one mode of illustration in endeavouring to adapt such works as those of Shakspeare to the minds of youthful students, and to the use of schools. The utility of this species of comment in relation to the Oxford University Middle-Class Examinations of 1860–1, will be manifest in comparing the Questions set at these Examinations with the specific material for Answers provided in the Editor's notes on *Henry VIII.* and *Julius Cæsar*.*

Helps to English Grammar; or, Easy Exercises for Young Children. By G. F. GRAHAM, Author of "English, or the Art of Composition," &c. *New and cheaper Edition*; pp. 146, with several Woodcuts. Fcp. 8vo. price 2s. 6d. cloth. [July 11, 1861.

THE object of this little work, which is an improved *spelling* and *reading made easy* combined, is to give the child who has mastered the alphabet distinct ideas on the nature of words and the grammatical structure of sentences; and it is intended to be put into the pupil's hands before he begins the regular study of grammar. The principle of the work is

* At the Oxford Middle-Class Examination of 1861, in a carefully-drawn set of Questions on Shakspeare's *Julius Cæsar*, one was the following:—"Explain the constructions, *sit thee down—as lief not be—you ought not walk—what trade art thou?—if thou path thy native semblance on—who is that knocks?—you are the first that rears your hand.*" Of these constructions every one had been distinctly explained in the editor's notes on the play; and the same is to be said of the four passages of which an explanation of the meaning was proposed in another question; while, for the remaining questions, the notes, taken along with the introductory remarks, had anticipated very nearly all the details requisite to compose full and appropriate answers. The notes and introductory remarks on *Henry VIII.* had a similar relation to the University Paper of 1860.

illustration by example and by frequent repetition, with a view to bring into action a child's powers of discrimination from his earliest conception of a combination of spoken or written words to convey an idea. In order to accomplish this end, neither a rule nor an explanation is given which is not immediately exemplified in an exercise. The book having no higher aim than to prepare the pupil's mind for grammatical studies, syntax and prosody are entirely omitted; and the abstruse nomenclature of the rudiments is freed from technicality. The simpler definitions are addressed to the eye, wherever practicable, in woodcuts; and the arrow is adopted to show the connexion by action or motion between persons and things. Great care has been taken to make the rules and explanations as clear as possible, in the hope of lightening the labour of the teacher, and of exciting the learner's interest in what he too commonly finds a dry and repulsive task.

A Course of English Reading; or, How and What to Study, adapted to every Taste and Capacity: with Literary Anecdotes. By the Rev. J. PYCROFT, B.A., Trin. Coll. Oxon; Author of "Twenty Years in the Church," &c. *Fourth Edition*, thoroughly revised. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 308, price 5s. cloth. [March 9, 1861.

THE design of this book is to answer the question so commonly proposed by young persons, What would you advise me to read? The author explains that all depends on the curiosity—on the avidity for knowledge of any kind—on the appetite or interest felt by the mind. Lists of books and parts of books—doses small as well as large—are prescribed on every subject of literature, light as well as serious.

To exemplify the system from advice to readers of English history, a brief outline is recommended in the first instance, with particular instructions for making our forte or strong point, any one of the six following eras according to the taste and curiosity of the reader—it being premised that that only is retained which is read with interest—that only is digested that is taken with an appetite;—the choice lies between the history

1. Till the Conquest—recommended for antiquaries.
2. Middle ages—feudal system—chivalry—crusades—recommended for lawyers, &c.
3. Commencement of modern history, as marked by printing—gunpowder—the compass—America discovered—Colonial system—Reformation.
4. The civil wars.
5. The Revolution, 1688.

6. From George III. to present time: but divided with special directions for students of history, for ladies, and for general readers.

The readers of novels and travels, and poetry as well as prose, will all find their requirements in this book. The whole is enlivened with literary anecdotes, like "*Ways and Words of Men of Letters*," by the same author. The book ends with three chapters, entitled

1. How to keep a common-place book.
2. How to remember what we read.
3. English composition—how acquired.

Introduction to the Art of Reading, in a Series of Instructions and Exercises on English Pronunciation. By J. G. GRAHAM. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 124, price 2s. 6d. cloth. [June 5, 1861.]

IN a short treatise the Author endeavours to show that the true source of false emphasis and unimpressive reading is to be found in an imperfect training of the intellect; but the chief aim of his work is to present a clear and concise view of the elements of a good articulation, and exhibit important principles of pronunciation in a practical form, by directing attention to the numerous faults which too commonly impair the elocution of both juvenile and adult readers.

For this purpose he has drawn up a series of twenty-five *Lessons and Exercises*, the latter consisting of short prose and poetical extracts containing words which illustrate the principles commented on. These are followed by twelve longer pieces selected from the writings of Alison, Disraeli, Agnes Strickland, Irving, Macaulay, Sir W. Scott, L. E. Landon, Mrs. Hemans, Moore, Spencer, Coleridge, and Burns. All words, syllables, and combinations that require attention in connection with the foregoing lessons are printed in *Italics* throughout.

So far as the writer is aware, his book is the first of the kind that has been published; and he has been led to undertake the task by his own experience of the want of such a manual, which he trusts will be found a useful supplement to the educational course.

Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic; and How they may be more successfully taught in Elementary Schools. By ROBERT FLOYD. 8vo. pp. 66, price 2s. 6d. cloth.

[Aug. 28, 1861.]

THE object of this treatise, which has been composed and published in consequence of the surprising statements contained in the recent

Report of the Commissioners on Education, is to make known a method of teaching the three elementary branches of learning which the author has found eminently successful in practice. The author submits in plain language, free from sentiment and pedantry, the result of much careful thought combined with experience, to the consideration of parents, teachers, and all persons interested in teaching and training the young. And he believes that if the principles which he has laid down are generally adopted, and his plan carried out, a great step will be gained towards remedying the grievous defects found prevalent by the Royal Commissioners.

A section on **READING** clearly indicates the kind of lessons most suitable for juvenile learners, and gives some examples. A system or method of teaching well calculated to interest the pupil in his own progress, as well as to abridge his instructor's labour, is next described. The value of home lessons is estimated and enforced; and an easy mode is shown of making **SPELLING** attractive, and at the same time of readily impressing on the youthful memory the orthography and application of the words of the language.

The next section, devoted to **WRITING**, is mainly an analysis of the lines, curves, and angles, by a combination of which the written alphabet is formed; accompanied by a few simple rules for imparting with precision a free, bold, and rapid handwriting.

In the third section, on **ARITHMETIC**, the author applies the principle of synthesis to the science of Numbers, beginning with the Numerals and the Multiplication Table set out in a well-tried plan for simplifying the art of calculation by imparting its elements in their natural order. The four elementary rules having been thus treated, some observations are added on the exercise of Mental Arithmetic, showing how far its practice may be usefully introduced into the work of elementary instruction. A few practical remarks on **SCHOOL INSPECTION**, **RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION**, and some kindred topics, follow; and the work concludes with a recapitulation of the points which the author has sought to establish.

It is proper to add that the author, who has been many years engaged in tuition, offers his work as the result of his long experience, in the full consciousness of the shortcomings which are admitted to vitiate the mode of teaching now in general use in English boys' and girls' schools;—mischievous errors, which too often defeat the first purpose of education, as a training and discipline of the mind and body for the business of life.

Key to HILEY'S "*Arithmetical Companion; comprising Mensuration, Book-keeping, and Mental Arithmetic.*" Fourth Edition, worked afresh throughout by the Rev. A. HILEY, M.A. of St. John's Coll., Cambridge. 18mo. pp. 240, price 5s. cloth.

[July 1, 1861.]

THE object of Mr. RICHARD HILEY'S *Arithmetical Companion* is to perfect the pupil in a knowledge of Arithmetic, by setting for his practice a varied collection of miscellaneous examples under each rule, carefully graduated with a view to develop his mastery over the science of numbers progressively. The utility of the book for this purpose was soon recognised by schoolmasters; the work readily obtained a fair share of circulation, which it steadily maintains, being now in its fifth edition. The Author took advantage of each reprint not only to correct the errors inevitable in a work dealing largely in figures; but, without increasing the size or price of his little manual, to introduce certain useful additions on branches of calculation strictly cognate with the subject, although not falling within the scope of his original plan, such as Mensuration, Book-keeping, and Mental Arithmetic. Under each of these three heads, the *Arithmetical Companion* presents a few well-considered, practical rules, easily mastered for use, without burdening the memory. In its present shape the work will, it is believed, be found a valuable auxiliary in carrying out an efficient course of mercantile instruction.

A KEY for the use of teachers was soon called for and supplied. But as the changes, indicated above, found their place in successive editions, the Key gradually ceased to correspond with the book. It was, moreover, objected to the Author's Key that the mere answers, accompanied by a few solutions at large of some of the more complex questions, did not afford the assistance expected by the master of a large class of boys, to enable him to test the work submitted for his correction without considerable labour and sacrifice of time. With a view to relieve the teacher whose pupils use the *Companion* from all uncertainty as to the correctness of the results of their calculations, as well as to save his time, the present volume, which is rather a new work than a new edition, has been prepared by the Author's Son. It corresponds throughout with the fifth edition of the *Arithmetical Companion*, which has been stereotyped. As every solution, except the very simplest, few in number and resolvable at a glance, is printed in FULL, any error in the working may be detected at sight, without any mental process whatever. It is needless to add that the volume is designed for the aid of the teacher alone; but, judiciously used, it may serve the place of an instructor to any

student under the necessity of prosecuting his arithmetical studies without the advantage of a master. In order to insure perfect accuracy in the bills of exchange, promissory notes, and other forms of mercantile documents introduced as models, the whole of the division of Book-keeping has been revised by a friend of the Author's at the head of a large commercial firm.

Liddell and Scott's smaller Greek Lexicon.

A Lexicon, Greek and English, abridged from Liddell and Scott's Greek-English Lexicon. Ninth Edition. Square 12mo. pp. 786, price 7s. 6d. cloth. [June 26, 1861.]

LIDDELL and SCOTT'S smaller *Greek Lexicon* has lately been carefully revised, and compared throughout with the fourth edition of the original work. It now comprises, amongst other additions and improvements, all the tenses and forms of words in the Gospels which present any difficulty, inserted in their alphabetical place. For the sake of greater clearness the parts of which compound words are made up are marked by a hyphen at the division.

Liddell and Scott's larger Greek Lexicon.

A Greek-English Lexicon. Compiled by HENRY GEORGE LIDDELL, D.D., Dean of Christ Church; and ROBERT SCOTT, D.D., Master of Balliol. *Fifth Edition*, revised and augmented. Crown 4to. pp. 1,658, price 31s. 6d. cloth. [August 14, 1861.]

THIS Lexicon has been for some months out of print; but the delay in the appearance of the fifth edition is explained by the extensive corrections and additions which it has received. By the adoption of a larger page and a closer though equally legible type, and by various other means, room has been found for nearly one sixth of additional matter, without adding many pages to the bulk of the volume. The longer articles have been to a great extent rewritten, especially those on the adverbs, conjunctions and prepositions; and the valuable materials contained in Rost and Palm's copious Greek-German Lexicon have been made available, while numberless errors which disfigure that work have been corrected. Full use has been made of the (still unfinished) Paris Edition of Stephens' Thesaurus by Hase and the Brothers Dindorf. The Etymological articles are entirely new, and will be found to embody in a condensed form the results of the latest researches in Comparative Philology. And no pains have been spared to make the work as useful and complete as possible.

The First Step in French; being an Easy Method of Learning the Elements of the French Language. By LÉON CONTANSEAU, lately Professor of the French Language and Literature in the Royal Indian Military College, Addiscombe (now dissolved), and Examiner for Military Appointments; Author of *The Practical French and English Dictionary*, &c. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 132, price 2s. 6d. cloth. [Aug. 29, 1861.]

THE present work is intended to supply a first book or introduction to grammar, carefully adapted to the requirements of English pupils about to commence the study of the French language. It comprises a VOCABULARY of words in common use, selected chiefly with a view to exemplify the rules of pronunciation, and to be learnt by heart for repetition. To this succeed a few GRAMMATICAL RULES applying to the declensions, the use of the pronoun and the participle, and two or three points of construction in which the French syntax puzzles beginners; each rule numbered for reference. A series of easy EXERCISES in both languages follows, graduated in order to develop the pupil's capacity and confirm his progress step by step, and accompanied by some familiar CONVERSATIONS on ordinary events and topics; each phrase referred by number to the rule which explains its construction. A selection of short, simple EXTRACTS is added for exercise in reading,—passages taken from the best modern French writers, whose works are appropriate for the study of youth. All these exercises are subdivided into lessons of suitable length, and each set is preceded by the rules which bear upon it, conspicuously printed to fix the learner's attention to his task and aid his memory, conformably with a plan adopted with success in the author's other elementary works.

The Projection and Calculation of the Sphere, for Young Sea Officers; being a complete Initiation into Nautical Astronomy. By S. M. SAXBY, R.N., Principal Instructor of Naval Engineers, H.M. Steam Reserve; late of Caius College, Cambridge. Pp. 126; with 77 Diagrams. Post 8vo. price 5s. cloth. [July 17, 1861.]

IN this book the Author's first object is to explain thoroughly the difficulties which present themselves to young sea officers in the study of Nautical Astronomy, and to enable them to possess in one small book, written in familiar language by an experienced teacher, ample illustrations of various subjects which at present are scattered through several works mostly of a bye-

gone age. The simplicity of the arrangement of the various parts will, it is believed, greatly advance in this country an increased desire for the study of Spherics and the practice of Projection, so essential to the accurate comprehension of the theory. The Projections of the Sphere form a prominent feature of the work; the Orthographic, in particular, is, by a new method of construction, now rendered available for the purposes of Nautical Astronomy, nearly as much so as the Stereographic. Much attention is also given to the formation and use of LOGARITHMS; so that any person who understands vulgar fractions may be made to fully comprehend their principles and to form his own Logarithms. Euclid is, by many easy illustrations in general Geometry, divested of its supposed difficulties. Spherics is treated of practically. Every question and example in this volume is new and fully worked out, as well by construction (every step of which is very plainly shown) as by calculation; while rules for the calculation of Spheric Angles are put into the simplest and least perplexing form. The Author has aimed at leaving no question in Spherics which can occur in the practice of navigation without a full and explicit elucidation in his treatise.

Elementary Geometrical Drawing, PART II. [completion] *The Practical Geometry of Planes and Solids.* By SAMUEL H. WINTER, F.R.A.S. Principal of the Establishment for Military Candidates, Woodford. Pp. 144; with 84 Woodcuts and 2 Plates of figures. Post 8vo. 6s. 6d. cloth. [Aug. 5, 1861.]

THIS work is intended to supply the want referred to in the following extracts from the reports of the Council of Military Education:—

"This state of affairs must arise from the absence of any *English work* treating of the subject of Geometrical Drawing in anything like a practical manner."—*Woolwich Report*, Jan. 1859.

"Such results naturally suggest that the mode in which the majority of candidates have been taught mechanical drawing is desultory, and ill calculated to enable them, after joining the Academy, to proceed at once with their Artillery and Engineer studies."—*Woolwich Report*, July 1859.

The volume comprises the Practical Geometry of Planes and Solids, subdivided as follows:—Chapter I. is an Introduction to Descriptive Geometry, based upon the Eleventh Book of Euclid. Chapter II. consists of Elementary Problems on the Straight Line and Plane. Chapter III. treats of Horizontal Projection. Chapter IV. contains Problems on the Projection of Solids, with sectional plans and elevations, and tangent

planes; in Chapter V. the application of Descriptive Geometry to the delineation of Shadows is explained and illustrated by examples; the elements of Isometric Projection constitute Chapter VI. Numerous sets of examples are appended to the various chapters; and, in addition to these, a large collection of miscellaneous exercises forms a separate chapter, all having been selected from Military Examination Papers.

The author has used the MS. of this work for some time with considerable advantage to his pupils, and only delayed its publication in the hope that some more able hand would supply the obvious deficiency in educational literature. Seeing, however, no announcement of any treatise of the kind, he has been induced to publish his own. His object is to provide for the use of tutors, engaged in preparing young men for the Army, an Elementary Text-Book to aid them in their task; and at the same time to furnish candidates with an easy introduction to the study of Geometrical Drawing, from which they may acquire an amount of knowledge sufficient, not only to enable them to solve such questions as are usually set, in this branch, at Military examinations, but also to qualify them to enter upon the study of the more difficult portions of the subject.

The FIRST PART of Mr. WINTER'S *Elementary Geometrical Drawing for the use of Military Students*, was published in the winter of 1859, and is now in its second edition, price 3s. 6d. It comprises practical plane geometry, the construction of scales, the use of the sector, the marquois scales, and the protractor, illustrated with three plates of figures.

The Climate of England: its Meteorological Character Explained, and the Changes of Future Years Revealed; a Solution of the Great Problem which has defied the Philosophy of all Ages. With METEOROLOGICAL TABLES from the Year 1656 to 1861; a CHART of the Constellations and Solar System; and an APPENDIX on England's Position and England's only Hope. By G. SHEPHERD, C.E. Civil and Agricultural Engineer. Crown 4to. pp. 74, price 8s. 6d. cloth. [July 24, 1861.]

THE principal object of this work is to make known what the author believes to be an important meteorological discovery, affording a clue to the proverbial fickleness and uncertainty of the English climate. The author's theory is that our climate is mainly regulated by the planet *Jupiter*. To prove these points, several sets of meteorological tables are so presented

as to show the presumed influence of Jupiter on certain wet, cold, and disastrous years, like 1800, 1805, 1809, 1812, 1816, &c. to 1860; and, by inference, when similar bad years may be expected to occur again in England; also the meteorological character of the intermediate years between each wet and cold period. The author next shows, as he believes conclusively, that the cometic bodies exercise a peculiar influence, not only on the climate of England, but also on the climates of the whole earth; and to these mysterious bodies he traces the unusually hot summers and excessively cold winters occasionally experienced. The late famine drought in India and the severe winter in Europe, are, the author maintains in like manner, COMETIC PERTURBATIONS, and foretold the approach of the comets discovered in the present year. In the astronomical part of his work the author has received assistance from an eminent astronomer, J. R. HIND, Esq., F.R.A.S. &c.

The APPENDIX is devoted to a consideration of the deficiency of food for our still increasing population. The author shows the dependent position of England with a deficient harvest from her own soil, and how every interest is deranged — social, financial, and commercial. With a deficient harvest we experience high price of food, general stagnation of trade, a heavy drain of the trading capital to purchase foreign food; then distress and misery ensue amongst our labouring classes. The author next calls attention to the backward state of the English agriculture, and shows, he contends, from conclusive data, that if our landowners would restore to the earth the elements received from it in the shape of Food, instead of throwing this invaluable manure into our rivers in the shape of TOWN SEWAGE, it would increase the fertility of the soil, raise the rental value of arable land from 200 to 300 per cent. per annum, and thereby place an abundant supply of bread and animal food within the reach of the English working classes, besides rendering us independent of supplies from abroad. This question the author has discussed in various bearings. Landed proprietors are told that their exhausted soil is the only vulnerable point in England's breast-plate; and are reproached by the author for the present deficiency of animal and vegetable agricultural produce; and they will continue, he argues, to be responsible until, by the application of resources now wasted, they have raised English agriculture to the high position already attained by English manufactures. The author's arguments in this division of his work are supported by letters from Baron Liebig and several other eminent agriculturists.

Records of Animal Sagacity and Character : with a Preface on the Future Existence of the Animal Creation. By the Rev. F. O. MORRIS, B.A., Rector of Nunburnholme; Author of the *History of British Birds, &c.* Fcp. 8vo. pp. 304, price 5s. cloth.

[June 5, 1861.]

THE anecdotes collected into this volume, 318 in number, are distributed under the following heads : —

The Dog.	The Nightingale.
The Elephant.	The Parrot.
The Monkey.	The Whitethroat.
The Horse.	The Landrail.
The Ass.	The Blackbird.
The Cat.	The Thrush.
The Wolf.	The Stork.
The Sheep.	The Swan.
The Mouse.	The Owl.
The Badger.	The Fly-catcher.
The Raven.	The Willow-Wren.
The Pigeon.	The Cuckoo.
The Partridge.	The Robin.
The Gull.	The Goose.

Their tendency is for the most part to prove by amusing and well-authenticated instances the presence of a rudimentary reasoning faculty in animals of the brute creation ;—a deduction conceived by the Author to warrant belief in the resurrection and immortality of every animal that breathes. The PREFACE defends the rationality of such a belief at considerable length; quotes in support of the view the writings, amongst others, of Bishop Butler, Tertullian and his commentators, Wesley, Dr. Adam Clarke, and

Matthew Henry; and confirms the argument by the citation of certain passages of Scripture which appear by legitimate inference to support the conclusions of these writers, and to justify the acceptance of this belief. The object avowed by the Author of this work is to plead for more humane treatment of animals than they usually receive, owing to a thoughtless and unreasoning indifference to their rank next below man in the order of creation.

The Poetic Spirit, and other Poems. By JAMES ELLIS CARTWRIGHT. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 146, price 4s. 6d. cloth. [June 27, 1861.]

THE *Poetic Spirit* is a poem in three cantos, the whole comprising little over a thousand lines. The first canto defines the Poetic Spirit as an universal principle of human nature, inducing men on the one hand to love goodness and beauty, on the other to hate all evil. The moral and physical forms of goodness, of beauty, and of evil, are then enumerated. Great men who show forth the Poetic Spirit by their words or by their actions are afterwards considered, and the first canto closes with a brief history from remote to present times of the progress of this great principle. The second canto recounts the influences which, springing from nature or art, from the revelations of science, and from the ordinary workings of the world around, tend to develop the Poetic Spirit in man as an individual; and the third canto treats of some of the many social evils which in our own age and country check that development. The smaller poems are short, and wholly of a miscellaneous character.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE

MEMOIRS of the Life of Sir Marc Isambard Brunel, Civil Engineer, V.P., F.R.S., Corresponding Member of the Institute of France, &c., by RICHARD BEAMISH, F.R.S., are preparing for publication, in 1 vol. 8vo. with a Portrait and Illustrations.

THE Life of Robert Stephenson, F.R.S., late President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, by JOHN CORDY JEAFFRESON, Barrister-at-Law; and WILLIAM POLE, Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers,—is preparing for publication, in 2 vols. 8vo. with Portrait and numerous Illustrations.

BAMPTON LECTURES for 1861. —

Preparing for publication, in One Volume, 8vo. "The Mission and Extension of the Church at Home, considered in Eight Lectures preached before the University of Oxford in the Year MDCCCLXI. on the Foundation of the late Rev. John Bampton, M.A." By the Rev. JOHN SANDFORD, B.D., Archdeacon of Coventry.

A new work on the *Comparative Anatomy and Physiology of the Vertebrate Animals*, by RICHARD OWEN, F.R.S., D.C.L., Superintendent of the Natural History Department, British Museum, Fullerian Professor of Physiology in the Royal Institution of Great Britain, Foreign Associate of the Institute of France, &c., is preparing for publication, to form one thick volume, illustrated with upwards of Twelve Hundred Engravings on Wood.

A new work by Dr. GEORGE HARTWIG, entitled *The Tropical World and its Living Wonders; a Popular Scientific Account of the Natural History of the Animal and Vegetable Kingdoms in Tropical Regions*, is preparing for publication. In this work the Author has attempted to treat in detail the extensive and interesting range of subjects included under his title, with the same completeness, living knowledge, and picturesque power which characterise his work on the *Sea and its Living Wonders*.

A *Narrative of the China War of 1860*, by Lieut.-Colonel WOLSELEY, 90th Light Infantry, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General to the Expeditionary Force, will be published in October, in one volume, 8vo. illustrated with a Portrait of Lieut.-General SIR J. HOPE GRANT, G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the Expeditionary Army. In this work Colonel WOLSELEY gives a detailed account of the military and naval operations lately carried on in China by the English and French forces. The author enters fully into the subject of the diplomatic relations between the British and Celestial Governments; their causes of dispute, and the manner in which affairs were finally arranged. Of the numerous conferences which took place between the officials of the British Embassy and the Chinese authorities, the work gives an unbiassed report, showing, by constant reference to captured Chinese documents, the motives which influenced the Pekin Ministers in their dealings with the Allied Powers, and throwing considerable light upon their ideas relating to diplomatic intercourse with other nations. The volume contains, likewise, an accurate account of the country visited by the Allied Armies, and of the manners and customs peculiar to the people in the northern regions of China; also, amongst other points of interest, a description of the Summer Palace of Yuen Ming Yuen, its subsequent destruction, the surrender of Pekin, the triumphal entry of the Allies within its walls, the signing of the Convention, and the ratification of the Tien-tsin Treaty. All the trustworthy information which could be obtained regarding the fate of the British subjects taken prisoners and murdered, is given in detail in the course of the narrative; and the author concludes his work with his personal experiences during a stay at Nankin, the Head-Quarters of the Rebel Forces, where he remained as a guest of one of their kings, and had many opportunities of observing their present condition and estimating their future prospects.

A *SYSTEM of MENTAL PHILOSOPHY*, based on the *PRINCIPLES of NATURAL SCIENCE*, by J. D. MORELL, M.A. LL.D. is preparing for publication. The object of this work is to pursue the Analysis of the Human Mind simply under the guidance of facts taken from the widest survey of human nature, and by the principles of Inductive Philosophy. To accomplish this end it goes back to the physical basis of all human activity, investigating the primordial forms and conditions of life, and showing the transition from the vital to the mental processes. It attempts next to develop the general laws of our intellectual activity, and to show how the primary forms of the human intelligence gradually unfold themselves into all the fulness and richness of our Mental Maturity. The various phenomena of the *Intellect*, the *Emotions* and the *Will* are thus drawn out into one connected chain of natural sequences, and all connected with those primary and instinctive activities, out of which they are evolved, by the fundamental laws of our mental growth.

A new work on *THERES, its Tombs and their Tenants*, Ancient and Present, including a Record of Excavations in the Necropolis, by A. HENRY RHIND, F.S.A. will be published in the Autumn, in One Volume, royal 8vo. illustrated with coloured Plates and Woodcuts.

A new Library Edition of *The Statesmen of the Commonwealth*, by JOHN FORSTER, Esq., thoroughly revised, with much new matter, is preparing for publication, in 3 vols. 8vo. VOL. I. will comprise *Eliot*, *Strafford*, and *Hampden*; VOL. II. *Pym*, *Marten*, and *Vane*; and VOL. III. *Cromwell*.

A new work, entitled the *Treasury of Bible Knowledge*, is preparing for publication, by the Rev. JOHN AYRE, M.A., of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. The contents will comprise a Summary of the Evidences of Christianity; the Principles of Biblical Criticism; the History, Chronology, and Geography of the Scriptures; an Account of the Formation of the Canon; separate Introductions to the several Books of the Bible, &c.; presenting at one view, and in a convenient form for reference, a complete body of information most necessary for the thorough understanding of the Sacred Volume. The *Treasury of Bible Knowledge* will form a volume in fcp. 8vo. accompanied by Maps, Engravings on Steel, and numerous strictly illustrative Woodcuts; uniform with Maunders's well-known Series of Treasuries.

A new work, entitled *The Tale of the Great Persian War*, by the Rev. GEORGE W. COX, M.A., late Scholar of Trinity College, Oxford, is preparing for publication. The author's wish is to place before the English reader the history of the great struggle between Greece and Persia, as it was conceived by Herodotus himself. Nowhere, perhaps, except in translations (which, of necessity, labour under the disadvantages and exhibit the defects common to all literal translations), is the beautiful narrative of the historian accessible to readers not acquainted with the original. The great writers who in our own day have imparted a living reality to the History of Greece, have rather analysed the narrative of Herodotus than presented it in its own poetical form. The present volume gives in the first part the Tale of the War as it is found in Herodotus, without the many and long digressions which apparently break the thread of the narrative and tend to put out of sight the strict unity of epical conception and of religious and moral sentiment which pervades the whole. In a second part the author has endeavoured to determine the general credibility of the history, by an examination of the means of information open to Herodotus, of the results of recent Assyrian discoveries, and of the several causes and incidents of the war, as given by Herodotus and other writers. His attention has been directed more particularly to the life of Themistocles and the alleged evidence of his treachery, as a question at once of historical and practical interest; and he has sought to show that this evidence is susceptible of a more lenient interpretation than that which has been given to it even by writers so strictly impartial as Bishop THIRLWALL and Mr. GROTE.

A new volume of popular natural history, devoted chiefly to the habits and instincts of wild animals in their native haunts, written by Mr. CHARLES BONER, Author of "Chamois Hunting in the Mountains of Bavaria," and based entirely on personal observation, will shortly be published under the title of *Forest Creatures*, with several illustrations drawn from nature by GUIDO HAMMER, an artist of repute resident at Dresden. The contents of this work comprise, amongst other kindred matters, a series of chapters on the Wild Boar, the Roe, the Red Deer, the Fallow Deer, the Cock of the Woods, the Black Cock, and the Eagle. An essay on "Homer a Sportsman" follows, reviewing certain passages of the *Iliad*, *Odyssey*, and Homeric Hymns relating to the sports of the field. The volume concludes with a few Hints on the use of the Rifle in the Forest, embodying the Author's own experience.

A new work, entitled the *Treasury of Botany*, is preparing for publication, under the editorship of JOHN LINDLEY, M.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., Emeritus Professor of Botany in University College, London: assisted by Professor BALFOUR, F.R.S.E.; the Rev. J. M. BERKELEY, F.L.S.; JOHN BALL, Esq., F.R.S.; the Rev. C. A. JOHNS, F.L.S.; J. T. SYME, Esq., F.L.S.; MAXWELL MASTERS, Esq., F.L.S.; THOMAS MOORE, Esq., F.L.S.; and other practical Botanists. The *Treasury of Botany* will form a volume in fcp. 8vo. uniform with Maunders's well-known Series of Treasuries, and illustrated with 16 Engravings on Steel, and numerous Engravings on Wood, from designs by W. H. FITCH.

A new classical school-book entitled *Lessons in Continuous Latin Prose-Writing*, by the Rev. W. WINDHAM BRADLEY, M.A., late Demy of Magdalen College, Oxford; Author of "Latin Prose Exercises," consisting of English Sentences translated from "Caesar, Cicero, and Livy" to be retranslated into the "original Latin," is preparing for publication, with a KEY. Each lesson of this work will consist of a rule in syntax or explanation of some important point with reference to tense, mood, &c., accompanied, when necessary, by further helps, and followed by an English exercise to be translated into Latin, the more difficult Latin words and phrases being given. These exercises will constitute the most valuable part of the work. Some of them will be formed by a compilation of short sentences; but the larger number will consist of paragraphs, some translated from Cicero, Caesar, and Livy, others English versions of passages from the same writers, simplified and adapted for the purpose in view, and others again the original composition of the author. The book will be divided into three or four parts, progressive as to difficulty. From the first the use of the subjunctive mood will be studiously excluded. And both the first and in some degree the second part will be of a very simple character, and adapted for the use of boys not sufficiently advanced to do with tolerable ease and correctness the exercises in any published work on continuous Latin prose-writing known to the author.

New Work on Ceylon, by Sir J. Emerson Tennent.

A new volume will appear in the Autumn on the Natural History of Ceylon, by Sir J. EMERSON TENNENT, K.C.S., LL.D., &c., with numerous Illustrations from Original Drawings, to be entitled *Sketches of the Natural History of Ceylon*, and comprising Anecdotes illustrative of the Habits and Instincts of the Mammalia, Birds, Reptiles, Fishes, Insects, &c., of the Island. A considerable portion of the contents of the forthcoming volume formed the Zoological section of a much more comprehensive work recently published by the Author on the history and present condition of CEYLON. But its inclusion there was a matter of difficulty:—to have omitted altogether the chapters on Natural History would have impaired the completeness of the plan on which he had attempted to describe the island; and to have inserted them as they are now about to appear, without curtailment, would have encroached unduly on the space required for other essential topics. In this dilemma, Sir J. EMERSON TENNENT was obliged to adopt the alternative of so condensing the matter as to bring the whole within the prescribed proportions. But this operation necessarily diminished the general interest of the subjects treated, by the omission of incidents which would otherwise have been retained; as well as by the exclusion of anecdotes calculated to illustrate the habits and instincts of the animals described. The design of republishing these sections in an independent form afforded the only opportunity for repairing these defects by revising the entire, restoring the omitted passages, and introducing fresh materials collected in Ceylon; and this additional matter will occupy a very large portion of the volume now in the press. It will include the monograph of the *Elephant*, which formed the Eighth division of the original work, and contains ample and interesting particulars of the wild elephants of Ceylon, their habits in a state of nature, and the processes of capturing and training them. This monograph, thoroughly revised, will form a leading division of the forthcoming work; for completeness and novelty it has been described by the first of living zoologists as the most comprehensive and accurate account in any language of this stupendous animal. The ILLUSTRATIONS, which are unusually numerous and all entirely new, have been engraved on wood in the best manner by skilful artists from drawings made from nature expressly for the present work.

A new work, entitled *The Lives of St. Peter and St. John, with an Account of their Writings, and of the State of the Christian Church at the close of the Apostolic Age*, is preparing for publication, by the Rev. F. C. COOK, M.A., Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, Prebendary of St. Paul's, and Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Lincoln; to form two volumes in quarto, printed and illustrated uniformly with the first edition of CONYBEARE and HOWSON'S "Life and Epistles of St. Paul."

CONTINUATION of the New Edition of Bacon's Works.—*The Letters and Life of Francis Bacon, including all his Occasional Works, namely, Letters, Speeches, Tracts, State Papers, Devices, Private Memoranda, and all authentic Writings not already included among the Philosophical, Literary, or Professional Works: now newly collected, revised, and set out in Chronological order, with a Commentary, biographical and historical,* by JAMES SPEDDING, of Trinity College, Cambridge, are preparing for publication. The FIRST and SECOND VOLUMES, forming VOLUMES VIII. and IX. of the New Edition of Lord Bacon's Works, edited by Messrs. SPEDDING, ELLIS, and HEATH, are in the press.

AN English Edition of Herr BERLEPSCH's Pictures of Life and Nature in the Alps, entitled *The Alps, or Sketches of Life and Nature in the Mountains*, translated by the Rev. LESLIE STEPHEN, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, is nearly ready for publication, illustrated with the same series of seventeen Sketches of Alpine Scenery, from the pencil of Herr EMIL RITTMEYER, which accompany the original work. Herr Berlepsch's work contains a popular and scientific description of the most remarkable and picturesque phenomena of the Alpine regions. It commences with a short account of the geology and characteristic vegetation of the mountains on both the Italian and German side. After this descriptions are given of thunderstorms, snowstorms, landslips, avalanches, &c., as they occur in the higher Alps, with explanations of their most striking peculiarities. All these wonders of nature are brought before the reader with a power and vigour evidently derived from a practical insight into their causes and frequent familiarity with their effects. The glaciers and Alpine summits are next treated of; anecdotes of exploring expeditions and incidents follow, accompanied by accounts of the most perilous ascents and memorable adventures of late years in this chain. The work concludes with a description of various modes of life peculiar to the Alps, such as that in the high pastures, that of the chamois-hunters, goatherds, wild hay-cutters, and woodmen, and of life in the higher villages. As the Author is a dweller in the Alps, personally familiar with the scenes he describes, his pictures have the merit of being the result of more intimate knowledge than can be possessed by any foreign writer. His work may be described as an attempt to do for the majestic scenery and stupendous phenomena of the Alps, what has already been done with great completeness by Von Tschudi for the animal life of the same regions. It is believed that many of Berlepsch's descriptions will be substantially new to English travellers in the Alps, since they often refer to districts little visited at any time, and to seasons when the upper Alpine regions cannot be explored by tourists without danger. Even those passages of the work which relate to scenery and phenomena familiar to the wanderer in Switzerland and Savoy, contain, it is believed, fuller and more accurate details than can elsewhere be found in conjunction with vivid and picturesque descriptive power.

JOHNSON'S *Dictionary of the English Language*, a New Edition, founded on that of 1773 (the last published in Dr. Johnson's lifetime), with numerous Emendations and Additions, by R. G. LATHAM, M.D., F.R.S., &c. will be published in Monthly Parts, forming, when completed, 2 vols. 4to. This work will be founded on the last edition of Todd; but will not be regulated by the principles of either Todd or Johnson exclusively. An attempt will be made to give both such new words as have been lately introduced into our language, and such old ones as, although deserving a place, have been omitted in previous dictionaries. At the same time purely technical words will be omitted; as well as those words which from their antiquity may be considered as Anglo-Saxon rather than English. It is clear, however, that no very strict rule can be laid down on this point. The deviations will be on the side of comprehension rather than exclusion. For every word and quotation, in the way of illustration, an authority will be given; special attention being bestowed upon the derivations; among which none which are merely speculative will be admitted. The Historical Introduction will be brought down to the present time, and many omissions in the original made good.

* * *PART the FIRST will be published on the 1st of January, 1862.*

A new work on the Chase of the Wild Red Deer in the Counties of Devon and Somerset, by CHARLES PALK COLLYNS, Esq., of Dulverton, will be published in the approaching Autumn, and is expected to supply a blank in the history of sport in this country. The very existence of the red deer in their wild state, on Exmoor and the wild and wooded parliens of that vast tract of land, and the peculiarities of the mode of hunting these denizens of the forest, are almost unknown even to many who rank amongst the most ardent lovers and supporters of the chase. Yet from the time of Queen Elizabeth, at least, when Her Majesty's ranger, Hugh Pollard, kept a pack of stag-hounds at Limmsbath, in the heart of the then royal forest of Exmoor, down to the present time, the country has been hunted by a succession of packs, and the names of Fortescue, Acland, and Chichester are to be found amongst those of the many worthies of the west by whom the noble sport has been fostered and patronised. The author of the work has himself hunted with the different packs for nearly half a century, and on more than one occasion has rendered service in preventing the discontinuance of the hounds, and in awakening the interest of the proprietors of estates and coverts in the preservation of the game. Much information on the nature and habits of the deer will be found in the work, which is enlivened by many anecdotes connected with the chase, and furnished with an appendix, in which a selection from the most remarkable runs that have occurred in modern times is given, and which, to the local sportsman at all events, can hardly fail to be interesting. The skilful pencil of an amateur who is familiar with this noble sport will enhance the interest of this volume by some vivid lithographic delineations of the scenes in which he has often taken part.

NOTES ON BOOKS

BEING AN

ANALYSIS of the WORKS published during each QUARTER

BY

MESSRS. LONGMAN AND CO.

No. XXVII.

NOVEMBER 30, 1861

VOL. II.

THE object of this periodical is to enable Book-buyers readily to obtain such general information regarding the various Works published by Messrs. LONGMAN and Co., as is usually afforded by tables of contents and explanatory prefaces, or may be acquired by an inspection of the books themselves. With this view, each article is confined to an ANALYSIS OF THE CONTENTS of the work referred to: Opinions of the press and laudatory notices are not inserted.

. Copies are forwarded free by post to all Secretaries, Members of Book Clubs and Reading Societies Heads of Colleges and Schools, and Private Persons, who will transmit their addresses to Messrs. LONGMAN and Co., 39 Paternoster Row, London, for this purpose.

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The City of the Saints, and Across the Rocky Mountains to California. By RICHARD F. BURTON, Captain H.M. Indian Army, Fellow and Gold Medallist of the Royal Geographical Societies of England and France; H.B.M. Consul in West Africa; Author of "A Pilgrimage to El Medinah and Meccah." Pp. 720, with a Route Map and 18 Woodcut Illustrations. 8vo. Price 18s. cloth.
[Nov. 9, 1861.]

THE author of this volume had long since de-
termined, after his pilgrimages to the Holy
Cities in the Old World, to visit their young
rival in the New, and to examine in its working

on the spot the Theocratic system of the Mormon States. In the vast extent of ground which he had to traverse, and the vast array of facts which came before him, accuracy of observation and description were indispensable: the notes, therefore, which form the groundwork of this volume, were written in sight of the objects which attracted his attention.

The present work would not have seen the light so soon after the publication of "A Journey to Great Salt Lake City," by M. Jules Remy, if it had not appeared to the author that there was yet much for him to say. The French naturalist passed through the Mormon settlements in 1855, and five years in the Far West are equal to half a century in the Old World. The Mormons are

a progressive people, whose rapid advance in social growth is only to be compared with their obstinate conservatism in adhering to institutions that date from the days of Abraham. The author believes that he has had better opportunities than any previous writer for arriving at a just appreciation of Mormonism in its civil, political, and religious aspects, and especially in reference to its system of polygamy.

Starting from St. Louis on the 7th of August, 1860, he crossed the Missouri river, and journeyed by the Emigration Road through Kansas, and through the Little Blue River Valley, into the Indian territory. Much information is given respecting the ethnology and history, as well as the present condition and habits of the several Indian tribes; the hunting of the buffalo, &c.; together with an accurate description of every stage in the route across the Platte to the Rocky Mountains, and an account of the Indian language by signs, through which tribes ignorant of each other's dialect may hold easy communication; while the religion of the Indian tribes generally has been placed, it is hoped, in its true light.

After his arrival in the Mormon states, the author endeavoured to examine all that came before him with perfect impartiality, avoiding the capital error, especially in treating of things American, of looking at them from the fancied vantage ground of an English point of view. Living in intimate acquaintance with the Prophet Brigham Young, as well as with other chief men in Utah, he had good opportunities for observing many things hitherto unnoticed or imperfectly understood; and his sojourn of six weeks gave him ample time to form a judgment on the climate and physical resources of the country, as well as on the civil and material condition and prospects of the Mormons. Tables are given, exhibiting the yearly immigration and the population of Utah. The question of polygamy is fully treated in the ninth chapter. A minute account is given of the theology and theological literature of the Mormons, and many popular misconceptions on the subject are refuted. The twelfth and thirteenth chapters contain an account of the journey by Ruby Valley and Carson Valley to San Francisco in California, where he spent ten days. Leaving it on the 15th of November, he landed in December at Panama.

The APPENDICES contain a careful itinerary of the route from St. Joseph, Missouri, to Great Salt Lake City, a description of the Mormon temple, with an account of the "Martyrdom of Joseph Smith," and a chronological abstract of Mormon history.

Sketches of the Natural History of Ceylon: with Narratives and Anecdotes illustrative of the Habits and Instincts of the Mammalia, Birds, Reptiles, Fishes, Insects, &c., including a Monograph of the Elephant, and a Description of the Modes of Capturing and Taming it. By Sir J. EMERSON TENNENT, K.C.S., LL.D., &c. Pp. 524; with 82 Illustrations engraved on Wood from Original Drawings. Post 8vo. 12s. 6d. cloth. [November 7, 1861.]

THE introduction to this volume intimates that a considerable portion of its contents had formed the zoological section of the Author's more comprehensive Account of Ceylon, first published in the autumn of 1859, and now in its fifth edition. But the present publication, so far from being a mere reprint of a section of the larger one above referred to, may be more correctly described as a new work. Almost every paragraph brought forward from the former book has been rewritten; and by far the larger proportion is entirely new.

In one very important aspect, indeed, this volume of sketches may be regarded as an original work. Every geographer or traveller who had previously described the Island has been contented, by a glance at its outline and a reference to its position on the map, to assume that Ceylon is a fragment, rent at a very remote age from the adjacent mainland by some convulsion of nature. Hence it has hitherto been taken for granted that the vegetation which covers and the races of animals which inhabit it, must be identical with those of Hindustan; to which Ceylon is usually alleged to bear the same relation as Sicily presents to the peninsula of Italy. Sir J. Emerson Tennent was the first to question the soundness of this dictum; and, from a closer examination of its geological conformation as well as of its botanical and zoological characteristics, he came to the conclusion that not only is there an absence of sameness between the formations of the two localities, but that plants and animals, mammals, birds, reptiles, and insects exist in Ceylon which are not to be found in the *flora* and *fauna* of the Dekkan,—nay, which present a striking affinity, and occasionally an actual identity, with those of the Malayan countries and some of the islands of the Eastern Archipelago. For example, Ceylon possesses deer and some minor quadrupeds, shrews and squirrels, unknown in the *fauna* of India; whilst India has the tiger, the hyena, the wolf, the antelope, and other creatures never seen in the adjacent island. The same dissimilarity in the birds, likewise first observed by Sir J. Emerson Tennent, is pointed out in great detail in these

sketches, as well as among the reptiles and insects. But the most remarkable of all is the recent discovery that the huge elephant of Ceylon is not, as invariably assumed by naturalists, identical with the elephant of India, but belongs to an entirely distinct species found only in Sumatra and Ceylon, and lately described by Prof. SCHLEGEL of Leyden.

This new feature in the Natural History of Ceylon imparts, it is believed, an unusual interest to Sir J. Emerson Tennent's volume. The body of the work abounds with anecdotes and narratives of the various animals, drawn from the actual observation and experience of the Author; embracing both the scientific description of every species and a popular account of the habits and instincts of each. The Chapter on Fishes abounds in well-authenticated particulars of the most surprising kind, chiefly relative to those species which *wander overland* during the droughts, and occasionally *climb the palm-trees* in search of water. To the SNAKES, SERPENTS, SPIDERS, and other REPTILES which infest Ceylon an equally wonderful chapter is assigned. Finally, an entire section of the volume is devoted to a full biography of the ELEPHANT. This monograph, as it originally stood in the larger work, was pronounced by Professor OWEN "the most complete and correct history on record of that stupendous animal."

The ILLUSTRATIONS, nearly one hundred in number, are engraved on wood in the best manner, from original drawings by WOLF, FORDE, and other artists who have made such subjects their exclusive study.

Narrative of the China War of 1860: To which is added the Account of a short Residence with the Tai-Ping Rebels at Nankin; and a short Voyage from thence to Hankow. By Lieutenant-Colonel G. J. WOLSELEY, 90th Light Infantry; D. A.-Quartermaster-General to the Expeditionary Force. Pp. 432; with a Portrait of Lieutenant-General Sir J. HOPE GRANT, G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the Expeditionary Army. 8vo. price 10s. 6d. cloth. [Nov. 8, 1861.

THE campaign of last year in China has opened a large extent of country previously little known to Europeans. The visits to Peking made by Lords Macartney and Amherst furnished a certain amount of statistical and other intelligence relating to the Celestial Empire; but on both those occasions the gentlemen accompanying the British ambassadors were unable to see more of the country than was permitted

by the Chinese authorities, and their power of acquiring information was extremely limited, owing to the scarcity of interpreters and the difficulty of obtaining trustworthy statements from Chinese officials. The author of the present Narrative enjoyed peculiar advantages for satisfying public curiosity in this respect. Belonging to the head-quarter staff of the Expeditionary Force, he had opportunities of seeing and hearing which were denied even to regimental officers belonging to the China Army. Besides this, the large mass of interesting papers found in the Emperor's private rooms furnished him with materials accessible to no previous writer on China. Hitherto most of our information relating to the Imperial policy has been collected from the Mandarins themselves, who always speak with studied ambiguity and reserve; but at last the curtain has been partially torn away, and European diplomatists have obtained at least some insight into the mystery of Chinese policy. Colonel Wolseley has availed himself of the contents of the captured documents, and freely uses throughout this work the information which they yield.

The Narrative commences with the formation of the Expeditionary Army at Hong Kong and Kowloon, glancing generally at the numerous difficulties attendant upon such an arrangement so far from England, and under the peculiarity of the circumstances. Active operations commence by a descent upon the island of Chusan, the lovely scenery of which is described. Leaving Tinghai, the capital, the author visited Poo-too, another island of the Chusan Archipelago, deemed sacred by all Chinese Buddhists, and to which a large number of pilgrims annually resort: an account is given of its topography and ecclesiastical buildings. The Army having been duly organised, the fleet of transports sailed from Hong-Kong for the Gulf of Pechili, the head-quarter ship putting into Shanghai, and enabling the author to add some particulars concerning that flourishing place. Wei-hei-wei, Chefoo, and Talienwan Bay, in the Gulf of Pechili, are next described. At Talienwan the British Army was disembarked, whilst awaiting the completion of the French arrangements; which gave the author leisure for examining the country. By the end of July the French were ready, and the Allied Forces effected a landing at Peh-tang, when operations commenced which resulted in the capture of the Takoo Forts. All these events, and the country in which they occurred, are fully described. The armies then advanced upon Tientsin, where negotiations were entered into with the Chinese Commissioners; but as these proved to be merely a stratagem to gain time, the British force marched towards Tungchow, and

sustained an attack *en route* near Chang-chia-wan, where a battle was fought. On the same day a number of English and French officers and civilians were treacherously taken prisoners, authentic particulars of whose sad fate are related for the first time. Another battle was fought at Pa-le-cheaou, shortly after which the Allies advanced upon Peking, when the Summer palaces of Yuen-ming-yuen were looted by the French, and subsequently burnt by the English. These Imperial residences and the country in their vicinity are minutely described, as also the magnificent Lhama temples near them. Peking having surrendered, Lord Elgin entered the city in triumph, and accomplished the ratification of the Tien-tsin treaty. The various points bearing upon the subject of our negotiations are succinctly stated. The far-famed Tartar Capital being now in our power, the Author was enabled to explore its streets, &c., of which the British public has hitherto known nothing, save from the romantic tales of one or two adventurous travellers. When the peace had been signed and the Allied Forces withdrawn from Peking, Colonel Wolseley made a voyage up the Yang-tse-kiang, stopping for a week at Nankin with one of the Rebel Kings. During his stay the Author was enabled to estimate the rebel cause, investigate the Taiping religion and form of government, on which subjects much light is thrown by his Narrative. On quitting Nankin the Author ascended the Great River as far as Hankow, and during the voyage he had ample opportunities of judging the effects produced upon the country by the Rebellion, and drawing a comparison between the districts now held by the Taipings and those which are still under the Imperial Government. The work concludes with an account of a residence at Hankow, and a description of that populous and flourishing city.

The Alps ; or, Sketches of Life and Nature in the Mountains. By BARON H. VON BERLEPSCH. Translated by the Rev. LESLIE STEPHEN, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Pp. 414; with 17 Tinted Illustrations, engraved on Wood from the Original Drawings by EMIL RITTMAYER. 8vo. price 15s. cloth. [October 26, 1861.

THE object of Baron Von Berlepsch's work is to present such a picture of nature in the Alps, and of the mode of life of the inhabitants of the mountains, as would be interesting to an intelligent traveller. The first part of the work is occupied with a description of the scenery, natural and artificial, of the lowest Alpine region. The great military roads and the passes used for commercial purposes, with the appliances by which

they are maintained and rendered practicable in the winter; the forests of pines and chesnut (some of them of primeval antiquity), and the means by which their timber is transported to the low country; the geological character of the mountain district, and the vast catastrophes which sometimes occur from landslips or storms; together with many other striking elements of the scenery, are described under various aspects, and a good deal of information is given concerning them. From these we proceed to the wilder and loftier regions. The avalanches and the often terrible inundations are described and accounted for, and a lively picture is drawn of the glaciers and everlasting snow-fields, and of the chief mountain peaks and ridges. This part of the work is illustrated by accounts of many adventures incurred in climbing these, till lately, untrodden wildernesses (especially those of the early Swiss explorers, who preceded the present race of English travellers), and will be found to be a useful supplementary chapter to "Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers." Many of those stories of the deaths and dangers of celebrated chamois hunters, which are traditionally preserved in the Swiss valleys, are also given; although the reader is referred to Von Tschudi's work for a fuller account of the animals in the Alps, and of the methods by which they are pursued. The concluding portion of the work is devoted to an account of the various ways of life, but little known beyond the Alps, and often not much observed by the passing traveller. Such, for example, are the trades of the wild hay-cutter, and of the woodman, pursued under difficulties and dangers unknown elsewhere. The summer nomadic life on the solitary Alp, and the winter's seclusion in the remote recesses of the valleys, almost cut off from civilised life, with some of the characteristic national customs which still linger among them, are described in the last chapters; completing a series of vivid "sketches of life and "nature in the mountains," under aspects in which they can rarely be seen by any but a native of the mountains, although, it is hoped, interesting to more transitory visitors.

Forest Creatures. By CHARLES BONER, Author of "Chamois Hunting in the Mountains of Bavaria," &c. Pp. 258; with 6 Illustrations in Lithography and 12 on Wood. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d. cloth. [Oct. 24, 1861.

THE contents of this work consist of a series of chapters on the WILD BOAR, the ROE, the RED DEER, the FALLOW DEER, the CAPERCAILLIE or COCK of the WOOD, the BLACK COCK, and the GOLDEN EAGLE,—all denizens of the forests of Germany. A sketch from nature is attempted of the habits and instincts of each of these animals.

In his preface the Author disclaims all pretension to scientific research; his object being to present in a condensed form, for the reader's entertainment, the results of twenty years' observation of nature, rather as authentic materials for natural history than as a strictly systematic zoological description. In the chapters on the Wild Boar and the Stag the charm which the deer forest has ever exercised on the followers of the chase is dwelt upon at some length, and illustrated by a few passages from early hunting records, summaries of forest laws and royal enactments, and authentic anecdotes of wild animal life confirmed by personal observation. The second part of the chapter on the Roe, entitled a "New Wonder in Natural History," settles, on the authority of Professor L. W. Bischoff, of Munich, the period of gestation of the Doe of that species, a disputed point hitherto involved in much obscurity. In the chapter on the Red Deer is given an account, it is believed for the first time in this country, of certain peculiarities which distinguish the trail of the male and female animal from each other. An essay entitled "Homer a Sportsman" follows, reviewing certain passages of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* in which allusion is made to the chase of wild animals. The volume concludes with a few Hints for the use of those who carry a Rifle in the Forest, embodying the Author's own experience.

The graphic ILLUSTRATIONS, eighteen in number, are drawn from nature by GUIDO HAMMER, an artist of repute resident at Dresden. They comprise full-page vignettes of the *Eagle*, the *Wild Boar*, the *Roe*, Slots of the *Stag* (6 Plates carefully executed in lithography), the *Fallow Deer*, the *Capercaile*, and the *Black Cock*; interspersed with the following subjects printed in the text:—Skull and Jaws of a Wild Boar; Head of a Wild Boar; a Stag freeing his Antler from its velvet covering; a Stag's Antler; a Stag's Antler of peculiar growth; and Slots of the Stag.

John Rogers: the Compiler of the First Authorised English Bible; the Pioneer of the English Reformation; and its First Martyr. Embracing a Genealogical Account of his Family, Biographical Sketches of some of his Principal Descendants, his own Writings, &c. By JOSEPH LEMUEL CHESTER. Pp. 452; with a Portrait on Steel, and 5 Illustrations on Wood. 8vo. 14s. cloth. [Dec. 5, 1861.

THE Author, while pursuing genealogical researches respecting the family of the Marian Proto-Martyr, became impressed with the conviction that historical justice had never been done

to his acts and character, and entered upon a thorough investigation of the subject, the results of which are embraced in this volume. He has sought to show, and, he thinks, successfully, not only that we are indebted to JOHN ROGERS *alone* for the First Authorised Version of the English Bible—the basis of all subsequent ones—but also that, in no less than three several instances, the chief—perhaps the entire—responsibility of the movement of the Reformation, in the time of Queen Mary, was cast upon him—a responsibility which he nobly met, and as nobly sustained. It is shown that he was regarded by the Papists as the ablest and most dangerous man among the Protestant leaders; which is proved by the unusual severities to which he was subjected, and by the fact that they carefully destroyed every line written by him during his imprisonment, which they could discover, while no such course was pursued in reference to his associates. Hitherto he has been regarded as a great and good man among many others, and as only accidentally the first martyr in those days; but it is now shown that it required something more than a great and good man to become the First Martyr, and that Rogers, from conscientious motives, voluntarily accepted his terrible fate, when he might have avoided it without personally abandoning his religious faith, or making any concessions to his enemies.

Incidentally, various historical inaccuracies respecting himself, his colleagues, and the scenes in which they were actors, are corrected, and the memory of the Proto-Martyr is made to receive the credit that has hitherto been awarded to others. The Author was fortunate enough to discover the original MS., as written by the Martyr himself, from which Foxe professedly made up his account of Rogers—the only record, indeed, that we have of his later history—and, in presenting it to the world in connection with Foxe's version, adds a positive proof to the growing presumption that little reliance can be placed upon "the Historian of the Reformation."

All that can be ascertained concerning the ancestors and descendants of the Martyr finds a place in the volume, and several important genealogical errors are corrected. Biographical sketches are given of the more noted among his probable descendants. The Appendix also embraces Rogers' contributions to the Matthew Bible, and his Translation of Melancthon's Weighing of the Interim—being all that has come down to us of his once evidently voluminous publications—besides various other interesting and valuable papers connected with his history. The volume contains an admirable portrait of the Martyr, which has been carefully engraved from the original in the Heroologia, and five illustrations of important portions of the subject.

Autobiography, Letters, and Literary Remains of Mrs. Piozzi (Thrale). Edited, with Notes, and some Account of her Life and Writings, by A. HAYWARD, Esq., Q.C. *New Edition*, revised, with Additions; pp. 876, with Portrait and Plate. 2 vols. post 8vo. price 24s. cloth. [Nov. 8, 1861.]

IN the Preface to the present edition it is admitted that the first edition of a work of this kind is almost necessarily imperfect, since the Editor is commonly dependent for much of the required information upon sources the existence of which is unknown to him till reminiscences are revived, and communications invited, by the announcement or publication of the book. Much valuable material reached the Editor too late to be properly placed or effectively worked up; some, too late to be included at all. The arrangement in the Second edition will therefore, he trusts, be found less faulty than in the first, whilst the additions are large and valuable. They principally consist of fresh extracts from Mrs. Piozzi's private diary (*Thraliana*), amounting to more than fifty pages; of additional marginal notes on books, and of copious extracts from letters hitherto unpublished.

Amongst the effects of her friend Conway, the actor, after his untimely death in America, were a copy of Mrs. Piozzi's *Travel Book* and a copy of JOHNSON'S *Lives of the Poets*, each enriched by marginal notes in her handwriting. Such of the notes in the *Travel Book* as were thought worth printing appeared in June last in an American magazine, from which the Editor has taken the liberty of copying the best. The *Lives of the Poets* is now the property of Mr. W. A. Smith, of New York, who was so kind as to have the whole of the marginal notes transcribed at his own expense for the purpose of the present edition.

Animated by the same liberal wish to promote the interest of literature and the cause of truth, Mr. J. E. Gray, son of Dr. Robert Gray, late Bishop of Bristol, placed at the Editor's disposal a series of letters from Mrs. Piozzi to his father, extending over nearly twenty-five years (from 1797 to the year of her death) and exceeding a hundred in number. These have been of the greatest service in enabling Mr. Hayward to complete and verify the summary of that period of her life. Many new anecdotes of JOHNSON and his set have been added, as well as several epigrams and *vers de société* hitherto unpublished; amongst others, a copy of verses addressed by C. J. Fox to Lady CREWE.

So much light is thrown by all this new matter, especially by the extracts from *Thraliana*, on the alleged rupture between JOHNSON and Mrs. Piozzi, that the Editor has entirely re-cast or re-

written those pages of his Introductory Account of Mrs. Piozzi's Life and Writings which relate to this memorable literary quarrel.

The Romance of a Dull Life. By the Author of *Morning Clouds* and the *Afternoon of Life*. Post 8vo. pp. 426, price 9s. 6d. cloth. [Oct. 24, 1861.]

THE writer of this story has endeavoured to interest her readers in the simplest workings of human nature without the aid of an exciting plot. Taking for her subject the details of a very prosaic kind of existence, she has tried to show how much feeling, and imagination, and Christian fortitude may be exercised in its monotonous course. As lovers of natural history delight in watching the inhabitants of the smallest vivarium, so certainly will those who study human nature find an ever-growing interest in tracing its principles among the commonest events of everyday life.

The interest of the story is not supposed to lie in the events described, but in the characters with which the heroine comes in contact; and in her own, as it passes through the common ordeal of being misunderstood by the one person whose influence over her was supreme. Owing to the excitement and variety to which young people are now accustomed, and the demonstrative manners of the present day, so diffident a character may be rarely met with; but as it is drawn from life, the representation here given is trustworthy, and will afford, it is hoped, to the student of human nature, some amusement, and perhaps some new glimpses of truth.

Wild Dayrell: a Biography of a Gentleman Exile. By JOHN KEMP, Esq. Author of "Shooting and Fishing in Brittany," "Sketches in the South of France," &c. With 2 Illustrations on Wood. Post 8vo. pp. 426, price 7s. 6d. cloth. [Oct. 30, 1861.]

AN eminent compiler of statistics has stated that there are sixty-six thousand British residents in France, and two hundred thousand scattered in colonies through the whole of Europe, of which large number the greater proportion belong to the higher classes of society. Concerning these (so to term them) Exiles, comparatively little has hitherto been published; and on these grounds the Author hopes that the Biography of Wild Dayrell will be acceptable to the reading public. Chance leads the Gentleman Exile to many centres of resort of English residents on the Continent. Amongst other places he visits DIEPPE, PARIS, EMS, a noble-

man's castle in the GIRONDE, and PAU in the Lower Pyrenees. The principal object of the Author is to present lively but truthful pictures of the mode of life which his countrymen lead abroad, as well as that of the natives, with various classes of whom the Exile mixed freely on the most friendly terms.

History, Opinions, and Lucubrations of Isaac Bickerstaff, Esq., from the Tatler, by Steele and Addison: With Introduction, Notes, and Literary Illustrations. By H. R. MONTGOMERY, Author of "Thomas Moore, his Life, Writings, and Contemporaries," &c. Pp. 320, with 11 Photographs. Crown 8vo. price 10s. 6d. cloth. [Oct. 30, 1861.]

THIS volume is designed as a companion to the other justly celebrated production of Addison and Steele, "Sir Roger De Coverley," in the detached and consecutive form, and embodies the narrative portion of the *Tatler*, which has a personal interest and a development of character highly dramatic.

The INTRODUCTION glances historically at the state of society, when Addison and Steele commenced their periodical lucubrations, in a way which it is believed has not been previously done, and traces succinctly the circumstances attending the origin of the work. It took its name from a pamphlet by Swift, in which he employed his characteristic grave irony in turning the weapons of an astrological impostor, who traded on popular credulity, against himself, and with the aid of the other wits succeeded in keeping society for some time in convulsions of laughter. Swift was one of Steele's earliest coadjutors in the work; Addison followed; and contributed permanently. "Isaac Bickerstaff, Esq., Astrologer," says Lord Macaulay, writing on Addison, "was an imaginary person, almost as well known in that age as Mr. Paul Pry or Mr. Samuel Pickwick is in ours." The notoriety, however, is the chief point of resemblance, for though Mr. Bickerstaff is a humorist of the most delightful description, yet his humour is that of genteel comedy, not farce, and while combined with the teaching of a philosopher and scholar, is at the same time imparted with the air of an agreeable friend. Mr. Hazlitt says, "Mr. Bickerstaff himself is a gentleman and a scholar, a humorist and a man of the world, with a great deal of nice, easy *naïveté* about him." His themes, though of the most various description, are such as "come home (to use Bacon's expression) to men's business and bosoms," and are treated with such a charm of manner, as would have made any subjects interesting, even though they had been as unpromising as that of Swift when

he wrote upon a broomstick. Mr. Bickerstaff's sympathy with humanity was unlimited in its range, and he dwelt on topics which must always be most interesting. He brought the most agreeable sort of railery to bear upon the follies of men, from which he sought to divorce them by getting them to laugh with him at their absurdity. His teaching is never delivered in a dry didactic form or in an oracular tone; but insinuated in a dramatic form and illustrated by sketches of character. His great aim cannot be so well or briefly stated as by a sentence of his concluding paper, "to allure my reader with the variety of my subjects, and insinuate, if I could, the weight of reason with the agreeableness of wit." The writers were the founders of English periodical literature. The novel did not then exist. Swift it is true, and De Foe, at a subsequent period of the same age, produced works of fiction; but the authors inaugurated the classical tale in a style resembling that which on a larger scale has delighted so many readers in the *Vicar of Wakefield*. Of the tales and narratives of Bickerstaff, Mr. Forster thus speaks in his recent volume:—

"All these tales have an artless, unpretending simplicity, and a charm quite unpremeditated, but which is yet combined with a reality and intensity of pathos, affecting to a degree that the equally brief narrations of any other writer have never, in our judgment, equalled." (Biographical Essays, pp. 192-3.)

A series of eleven PHOTOGRAPHS, from designs by T. STOTHARD, H. SINGLETON, H. THOMPSON, LOUTHERBERG, CRAIG, and other artists, strictly illustrative of the sketches and historiettes, impart, it is hoped, an additional feature of interest to the volume, in keeping with its literary character. These Illustrations are reproduced from engravings in expensive editions of the *Tatler* long out of print. The NOTES and literary illustrations, besides embodying the information contained in the annotations to the best editions of the *Tatler* on technical and minor points, dwell on the more interesting allusions in the essays, referring to memorable events, places, and persons, with a fulness commensurate with their relative importance.

Israel in Egypt: a Poem. By EDWIN ATHERSTONE, Author of "The Fall of Nineveh," "The Handwriting on the Wall," &c. 8vo. pp. 486; price 12s. cloth. [Nov. 7, 1861.]

REJECTING the notion of a hell—such as those described by Dante, Milton, and other poets—and regarding the banishment from heaven and from God as the sole and sufficient punishment for sin—the Author opens

the poem by presenting, as the first abode for the outcast angels, the ruins of a long-extinguished sun, "tombéd in the solid night of starless space."

The mode of expulsion from heaven, the flight of the whole host of rebel angels, driven forth through the infinite space by some unseen Power, as by a blast of "dark lightning," is then briefly pictured. In Book II. the lost angels are met in council. Satan informs them that God designs to bring forth the children of Israel from Egypt, and urges all to oppose this to the uttermost. In Book III. Moses and Aaron appear before Pharaoh. He will not believe in the God of Israel; and angrily refuses to let the Israelites go into the wilderness to sacrifice. As warnings, or as punishments, the plagues are then inflicted.

Two episodes are interwoven with the main subject. A Hebrew youth and maiden, betrothed to each other, are introduced. Moses beholds them, and at once feels that they are specially chosen by God for some great end, unknown. An angel descends, and tells him that, "if pure they live, and pure they die," from their posterity shall spring the Messiah. This is overheard by Beelzebub: and Satan, in council, resolves that they shall be so tempted as to ensure their fall. The first temptation is to be through the carnal appetite: and two Spirits are therefore appointed to the task of inflaming their passions.

Out of this springs the second episode. The Spirit who, through a dream, attempts to foul the soul of the maiden, is so struck by the exquisite purity of her nature,—so moved by the fervour of her prayer, even during that ill-designing vision,—that the long-lost bliss of heaven comes back upon remembrance: he is smitten with remorse, and resolves to abandon the bad service of hell, and to defy its utmost vengeance. He dares not pray to his offended Creator, yet humbly owns that his punishment is far less than his desert.

Adopting the notion propounded by Origen—or perhaps some yet earlier writer—and hinted at by Milton, the Author represents this repentant Spirit as being finally pardoned, and restored to happiness in heaven. The purpose of these episodes is to afford, by variety, some relief from the too probable monotony attendant upon the description of a series of plagues. They are an out-growth from the chief subject, but they are not discordant with it. The poem concludes with the passage of the Red Sea by the Israelites, and the total destruction of Pharaoh and his host. It will scarcely be questioned that the subject of the poem is sufficiently great to justify the use of poetical machinery. The author has, however, restricted this to Angels only: except so far as the text of Scripture compelled him, he has not presumed to represent Deity.

Love the Greatest Enchantment: The Sorceries of Sin: The Devotion of the Cross. From the Spanish of CALDERON. Attempted strictly in English Asonante and other Imitative Verse. By DENIS FLORENCE MACCARTHY, M.R.I.A. With an Introduction to each Drama, and Notes by the Translator; and the Spanish Text from the Editions of Hartzembusch, Keil, and Apontes. Crown 4to. pp. 330, price 15s. cloth.

[November 11, 1861.]

THE object attempted in this volume is to reproduce three of the most remarkable dramatic pieces of Calderon in the very peculiar and varied versification of the original, of which the asonante vowel rhyme is the chief. No such experiment has ever previously been made in English verse to anything approaching the same extent. In this, however, it has not been tried as an experiment, much less through a vain ambition of naturalising this southern exotic among our more robust and familiar forms of metre. It has been adopted, after mature consideration, as the only mode of enabling an English reader to form a true conception, not only of the structure, but of the character and spirit of one of Calderon's dramas. Calderon was great as a dramatist, but perhaps greater as a lyrist; unless, therefore, a lyrical form be preserved in the translation somewhat analogous to the original, much that is essential and characteristic is necessarily lost. Almost all the critical writers who have investigated this literary problem are unanimous that the blank verse of the Elizabethan drama (even the brilliant specimens afforded by Beaumont and Fletcher's most celebrated plays), is no equivalent for the melody and richness of Calderon's longer descriptions. In the dialogue it may be admissible, and even convey something which to English ears may be *better* than the original: but it is *not* the original nevertheless, and will therefore neither satisfy the English reader who is seeking for accurate information, nor the Spanish scholar who may turn to the work for an artistic reproduction.

If we reverse the process the truth of this position is manifest. *Hamlet* or *Othello* translated by a Spanish writer into the short lyrical asonante lines which are the standard dramatic metre of his language would not be likely to lead to a greater misconception of the essential characteristics of Shakspeare's genius than would be the *Constant Prince* or the *Devotion of the Cross* of Calderon, if translated into English dramatic blank verse. No doubt short lyrical measures more in accordance with English associations and not so remote from the essential spirit of the Spanish original

could be found : but here other difficulties arise. If established forms of verse were employed, such as those used by Butler, by Swift, or by Scott, the structure of the translation would divert the attention of the reader from the original, by recalling recollections of those writers. If the translator invented a metre for himself, it would be so coloured by his own individuality as to be equally fallacious as a version or transcript. These considerations appeared to leave the Author of the present volume no choice but to adopt the metre of his original as far as he could be able to do so, by such command as he possessed of the English language, which was perhaps never before subjected to so severe a test as in this long and laborious attempt.

The Dramas themselves are both interesting and curious. The first, *Love the Greatest Enchantment*, is the Story of Circe and Ulysses, not merely retold with additions, but substantially reconstructed ; the Homeric fable being treated by the Spanish poet as if it never had been used for poetical purposes before. There is a comic underplot which is referred to with much praise by Southey in a critical article on the early Spanish drama.

The second poem, *The Sorceries of Sin*, is remarkable for the singular metempsychosis which the same Hellenic legend undergoes at Calderon's hand. It should be added, in reference to it, that the present version is the first yet attempted in English of the singular class of dramatic mysteries to which it belongs.

The third piece, *The Devotion of the Cross*, is well known to all students of Spanish literature, and is perhaps of all Calderon's dramas the one that has been most highly praised and most deeply censured.

The Spanish text, from the best editions, is printed parallel with the English translation. In the Introduction are given some curious particulars relating to the dramatic art and literature of Spain, chiefly drawn from Spanish sources, and including several passages bearing on the subject taken by permission from unpublished letters by Mr. TICKNOR, the historian of Spanish Literature, to whom the volume is dedicated.

The Tale of the Great Persian War, from the Histories of Herodotus. By the Rev. GEORGE W. COX, M.A., late Scholar of Trinity College, Oxford ; Author of "Tales from Greek Mythology." With 12 Woodcut Illustrations. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 456, price 7s. 6d. cloth.

Dec. 7, 1861.

THERE are few who, even on the first reading, have failed to perceive something of the beauty which pervades the history of Herodotus ;

but there are perhaps still fewer in whom the first perusal has not left an impression of strange incoherence and incongruity. The mention of each fresh king or people leads to long and apparently arbitrary digressions, and his work assumes the appearance of history within history, of legend within legend, until the existence of any connecting principle seems doubtful or impossible. Soon, however, the reader begins to see that a distinct religious conviction underlies each personal history. If, after this, he cares to follow the track which opens before him, he will find that this moral or theological conviction has imparted to his history a strictly epical unity : he will see that from the beginning to the end there is a chain of cause and effect quite distinct from that sequence of human and political motive which we are wont to regard as the mainspring of history. Such a narrative can scarcely be divested of its original form without weakening or destroying its vigour and beauty ; and if presented in any other shape, it may satisfy the requirements of modern criticism, but it will not be the same history which rose before the mind of Herodotus ; it will no longer be the narrative whose beauty is said to have extorted the applause of thousands at the great Olympic games.

This narrative has, perhaps, not yet been presented to English readers. There are many translations of Herodotus, but no translation can be free from some at least of the many defects which are incidental to the work of expressing literally in one language the thoughts and feelings of another. Phrases not without force and beauty in the original become heavy and cumbrous in the translation, while natural and expressive idioms pass into unmeaning and disagreeable verbiage. And if the long episodes and complicated digressions so interrupt the march of the narrative for the reader who studies it in the original language, there can, it would seem, be no necessity to introduce the same interruptions in another. The omission of those portions which do not belong immediately to the main subject of the tale will probably give a more faithful and vivid idea of the original narrative.

This narrative, certainly one of the most beautiful that mortal hand has written down, has been examined with admirable power and judgment by the great critical historians of the present century. The religious sentiment, the human and supernatural sequence of events, with every episode and every incident, has been minutely analysed ; but even in their pages the reader will fail to find the history of Herodotus as it appears in his own. It is impossible that he should so find it ; and the want may justify the present attempt to clothe in an English dress, and without the restraints imposed on a professed translation,

a narrative rich with all the wealth of Homeric imagery, and never perhaps surpassed in the majesty of epical conception.

In the chapters appended to the Tale of the War, the narrative has been critically examined, not in any vain effort to rival or depreciate the invaluable histories of Bishop Thirlwall and Mr. Grote, yet in the hope that it may tend to settle some points which they have left uncertain, and to present in a different light some facts to which they would seem to have given an unduly harsh interpretation. None perhaps will be found to regret that a less severe judgment may, consistently with historical truth, be passed on a greater man even than Pericles, though neither so pure nor so fortunate, and that at least a plea of unproven guilt may be urged for the illustrious name of Themistocles.

The Odyssey of Homer, in English Hendecasyllable Verse. By HENRY ALFORD, Dean of Canterbury. PART I. Books I. to XII. Square crown 8vo. pp. 224, price 9s. 6d. cloth. [Nov. 28, 1861.]

THE Translator has long been impressed with the suitableness of the English Hendecasyllable line—

It is the curse of kings to be attended
By slaves that take their humours for a warrant—

to render the Homeric hexameter. He has ventured, as a recreation during several summer intervals between times of severer study, to try the experiment in a line-for-line version of the first twelve books of the Odyssey.

The remainder is some way advanced, and will, he hopes, be soon ready for publication.

Jerusalem; a Sketch of the City and Temple from the Earliest Times to the Siege by Titus. By THOMAS LEWIN, Esq. of Trinity College, Oxford, M.A., Author of "The Life of St. Paul," "Cæsar's Invasion of Britain," &c. Pp. 292; with Map and 4 Illustrations. 8vo. price 10s. cloth. [Oct. 30, 1861.]

EVERYONE who reads the Bible must desire to realise as graphically as possible the places where the several scenes of the sacred narrative were enacted. The very centre of this interest is Jerusalem, where David and Solomon reigned, and where many of our Lord's most notable miracles were performed. To gratify this rational curiosity maps of Jerusalem and descriptions of the localities have from time to time been published, but until the last quarter of a century the maps were caricatures and the descriptions

visionary. Thanks to the labours of Robinson and Barclay in America, Williams in England, and Tobler in Germany, a new era has now arisen. Jerusalem and the environs have been more than once surveyed; and with this certain groundwork, passages in Scripture and Josephus, which before were confused or unintelligible, have become plain, and consistent with each other. No doubt further discoveries must be made before perfection can be reached; but, in the meantime, the aim of the present volume is to lay before the reader, in a succinct and summary way, all the results which can be fairly drawn from the researches of English, American, and German travellers and antiquaries down to the present time. At the end of the book is appended a carefully prepared coloured map, which shows at a glance the several quarters of the town, with the sites of the Temple and of all the most remarkable places. With this map in hand, the reader of Scripture, after perusing the Essay itself, will have before him a picture of Jerusalem as it was in the time of the kings and also in the lifetime of our Lord. Here stood the gorgeous palace of Solomon; here was the Temple, with Solomon's Porch, under which our Lord and his disciples were wont to walk; here was the Pool of Bethesda, where the poor cripple was healed; here was the Pool of Siloam, where the tower fell and killed eighteen persons; and above all, here was the Palace of Herod, afterwards the Prætorium of Pilate, where our Lord was tried; and here, without the walls (as they then existed) was the place of execution, called Golgotha, where our Lord was crucified; and here, hard by, was the garden in which our Lord was buried. It is well known that some of these localities have been warmly contested amongst the learned, and more particularly amongst Robinson, Williams, and Fergusson, who are all at variance with each other. In these pages the reader will find the controversy briefly stated, and the conclusions drawn by the author himself after a fair and impartial examination of the evidence.

Selections from the Correspondence of R. E. H. Greyson, Esq. Edited by the Author of "The Eclipse of Faith." Third Edition. Crown 8vo. pp. 456, price 7s. 6d. cloth. [Oct. 31, 1861.]

THE greater portion of this volume consists of brief essays in the form of Letters on the infidelity which exists in educated society, and on some political, social, literary, and philosophical subjects closely connected with it. The editor is believed to have aimed at imparting, by his mode of treatment, a more lively interest to this class of

subjects than is usually associated with sermons and books having a purely didactic purpose and scope. The rapid sale of the first edition, and the steady demand for the second (now out of print), have confirmed the generally favourable verdict of the press; in spite of a good deal of discordant criticism, which the appearance of the work at first provoked. In a brief advertisement prefixed to the present edition, the editor states that he has received from many quarters intimations that notwithstanding, or perhaps in consequence of, the apparent levity of some of the letters, others of the selection, dealing with some of the most momentous questions that can agitate the human mind, have not been without their use.

An Introduction to Mental Philosophy, on the Inductive Method. By J. D. MORELL, M.A. LL.D. 8vo. pp. 480, price 12s. cloth.
[Nov. 27, 1861.]

THE object of this work is to pursue the Analysis of the Human Mind simply under the guidance of facts taken from the widest survey of human nature, and by the principles of Inductive Philosophy. To accomplish this end it goes back to the physical basis of all human activity, investigating the primordial forms and conditions of life, and showing the transition from the vital to the mental processes. It attempts next to develop the general laws of our intellectual activity, and to show how the primary forms of the human intelligence gradually unfold themselves into all the fulness and richness of our Mental Maturity. The various phenomena of the *Intellect*, the *Emotions* and the *Will* are thus drawn out into one connected chain of natural sequences, and all connected with those primary and instinctive activities, out of which they are evolved by the fundamental laws of our mental growth.

The Old and New Theology, Two Lectures; and the Church of Christ not an Ecclesiasticism. By HENRY JAMES, Author of "Moralism and Christianity," "Christianity the Logic of Creation," &c. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 204, price 2s. 6d. cloth.
[June 28, 1861.]

THIS work is by a transatlantic author, described in Tuckerman's "Sketch of American Literature" as "the most argumentative and eloquent advocate of new social principles in the country;" and it is stated in the preface to the English edition, that it is reprinted at the suggestion of an eminent scientific man, spoken of by Mr. EMERSON as "a philosophic critic, with a coequal vigour of understanding and imagi-

nation comparable only to Lord Bacon's." In the Lectures on the Old and New Theology, the writer contrasts sectarian conceptions of religion, which he believes to be essentially the same in all churches, with the more advanced principles which regard life in Christ as the sole ground of Church Communion. The Old Theology he regards as significant of despair for man, the New of hope and consolation. Here, and also in the letter which follows, he claims for the Church the widest possible catholicity, and protests against all sectarian limitations whatever. The author's own theological views appear to coincide, in the main, with those of the Broad Church School generally.

A Defence of the Faith. PART the FIRST. *Forms of Unbelief.* By SANDERSON ROBINS, M.A., Vicar of St. Peter's in the Isle of Thanet, and Rural Dean. 8vo. pp. 230, price 7s. 6d. cloth.
[Nov. 22, 1861.]

THIS volume contains a view of existing infidelity in relation to the past, and to the future; and traces the descent of present unbelief through some critical periods of Church History. The first chapter contains a general statement of the purpose for which it was written. The second, an account of the Alexandrian School, both of Philosophy and Theology; its founders, and its tendencies, as well as its connection with modern forms of thought. In the third chapter, a sketch of the Scholastic Philosophy is given, so far as it tended to produce or to develop the denial of the faith with which the present age has become familiar; commencing with Roscellin, and closing with the times of Ockham and Duns Scotus. The fourth chapter contains a detailed account of English deism, beginning with Lord Herbert of Cherbury, and ending with Bolingbroke and his contemporaries. The parallel between their arguments, and those of the Essays and Reviews, is proved by extracts; and the favourable opinion of the deistical writings lately expressed is examined. Pantheism is the subject of the fifth chapter; its character and meaning are stated, and its history is traced from the period of the Neoplatonist School, through the middle ages, and the post-reformation period, to the present time; with an especial examination of the doctrines of Spinoza, and his arguments against external evidence, which are shown to be identical with such as are at present reproduced by some English divines. The materialism of the French School is also traced through their writings, from Condillac to Auguste Comte. The systems of Mr. Darwin and Mr. Buckle are proved to be essentially pantheistic. The sixth chapter is occupied with a sketch of the modern

German philosophy, beginning with Kant, and developed in the writings of Fichte, Schelling, and Hegel; and the argument of Mr. Mansel in his Bampton Lectures is examined. The seventh chapter contains a history of rationalism, from its commencement in the criticism of Michaelis and Ernesti, down to its latest development in Feuerbach and Bruno Baur. The system of Strauss, among others, is stated at length; and the arguments of rationalist writers now obsolete in Germany, are shown to be revived in the Essays and Reviews. The utter want of harmony among rationalist writers is proved. In the concluding chapter, the inevitable connexion between different forms of unbelief is stated and enforced, with special reference to that which has recently been presented among ourselves.

The second part of the work, containing Christian evidences, both external and internal; and the third part, on the authority and use of Holy Scripture, are in preparation.

A Brief Examination of Prevalent Opinions on the Inspiration of the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments. By a LAY MEMBER of the Church of England. With an Introduction by HENRY BRISTOW WILSON, B.D., Vicar of Great Staughton, Hunts. 8vo. pp. 326, price 8s. 6d. cloth. [Nov. 28, 1861.]

IN the Introduction to the above work Mr. Wilson first vindicates the right of lay persons to enter upon such inquiries, by reason of the very relations in which they are placed to the nation and to the Church; and he undertakes to show, that the formularies of the Church do not claim an exclusive illumination for the ministry by reason of any extreme Episcopalian theory.

He considers Christendom to be held to the past, and to depend for its development in the future, on the proportionate influence of the Ministry, the Bible, and the Congregation. Hence the value of the co-operation of lay persons who will approach the criticism of the Scriptures in a suitable spirit and will assist in rectifying prevalent opinions concerning their infallible inspiration. If the result of inquiry shall be to show that the human element in the Biblical writings has left unmistakeable traces of its fallibility, the consequence, Mr. Wilson thinks, will not be simply negative or destructive, but rather conservative, as supplying a means of answering objections to their authority.

On the supposition of the Scriptures having been a natural, although divinely ordered, growth, the sources are then pointed out from which the historical books of the Old Testament have been derived, and the process is suggested by which por-

tions of them have assumed their present form. In conclusion, objections are met, which are sometimes brought against submitting the parts and contents of Scripture to a literary and historical criticism on the ground that a Revelation concerns objects necessarily transcending our faculties, and that such criticism tends to foster intellectual pride in a scientific age.

The work itself is divided into five chapters. In the first, the *à priori* argument for the infallibility of the Scriptures is examined, and it is inquired whether the several Biblical writers do or do not claim infallibility for themselves and for each other. In Chapter II. the mutual discrepancies in the Gospels are exhibited to the reader in a tabular form, and the inferences are pointed out which follow from the observation of differences between the Evangelists, both as to the circumstances of narrated facts, and as to the order of their collocation. In Chapter III. are treated the reasons for questioning the absolute and universal infallibility of the Apostolic Epistles, chiefly from instances of illogical and inconclusive argument. Chapter IV. reviews the grounds for concluding the Pentateuch, as we now possess it, not to have been the work of Moses, nor infallibly inspired. It is shown to have been made up of one or more documents subsequently revised and interpolated; the opinions of Bleek, Bunsen, and Bahinger are especially referred to. In Chapter V. the author discusses the doctrinal consequences which may be expected to result from the admission of a fallible element in the Scriptures; he shows that apprehended ill effects ought not to hinder an investigation of the phenomena of the Bible such as they are really presented to us, and also that the consequences of conceding a partial fallibility in Holy Writ are not in fact to be doctrinally dreaded. Finally, a number of authorities are adduced, including selections both from esteemed English Divines, and from moderate foreign theologians, in support of the author's views.

Title Deeds of the Church of England to her Parochial Endowments. By EDWARD MIALL. 8vo. pp. 150, price 6s. cloth.

[Early in December.]

THE object of this treatise is to prove that the parochial endowments of the Established Church, regarded as property separated for public uses from the rest of the property of this country, are the product of public law exclusively, ecclesiastical or civil, or both, and that they neither did, nor, in the nature of things, could originate in private individual liberality. The work contains a review of the history and law of tithes from their origin to the present time.

History of the Colonial Empire of Great Britain. By BROWNE H. E. ROBERTS, B.A. of the University of Oxford. Post 8vo. pp. 326, price 7s. cloth. [Nov. 22, 1861.

THIS work has been written with a view to comprise in one volume of moderate dimensions the History of our Colonial Empire, its Rise and Progress, together with an epitome of that of all our Colonies separately.

It is of great importance that our Colonial history should be introduced as a study for the young in schools, and this can only be accomplished through the medium of works composed somewhat in a concise manner.

The book consists of an Introductory chapter containing a general sketch of our Colonial Empire from its commencement to the present time, while the remainder of the volume is divided into six Sections as follows:—Section I. British North America, Part I. This includes the portion of our North American Colonies which has since swelled into the republic of the United States, together with the narrative of that struggle which secured their independence from the mother country.

Section II. British North America. Part II. This comprises Canada, with the other North American Colonies which still hold allegiance to the British Crown.

Section III. The West Indies. This portion of the work includes Jamaica, and all the other islands under British possession in that part of the world, together with the settlement of Belize in Honduras and British Guiana. The subject of Negro Slavery is not forgotten in this Section; on the contrary, nothing, it is hoped, has been omitted which might tend to elucidate the infamous character of that now rapidly waning "institution."

Section IV. Africa, and the islands of the Atlantic. This comprises a very wide subject, and is divided into four chapters, of which the first is upon the British Settlements on the North-West coast of that continent, together with a brief sketch of the rise of the odious slave traffic among European and Christian nations; the second is on the Gold Coast and islands of the Atlantic Ocean; while the third and fourth chapters are given to the history of our South African Colonies.

Section V. Regions of the Southern Ocean. Here we have another field of very large dimensions presented to the view, comprising our Australian Colonies, New Zealand, and the other British Settlements in that portion of the earth's surface.

Section VI. The remaining British Colonies. This is the last Section of the work, and is necessarily of a more miscellaneous character than

the others, as it includes all those portions of our Colonial Empire which could not find a place elsewhere, of which the principal are Ceylon, the Mauritius, Singapore, Hong-Kong, the Ionian Islands, Malta and Gibraltar.

If this volume be favourably received, it is the Author's intention to bring out another work as a companion to it, on the history of the British Empire in India.

A Glossary of Mineralogy. By HENRY WILLIAM BRISTOW, F.G.S., of the Geological Survey of Great Britain. Pp. 467; with 486 Figures engraved on Wood. Crown 8vo. price 12s. cloth. [Oct. 6, 1861.

THIS work embraces the physical characters and chemical composition of all the known metalliferous and earthy minerals, with a concise and popular account of their history and application. An alphabetical form has been adopted, partly owing to the want of agreement between various Authors with regard to the classification of minerals, and the practical inconvenience of a purely chemical arrangement, and on some other grounds, amongst the rest simplicity and facility of reference. The Author has purposely avoided the production of a systematic treatise, but has endeavoured to provide a handy book for general use, available by any traveller or other person unacquainted with the sciences of Mineralogy or Geology, who may desire to ascertain something of the properties, uses, and characters of the minerals with which he may meet. With this view, a plain and intelligible account of the external and physical characters of the various minerals is given, (generally under the English name of each,) and illustrated by 486 woodcuts representing their most common crystalline forms. These figures of crystals have all been carefully drawn on wood, expressly for the work, by Mr. J. B. Jordan, and cut by Mr. S. J. Mackie. The formulæ denoting the chemical composition of the minerals (on the supposition of their being free from extraneous matter) are followed by analyses showing their composition as they ordinarily occur in nature. The action of the blowpipe and of acids upon each mineral is fully described. Particular attention has been bestowed on the lists of localities both abroad and in the United Kingdom, and the latest discoveries are mentioned in their proper places. All these materials have been carefully brought up to the present time. The derivations of the names of the various minerals are also given; and an account is added of their history and application, and of their uses in the arts and manufactures.

The introduction of a copious list of French and German synonyms will, it is believed, prove of great assistance to the English student in reading the works of foreign authors, and will also render the book a useful travelling companion to persons visiting museums, whether at home or abroad, or studying mineral collections in private cabinets, according to whatever system these may happen to be arranged. In the INTRODUCTION the terms made use of by mineralogists are fully explained, as well as those employed by lapidaries and jewellers. The modes of distinguishing minerals are pointed out, and the use of the blowpipe and of acids in effecting that object is described in detail. In order to enable persons to make a systematic arrangement of their own collections, a simple and easy mode of classification is given in the Introduction, accompanied by a copious list of minerals arranged in their proper order in conformity with it.

In the hope of facilitating the studies of those who may be desirous of examining the minerals in our national collections with the book in their hand, and of comparing the printed descriptions with the specimens themselves, references are given (when practicable) to the Cases in which each mineral may be found, both in the British Museum and in the Museum of Practical Geology.

Cooper's Dictionary of Practical Surgery and Encyclopædia of Surgical Science. New Edition, brought down to the Present time by SAMUEL A. LANE, Surgeon to St. Mary's and Consulting Surgeon to the Lock Hospitals; Lecturer on Surgery at St. Mary's Hospital; assisted by various Eminent Surgeons. VOL. 1, 8vo. pp. 1,094, price 25s. cloth. [Oct. 1, 1861.

THE late laborious and experienced author of this Surgical Dictionary, devoted, with unprecedented ardour, a whole life to the production and perfection of his favourite work. It will be found to present an epitome of surgical science unrivalled, as the production of one man, for its accuracy, for its great research, and for the amount of information which it has been the means of accumulating and disseminating for the last half century, amongst surgeons in this country, and throughout the civilised world.

The utility of this Dictionary to students and all classes of medical practitioners has obtained for it in this country a larger share of patronage than perhaps was ever conferred upon any other book of Surgery; while its translation into the French, German, and Italian languages, and several republications of it in America, may be taken as proofs of its being deemed worthy

of considerable notice in various parts of the world.

To condense and arrange all the novel and interesting facts which clinical experience furnishes, and upon which alone the edifice of true science can be erected, was a task worthy of the immense labour which Mr. Cooper bestowed on each succeeding reprint of his Dictionary, and one to which he proved himself entirely adequate. The extensive and multiplied resources to which he had access furnished him with facilities possessed by few; and in availing himself of these, he exhibited an industry, and, for the most part, an impartiality, worthy of all praise.

Since the last edition appeared, chemistry, especially animal chemistry, has not only made rapid strides, but, as regards its influence on the study of morbid products of either a solid or fluid nature, has become almost a new science. The discoveries of Schwann and Schleiden have unveiled to us the important part played by the nucleated cell in the vital functions of secretion and excretion, and the further knowledge that the blood itself is composed of nucleated cells, moveable in the liquor sanguinis, and conveyed by the circulation to every organ and tissue in the body. The vast improvements in histological and pathological anatomy have entirely altered our notions of healthy and morbid growths. The discovery of the laws of endosmosis and exosmosis, added to our improved knowledge of the peripheral terminations of the whole vascular system, have led to the subversion of the Hunterian doctrine of absorption and deposition by the open mouths of the absorbents and arteries. The gradual introduction of humoral pathology, and the equally gradual extinction of pure solidism; and lastly, the new views in the treatment of inflammatory diseases by stimulants, as advocated by the late Dr. Todd and others, have all had a powerful influence in modifying the opinions held by surgeons of the present day with regard to the nature and treatment of most surgical diseases.

The necessity that these new lights should be made to pervade more or less the pages of this dictionary, and that the prolific and teeming professional literature of the last quarter of a century should be consulted on every branch of Surgery, induced the Editor to secure the co-operation of several eminent and able writers, for the most part already distinguished in the departments of Surgery which they severally undertook to revise, as will be at once recognised in the following list of subjects and contributors:—

MR. J. ADAMS . . .	Head, Injuries of
MR. W. ADAMS . . .	Orthopædic Surgery
MR. ANCELL . . .	Articles on Blood; Tuberculosis

DR. BADER	Ophthalmic Surgery
MR. BUSK	Scurvy
MR. BLENKINS . . .	Gun-shot Wounds
MR. WHITE COOPER .	Cataract
MR. COULSON	Lithotomy and Lithotrity
MR. DRUITT	Inflammation and its Terminations
MR. ERICHSEN	Aneurism
MR. FERGUSON . . .	Staphylophage
DR. HANFIELD JONES	Cancer and Malignant Diseases
MR. E. HART	Hydrophobia ; Tetanus
MR. J. R. LANE . . .	Amputation ; Fractures and Dislocations ; Diseases of the Rectum, &c.
DR. MCLEOD	Varix
MR. SPENCER SMITH .	Bones, Diseases of
DR. SNOW	Anæsthesia
DR. TYLER SMITH . .	Articles on Obstetric Surgery
MR. H. THOMPSON . .	Urethral and Prostatic Diseases
MR. THOS. WAKLEY .	Joints, Excision of ; Joints, Diseases of ; Hydrocele, &c.
MR. SPENCER WELLS	Plastic Surgery ; Burns, &c.
MR. ERASMUS WILSON	Skin, Diseases of
MR. URE	Caustics ; Mamma, Diseases of

At the period of the publication of the last edition but slight account had been taken by surgeons of the blood as a vital constituent of the animal frame, or the seat of either the material elements or the dynamic actions which enter into morbid processes. In the present edition will be found a fair summary of all that is known on the subject, under the headings of *Blood, Pathology of—Cholæmia—Hydræmia—Hyperinosis—Hypinosis—Heterochymeosis—Hyperæmia—Oxalæmia—Necræmia—Pyæmia—Toxæmia—Spanæmia, &c.* Some articles have been entirely rewritten. New ones have also of necessity been added, such as Anæsthesia—Orthopædic surgery—Ovariectomy—Excision of Joints—the treatment of Vesico-vaginal Fistula and of Ruptured Perinæum—and have consequently demanded much additional space. The result has been, that with every desire and every effort to exceed as little as possible the bulk of the last edition, the present—notwithstanding the space gained by the numerous erasures, which have been unsparingly made—will contain at least 500 additional pages of new matter.

The unavoidable increase in bulk of the present edition has induced the Publishers to divide the work into two volumes. The First is now presented to the professional public. The Editor has endeavoured, to the best of his abilities, to follow in the footsteps of Mr. Cooper. Actuated by similar aspirations for the advancement of science, his aim has been to carry out the declared intentions of the author with the same

independence of thought, the same devotion to truth wherever found, and to adopt the same spirit of fairness and impartiality in recording the discoveries and opinions of contemporary surgeons.

To the Second Volume, which will appear as speedily as possible, will be added an Appendix, in which will be embodied the latest discoveries and improvements. This plan, which was adopted in former editions by the late author, is rendered absolutely necessary—especially as regards the articles belonging to the earlier letters of the Alphabet—by the rapid progress of Surgical Science, and by the long period unavoidably occupied by a work of this magnitude in passing through the press.

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A Manual of Chemistry, Descriptive and Theoretical. By WILLIAM ODLING, M.B., F.R.S., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians ; Secretary to the Chemical Society ; and Professor of Practical Chemistry in Guy's Hospital. PART the FIRST ; pp. 396. 8vo. price 9s. sewed. [Sept. 30, 1861.]

THIS manual is intended as an elementary text-book for the use of those lecturers and students who employ, or wish to employ, the unitary system of chemical formulæ. For a long time past a large and rapidly increasing proportion of chemical researches, both at home and abroad, have been expressed in the language of this system ; but until now the older dualistic method has been exclusively used in all treatises on general chemistry. Even at the present time, however, the unitary system is made the basis of elementary teaching by several distinguished chemists, including Professors Brodie, Hofmann, and Williamson ; and it is believed that many other teachers, who have fully recognised the truths of the system, and materially aided its development by their discoveries, will gradually adopt it in their public lectures, now that they are enabled, through the publication of Dr. Odling's volume, to refer their pupils to an elementary manual in which it is employed.

The work will be completed in three parts, the second of which is expected to be ready by the ensuing summer. The part already published comprises an introductory section, together with an account of the under-mentioned elements, and of their mutual combinations, namely, hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine, oxygen, sulphur, selenium, tellurium, nitrogen, phosphorus, arsenic, antimony, and bismuth. It is characterised by the following features, in most of which it will be found to differ from other chemical manuals of similar scope :—

As a rule, the atomic weights selected for

volatile elements represent single volumes, and those for volatile compounds double volumes, of their respective gases or vapours. The great majority of compound bodies are expressed, as unitary molecules, by unitary formulæ, instead of by additive, or, as they are commonly called, rational formulæ. Throughout, the algebraic sign of addition is never used to express combination. The equivalent notation, by means of dashes, introduced by the author some years ago, and now constantly used in the original papers of most European chemists, is here employed for the purposes of elementary teaching.

The arrangement of the book is more than ordinarily systematic. The mutual relations of the elements and of their analogous compounds are largely dwelt upon, as are also the mutual relations of the various heterologous compounds of the same element. The properties of classes of bodies, chlorides, oxides, sulphates, &c., are described with greater fulness than is customary in text-books. The compounds of mineral and organic chemistry are not considered apart in separate sections. Moreover, the doctrines of series, types, and substitutions, are applied indiscriminately to both branches of chemical science. The technological applications of chemistry are but very briefly referred to, and the physics of chemistry only incidentally discussed; so that a more than usual proportion of space is devoted to chemistry proper, and especially to the description of chemical reactions.

The Principal Roots and Derivatives of the Latin Language; with a Display of their Incorporation into English. By W. HALL, Author of the "Greek Roots" (on the same plan), &c. Ninth Edition, revised and enlarged, 12mo. pp. 204, price 4s. 6d. cloth. [Sept. 21, 1861.

BY the principal Roots are here understood those which produce the great body of the Latin language. Such is the nature of the present selection, that after these and the vocabulary of Derivatives have been acquired, a pupil will not have occasion to consult his dictionary more than about once in every 200 words he may meet with in the authors usually read. The work has long been in use in King's College, London.

In the present edition the Author has adopted several suggestions that were made for the discrimination of English words in common use, and consequently familiar to the tyro, from difficult or purely technical words. The Roots are therefore now divided into Two Parts; the First consisting of the more easy, and the Second comprising the more difficult English words. The meanings of several hundred Latin words may

thus be imparted to the junior pupils *pari passu* with the rudiments of grammar. The mastery of so considerable a vocabulary will be found greatly to facilitate the progress of the student on entering upon translation; and he will at the same time acquire no inconsiderable knowledge of English etymology.

Glossary, Hindustani and English, to the New Testament and Psalms. By COTTON MATHER, late. Assistant Professor of Hindustani at Addiscombe College. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 226, price 7s. cloth. [Nov. 8, 1861.

IN the early part of 1857, the British and Foreign Bible Society resolved on printing in the Roman character two editions of the Hindustani translation of the New Testament and Psalms, one having the authorised English version in opposite columns; and it was considered desirable that these portions of Holy Writ should be accompanied by a Glossary containing the literal and other meanings of the various words found in them.

The proposed scheme has been carried out by the production of the present volume, and in order to ensure completeness as well as fulness, a careful analysis has been made of each verse, and a comparison of the passages where the several words occur, marking such words as are considered capable of inflection, and giving not only the primary verb, as is customary in Hindustani Dictionaries, but also the compound verbs and parts of verbs which are inserted either under the primary form or separately, as seemed most calculated to catch the eye of the reader. All the idioms occurring in the New Testament and Psalms have been carefully noticed, and where it seemed desirable, owing to differences of idiom between the English and Hindustani, the passages have been inserted.

By the use of this work and a Copy of the New Testament, a tyro acquainted with only the elementary principles of the language would have not the slightest difficulty in acquiring a thorough knowledge of the *lingua franca* of India in its most common and colloquial form.

The Pronouncing Reading Book, for Children from Five to Ten Years of Age, on a New Plan, lessening the Difficulties of Learning to Read, and imparting a correct Pronunciation; with an Introduction to the Art of Reading, by W. L. ROBINSON. 12mo. pp. 212, price 3s. cloth. [Nov. 11, 1861.

THE object of this little book is to lessen considerably the time required to teach young children to read, and at the same time to supply

older pupils with that assistance to correct pronunciation, embodied in the text itself, for which it is at present usual to consult a pronouncing dictionary. As a first reading-book, it is intended for children about five years of age, who have the power of saying easy words at sight, or two-syllable words by spelling them. Several contrivances, referred to below, are made use of for rendering reading easier, and the lessening the mechanical difficulties of reading has enabled the Author to select pieces of higher literary merit than are usually found in children's books. Words are *least* difficult when they are regular or phonetic, as, plant, creed, sheepish, entertain, conformity; and *most* difficult, when encumbered with silent letters, or with letters having other than their usual power, as, knight, caught, yacht, though, wrestle, beauty, aisle. The latter are rendered phonetic, and consequently easy to spell, by printing such silent letters in italics, and instructing the child to spell only the *sounding* letters which are in Roman type, thus — nit, caut, yat, thō, resl, buty, ile. The eye is accustomed to see and recollect the form of the entire word, and the ear to distinguish its essential elements. Words ending in *our* and participles in *ed* are made easier by being printed favor, labor, endeavor, — spelt, stept, brusht, — form'd, veil'd, stray'd, — than when written favour, labour, endeavour, — spelled, stepped, brushed, — formed, veiled, strayed; and the pedantic habit of saying them as two-syllable words is prevented. Other important helps are afforded by a system of diacritical marks, which are generally sufficient to indicate the exact pronunciation, but which are not so numerous as to render them too complex for Infant Schools. The Author also suggests the advantages of his work as a class-book for foreigners learning English, and throws out certain new ideas respecting the engrafting some of the advantages of the Phonic System upon the old alphabetic name method of teaching to read.

Lectures Françaises; or, Extracts in Prose from Modern French Authors, with copious Notes, for the use of English Students. By LÉONCE STIÈVENARD, Principal French Master in the City of London School; Second French Master in St. Paul's School; and Lecturer on the French Language and Literature in King's College. 12mo. pp. 432, price 4s. 6d. cloth. [Nov. 9, 1861.]

THE object of the present selection is to provide English students of the French tongue with a varied but carefully graduated series of specimens of modern French prose, taken from upwards of a hundred eminent writers of the present age, so as to exhibit the language as it is now spoken and written, and facilitate by its use the acquisition of French conversation, as well as to afford the pupil some insight into French history, manners, and literature. With this view, the volume is divided into three parts; the first consisting of simple and easy passages, completely within the comprehension of beginners; and the second being adapted for pupils who are sufficiently advanced in French to translate with tolerable facility. The Notes to these two divisions, placed, in accordance with the best practice, at the end of the volume, are for the most part explanatory of idiomatic difficulties. The third part is composed of more difficult selections, suitable for learners who have made still further progress, and have begun to appreciate style in written composition, and to discriminate its varieties. The Notes to the third part, all historical, biographical, and geographical, are written in French.

Care has been taken throughout the work to admit no specimen, however brilliant, the good taste of which can be called in question; and likewise to include no piece of doubtful moral tendency.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE

THE SEVENTH VOLUME of the Rev. C. MERIVALE'S *History of the Romans under the Empire* will shortly appear, completing the work to the death of M. Aurelius, the point at which the narrative of Gibbon commences.

A new Edition (the Second) of BRIALMONT and GLEIG'S *Life of Wellington* is preparing for publication, carefully abridged from the larger work, and condensed into one compactly-printed volume, by the Rev. G. R. GLEIG, M.A. Prebendary of St. Paul's, and Chaplain-General to Her Majesty's Forces.

A new work on THEBES, *its Tombs and their Tenants*, Ancient and Present, including a Record of Excavations in the Necropolis, by A. HENRY RHIND, F.S.A. will be published in the present season, in One Volume, royal 8vo. illustrated with coloured Plates and Woodcuts.

A new Library Edition of *The Statesmen of the Commonwealth*, by JOHN FORSTER, Esq., thoroughly revised, with much new matter, is preparing for publication, in 3 vols. 8vo. VOL. I. will comprise *Eliot, Strafford, and Hampden*; VOL. II. *Pym, Marten, and Vane*; and VOL. III. *Cromwell*.

A new work entitled *Sunsets and Sunshine, or Varied Aspects of Life*, by the Rev. ERSKINE NEALE, M.A., is preparing for publication. It will contain a copious account of Count Louis Batthyani, late Prime Minister of Hungary, and will embrace sketches of Charles (Fourth) Duke of Richmond, Lola Montes, the (young) Duke of Dorset, the Right Hon. William Huskisson, Col. Willoughby Moore of *The Europa*, the Dowager Marchioness of Salisbury, Basevi the Architect, Lord Boringdon, the Balmats of Chamouni, William Hone the Political Satirist, Daniel Webster the American Statesman, and other celebrities whose careers afford matter of interest for the general reader.

A new volume of religious biography will shortly be published by the Author of *My Life and What shall I do with it?* entitled "Records of the Ministry of the Rev. E. T. MARCH PHILLIPPS, M.A." This work, which is designed chiefly for the use of clergymen, attempts to record the experience of a parish minister, who laboured in the same country village from 1808 to 1859; and to detail the growth of opinions, which, having been formed by an independent study and diligent practice of Christian truth,—and uniting in an unusual degree those fundamental Christian principles of grace, holiness, and humanity, which are too often taught disjunctively,—may serve to suggest to others also some solid grounds for union with each other and with the Church of England.

CONTINUATION of the New Edition of Bacon's Works.—*The Letters and Life of Francis Bacon, including all his Occasional Works, namely, Letters, Speeches, Tracts, State Papers, Devices, Private Memoranda, and all authentic Writings not already included among the Philosophical, Literary, or Professional Works: now newly collected, revised, and set out in Chronological order, with a Commentary, biographical and historical*, by JAMES SPEDDING, of Trinity College, Cambridge, are preparing for publication. The FIRST and SECOND VOLUMES, forming VOLUMES VIII. and IX. of the New Edition of Lord Bacon's Works, edited by Messrs. SPEDDING, ELLIS, and HEATH, are in the press.

BAMPTON LECTURES for 1861. — Preparing for publication, in One Volume, 8vo. "The Mission and Extension of the Church at Home, considered in Eight Lectures preached before the University of Oxford in the Year MDCCCLXI. on the Foundation of the late Rev. John Bampton, M.A." By the Venerable JOHN SANDFORD, B.D., Archdeacon of Coventry.

A new work by Dr. GEORGE HARTWIG, entitled *The Tropical World and its Living Wonders; a Popular Scientific Account of the Natural History of the Animal and Vegetable Kingdoms in Tropical Regions*, is preparing for publication. In this work the Author has attempted to treat in detail the extensive and interesting range of subjects included under this title, with the same completeness, living knowledge, and picturesque power which characterise his work on the *Sea and its Living Wonders*.

A new work, entitled the *Treasury of Bible Knowledge*, is preparing for publication, by the Rev. JOHN AYRE, M.A., of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. The contents will comprise a Summary of the Evidences of Christianity; the Principles of Biblical Criticism; the History, Chronology, and Geography of the Scriptures; an Account of the Formation of the Canon; separate Introductions to the several Books of the Bible, &c.; presenting at one view, and in a convenient form for reference, a complete body of information most necessary for the thorough understanding of the Sacred Volume. The *Treasury of Bible Knowledge* will form a volume in fcp. 8vo. accompanied by Maps, Engravings on Steel, and numerous strictly illustrative Woodcuts; uniform with Maunders's well-known Series of Treasuries.

A new work, entitled the *Treasury of Botany*, is preparing for publication, under the editorship of JOHN LINDLEY, M.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., Emeritus Professor of Botany in University College, London: assisted by Professor BALFOUR, F.R.S.E.; the Rev. J. M. BERKELEY, F.L.S.; JOHN BALL, Esq., F.R.S.; the Rev. C. A. JOHNS, F.L.S.; J. T. SYME, Esq., F.L.S.; MAXWELL MASTERS, Esq., F.L.S.; THOMAS MOORE, Esq., F.L.S.; and other practical Botanists. The *Treasury of Botany* will form a volume in fcp. 8vo. uniform with Maunders's well-known Series of Treasuries, and illustrated with 16 Engravings on Steel, and numerous Engravings on Wood, from designs by W. H. FITCH.

THE Law of Storms considered in connexion with the ordinary Motions of the Atmosphere. By Professor H. W. DOVE, Berlin. An English Translation of this work is preparing for publication by Mr. ROBERT H. SCOTT, M.A., Trin. Coll., Dublin, with the author's sanction and co-operation. No scientific man of the present day has rendered such eminent service to the cause of Meteorology as Professor DOVE, by whom the scattered materials derived from the various observatories on the surface of the globe have been arranged and classified into one general system. In this work he shows how storms are simple consequences of the ordinary laws by which meteorological changes are governed. The first German edition of the work appeared in the year 1857, as a portion of the author's *Klimatologische Beiträge*, and was almost entirely occupied with a discussion of the Law of Storms. Of this edition an English translation has been published as No. 3 of Meteorological Papers issued by the Board of Trade, and has already reached a second edition. In the preparation of the second German edition the work has been entirely re-written and nearly doubled in size. The additional matter contains a discussion of the ordinary winds observed in different parts of the world, and of the effects produced by the variations of these winds on the meteorological instruments. This investigation is supported by a series of valuable tables of the indications of the barometer and thermometer in the different localities where observations are carried on.

JOHNSON'S Dictionary of the English Language, a New Edition, founded on that of 1773 (the last published in Dr. Johnson's lifetime), with numerous Emendations and Additions, by R. G. LATHAM, M.D., F.R.S., &c. will be published in Monthly Parts, forming, when completed, 2 vols. 4to. This work will be founded on the last edition of Todd; but will not be regulated by the principles of either Todd or Johnson exclusively. An attempt will be made to give both such new words as have been lately introduced into our language, and such old ones as, although deserving a place, have been omitted in previous dictionaries. At the same time purely technical words will be omitted; as well as those words which from their antiquity may be considered as Anglo-Saxon rather than English. It is clear, however, that no very strict rule can be laid down on this point. The deviations will be on the side of comprehension rather than exclusion. For every word and quotation, in the way of illustration, an authority will be given; special attention being bestowed upon the derivations; among which none which are merely speculative will be admitted. The Historical Introduction will be brought down to the present time, and many omissions in the original made good.

A new work on the Chase of the Wild Red Deer in the Counties of Devon and Somerset, by CHARLES PALK COLLYNS, Esq., of Dulverton, will be published in the present season, and is expected to supply a blank in the history of sport in this country. The very existence of the red deer in their wild state, on Exmoor and the wild and wooded purlicues of that vast tract of land, and the peculiarities of the mode of hunting these denizens of the forest, are almost unknown even to many who rank amongst the most ardent lovers and supporters of the chase. Yet from the time of Queen Elizabeth, at least, when Her Majesty's ranger, Hugh Pollard, kept a pack of stag-hounds at Limmsbath, in the heart of the then royal forest of Exmoor, down to the present time, the country has been hunted by a succession of packs; and the names of Fortescue, Acland, and Chichester are to be found amongst those of the many worthies of the west by whom the noble sport has been fostered and patronised. The author of the work has himself hunted with the different packs for nearly half a century, and on more than one occasion has rendered service in preventing the discontinuance of the hounds, and in awakening the interest of the proprietors of estates and coverts in the preservation of the game. Much information on the nature and habits of the deer will be found in the work, which is enlivened by many anecdotes connected with the chase, and furnished with an appendix, in which a selection from the most remarkable runs that have occurred in modern times is given, and which, to the local sportsman at all events, can hardly fail to be interesting. The skilful pencil of an amateur who is familiar with this noble sport will enhance the interest of this volume by some vivid lithographic delineations of the scenes in which he has often taken part.

A *New Manual of English Literature, Historical and Critical*, by THOMAS ARNOLD, B.A. is preparing for publication. This work is principally designed for the use of Students at Universities, or for the higher forms in Public Schools and Colleges. It professes to act as a guide to the systematic study of English literature. Such guidance appears to be more and more demanded, not only the magnitude and bewildering variety of the field, but the ever-growing and spreading sense of the educational importance of its contents. The day is gone by when it would be thought no disgrace for a young Englishman to leave Oxford, familiar with the beauties of all the classic poets, from Homer to Menander, and from Catullus to Ausonius, but having never read a line of Absalom and Ahitophel, or of the Essay on Man. The present state of opinion on this subject is indicated distinctly enough by the prominent position which the English Language and Literature hold in all public competitive examinations, and by the honourable place assigned to these studies in the curriculum of every newly-founded university. It must be confessed that in this respect other nations—the French especially—are before us. The student of French literature can be referred to more than one manual, where writers of the most cultivated intelligence and the most brilliant imagination will take him by the hand, and conducting him through all the courts of the temple of the past, will point out in succession to his delighted gaze all the monuments raised by the genius of the gifted dead. In this country far less has been achieved; but it may safely be predicted that the necessity of dealing with our literature systematically will become every year more manifest.

The work will be divided into two nearly equal portions:—one tracing the growth of our literature historically, from its earliest feeble beginnings to the vigour and vastness of its present development—the other attempting, by a classification of literature, to exhibit the works of our greatest writers in the order of Art rather than in the order of time, and so to furnish the means for instituting instructive comparisons between the masterpieces in the literature of our own and other countries. In the Second, or Critical, Section numerous extracts, both in prose and verse, will be given by way of illustration, and courses of English reading will also be suggested, such as may be useful both to teachers and to private students. A chapter on English Metres will be found in the Appendix. A full index is given, with the dates of each author's birth and death annexed to his name.

A new work on the *Comparative Anatomy and Physiology of the Vertebrate Animals*, by RICHARD OWEN, F.R.S., D.C.L., Superintendent of the Natural History Department, British Museum, Fullerian Professor of Physiology in the Royal Institution of Great Britain, Foreign Associate of the Institute of France, &c., is preparing for publication, to form one thick volume, illustrated with upwards of Twelve Hundred Engravings on Wood.

A New Edition of Professor MAX MÜLLER'S *Lectures on the Science of Language* will be ready in a few days.

MEMOIRS of the Life of Sir Marc Isambard Brunel, Civil Engineer, V.P., F.R.S., Corresponding Member of the Institute of France, &c., by RICHARD BEAMISH, F.R.S., are preparing for publication, in 1 vol. 8vo. with a Portrait and Illustrations.

LITURGICAL REFORM.—A reprint of the recent Article in the *Edinburgh Review* (January, 1861), entitled *Church Expansion and Liturgical Revision*, may now be had, price Sixpence. The republication and extensive gratuitous circulation of this Article has been undertaken, with Messrs. LONGMAN and Co.'s permission, by an Association established for the purpose, with a view to promote the Expansion and *Enlarged Comprehensiveness* of the National Church, by means of neutrality on *non-essential* points of doctrine.

THE new *Latin-English Dictionary*, by the Rev. J. T. WHITE, M.A., of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and the Rev. J. E. RIDDLE, M.A., of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, founded on the larger Dictionary of Freund, revised by himself, is advancing at press, and is expected to be ready for publication early in the year 1862, in one large volume, royal 8vo. This Dictionary is not a mere revision of the American translation of the work of Freund. It is based on the larger Dictionary of Freund, revised by himself; that lexicographer having supplied towards the materials for the present book many corrections of his own Latin-German Dictionary, with various additions which he amassed while preparing a new edition of that work. But beyond this it contains a very large amount of entirely new matter, derived from a careful use of modern criticism, and from laborious reference to the works of Latin authors in the best editions. Great pains have also been employed in making a really correct and philosophical arrangement of meanings, without reliance on any existing authority; and much labour has been bestowed upon some elements of the work which are entirely new. Especial attention has been directed to the Etymology, as affording the only true key to the real meanings of words. This branch of the work has been elaborated throughout with continual reference to the latest results obtained by writers on comparative philology. Accordingly, the book now in the press contains some thousands of words and meanings more than can be found in any Latin-English Dictionary that has yet been published,—corrections of countless errors which have been transmitted by Andrews and others down to the present day,—an etymology consistent with the views of the most eminent modern philologists,—and a construction of every article upon sound and pre-eminently useful principles, some of which have been already recognised, but imperfectly carried out, while others have been hitherto quite overlooked.

FELIX MENDELSSOHN'S *Letters from Italy and Switzerland*, translated from the German by LADY WALLACE, will be ready in January, in one volume.

A new work, entitled *The Lives of St. Peter and St. John, with an Account of their Writings, and of the State of the Christian Church at the close of the Apostolic Age*, is preparing for publication, by the Rev. F. C. COOK, M.A., Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, Prebendary of St. Paul's, and Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Lincoln; to form two volumes in quarto, printed and illustrated uniformly with the first edition of CONYBEARE and HOWSON'S "Life and Epistles of St. Paul."

A new work entitled *Tales of the Gods and Heroes*, by the Rev. GEORGE W. COX, M.A., late Scholar of Trinity College, Oxford, is preparing for publication. The vast stores of Greek legend supply a mass of tales which fall under more than one method of classification. They may be arranged with reference to their subject-matter, as they exhibit either the relics of strictly mythical speech, or the religious, and, finally, the moral sentiment of the Greek mind. But another principle of division is furnished by the character of these tales, which are sometimes marvellously simple, sometimes very complicated. Some specimens of the former class were published in a volume entitled "Tales from Greek Mythology," intended chiefly for the amusement and instruction of very young children. In that series care was taken not to include any tales involving ideas which young children would not readily understand; and the sorrows of Démêtér and of Niobé were recounted, because in such legends no marked distinction need be drawn between gods and men. But it is obvious that the tale of Iô and Prometheus, or of the rivalry of Poseidon and Athênê for the naming of Athens, cannot be told without a distinct reference to deified heroes and the successive dynasties of the Hellenic gods. The present work consists of tales, many of which are among the most beautiful in the mythological stores common to the great Aryan family of nations. The simplicity and tenderness of many of these tales suggests a comparison with the general character of the Northern mythology, while others tend in great measure to determine the question of a patriarchal religion, of which the mythical tales of Greece are supposed to have preserved only the faint and distorted conceptions. These and other subjects are examined in the Introduction and Notes to the volume, among the contents of which are, Kephalos and Procris; Daphné; Kyrênê; the Delian Apollo; the Pythian Apollo; the Toil of Hercules; Althæa and the Burning Brand; Pandora; Iô and Prometheus; Poseidon and Athênê; Ariadné; Bellerophon; Sarpédôn; Memnôn; Œnônê; the Cattle of Hélios; Calypso, &c., &c.

NOTES ON BOOKS

BRING AN

ANALYSIS of the WORKS published during each QUARTER

BY

MESSRS. LONGMAN AND CO.

No. XXVIII.

FEBRUARY 28, 1862

VOL. II.

THE object of this periodical is to enable Book-buyers readily to obtain such general information regarding the various Works published by Messrs. LONGMAN and Co., as is usually afforded by tables of contents and explanatory prefaces, or may be acquired by an inspection of the books themselves. With this view, each article is confined to an ANALYSIS OF THE CONTENTS of the work referred to: Opinions of the press and laudatory notices are not inserted.

. Copies are forwarded free by post to all Secretaries, Members of Book Clubs and Reading Societies, Heads of Colleges and Schools, and Private Persons, who will transmit their addresses to Messrs. LONGMAN and Co., 14 Ludgate Hill, London, for this purpose.

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Literary Intelligence of Works preparing for publication will be found at pages 205 to 220.

Democracy in America. By ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE. Translated by HENRY REEVE, Esq. A New Edition, with an Introductory Notice by the Translator. 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 1,034, price 21s. cloth. [Feb. 8, 1862.]

THE earlier editions of the English translation of this celebrated work, published in 1835 and 1840, having long been out of print, it is now republished with the addition of an introductory notice by the translator, on the Life and Writings of M. de Tocqueville. The original work has gone through sixteen editions, and has taken a permanent rank amongst the classical productions of French literature. In the United States the English translation has been reprinted almost as often, and it is regarded by the Americans themselves as one of the most ingenious and accurate

treatises on their own Constitution. Arrangements have recently been made which enable the present proprietors of the copyright to reproduce the work in a cheaper and more accessible form, the first and second volumes of the original edition being comprised in one volume of this edition; whilst the second part of the work (originally forming the third and fourth volumes) is now contained in the other. It is almost superfluous to add, that the important events now taking place in North America,—the disruption of the Federal Union, the struggle of the Southern States for independence, and the dark and mysterious future of the Negro race in America,—give to this book a still higher degree of interest than when it first appeared. It is still quoted every day by the champions and by the opponents of democratic government, both of whom draw

arguments from this impartial survey of American institutions; and whilst the events of the last quarter of a century have thrown additional light on some of M. de Tocqueville's speculative conclusions, they have shaken none of the principles and changed few of the facts on which those conclusions were founded.

M. de Tocqueville wrote this work under a strong impression that in France at least, and probably throughout the civilised world, a highly democratic form of society and of government is gradually becoming inevitable, and that if this democracy is not to degenerate into the revolutionary excesses of the multitude, or the despotism of a centralised authority, the peace and freedom of the world can only be preserved by a large amount of local independence, by firm religious principles, by respect for the opinions and rights of minorities, and by deference to the paramount authority of the law. He proceeded therefore to the United States, partly to examine in that country these elements of modern society,—partly also to trace the causes which already threatened their duration, and contained the germ of their decay.

His first care was to trace, in the exterior form of the North American continent, and the early history of the Anglo-American colonies, more especially in New England, the leading facts which determined the condition of those free commonwealths. And for this purpose he dwells with minute care on the townships of Massachusetts, in which he describes the vital principle of American liberty and self-government. From these he ascends to the State governments: he examines that wise and peculiar provision which was designed to secure the independence of the judicial power, and so to make the judges the true guardians of the Constitution; and at length he arrives at a full and complete discussion of the Federal Constitution. It may here be remarked, that although considerable changes have taken place in the spirit of the Americans since this book was written, and in the character of their public men, yet their institutions are the same—or were so, until the outbreak of the civil war.

Having thus traced these institutions to their origin, and analysed with great care and accuracy every part of this complicated structure, balanced between the two conflicting powers of State Sovereignty and Federal Union, M. de Tocqueville proceeded to observe and to describe the effects of democratic government on the people of the United States—on the press—on the habit of political association—on elections—on public men—on public expenditure—and on foreign relations. He points out with entire fairness the advantages which American society derives from

the government of democracy, but at the same time he denounces with great eloquence the tyranny of democratic majorities over individual opinion, and the danger to be apprehended from the unlimited power of the people acting on their representatives and on the executive government by universal suffrage. To these perils he again opposes the influence of the legal profession in the United States, and of trial by jury; but, more than all, he relies on the instruction, the manners, and the practical experience of the Americans to perpetuate the success of their great experiment.

From these considerations he arrives, in the concluding chapter of the First Part, at a survey of the present and probable future condition of the three races which inhabit the territory of the United States—the Indians, the Negroes, and the Whites. For the first, he anticipates gradual extermination; for the second, eventual emancipation; for the third, the probability of an ultimate disruption of the Union. The chapter on the chances of the duration of the Union is at this moment of extreme interest, and may be said to have a prophetic character, strikingly corroborated by recent events.

The first volume of the present edition concludes that portion of the work which more peculiarly relates to the institutions of the United States, and the political condition of the American people. The second volume, which was written five years later, treats of the general influences of democracy on social life, and of the tastes, feelings, and opinions to which the modern condition of society, both in Europe and in America, has given birth. Hence the philosophical systems, the literary tastes, the mutations of style, the patronage of the arts in these countries, are passed in review. The effects of democracy on the different relations of master and servant, parent and child, husband and wife, citizen and soldier, are ingeniously traced to their source in human nature itself. And the work is terminated by a chapter on the aspect of political society in our times, which foretells, with amazing precision, the identical revolutions which we have recently witnessed both in America and in France.

A Memoir of Lord Macaulay. By the Very Rev. the DEAN of ST. PAUL'S. Reprinted from the Papers of the Royal Society. With a Portrait engraved from Richmond's Picture. 8vo. pp. 28, price 1s. 6d. sewed.

[Feb. 8, 1862.]

THIS Memoir, after a sketch of the early life of Lord MACAULAY to the time of his entering Parliament in 1830, surveys briefly his public career as a statesman, orator, poet, and historian.

Few men have been gifted with more varied powers; fewer still have equalled him in the indefatigable industry, which added infinite stores to a memory extraordinarily accurate and retentive. But the connexion is less obvious which united in one mind these different kinds of excellence with a soundness of judgment which rarely accompanies an active and brilliant imagination. The present sketch traces the several steps by which his earlier tastes were moulded into the fixed habits of his later life, and which secured for him not merely a lasting reputation as a jurist, an orator, and an essayist, but a name among the greatest historians of any age or country.

The present Memoir, with the Portrait, is published separately in octavo for the convenience of those who possess the octavo edition of Lord MACAULAY'S *History of England*. Both the Portrait and the Memoir will be included in the EIGHTH VOLUME of Lord MACAULAY'S *History of England*, in post octavo, now in the press.

Memoir of the Life of Sir Marc Isambard Brunel, Civil Engineer, Vice-President of the Royal Society, Corresponding Member of the Institute of France, &c. By RICHARD BEAMISH, F.R.S. Pp. 378; with Portrait on Steel and 16 Illustrations on Wood. 8vo. price 14s. cloth. [Feb. 20, 1862.]

THE object of this Memoir is to make the reader acquainted not only with the professional labours and successes of one of the most distinguished mechanists of the age, but with his personal, social, and domestic character. It offers also another interesting example of the inefficiency of paternal authority to overcome the force of natural development when strongly pronounced.

Born at Hacqueville, in Normandy, of a highly respectable family, Brunel was destined for the Church; but so great was his love of mechanical construction, that all the efforts of his father and teachers failed to wean him from what were then regarded as low and unworthy pursuits. As the Navy seemed to offer the only recognised field for the exercise of his faculties, his father was induced to consent that he should receive the necessary instruction to fit him for that service, and a favourable introduction having been obtained to the Minister of Marine, the Maréchal de Castries, he received a nomination to a corvette as *Volontaire d'honneur*. For six years he pursued his profession, until the progress of the Revolution drove him to abandon his country, and to seek in America the freedom which was denied him at home.

Previous to his departure, circumstances led to the formation of an attachment which, during a

long and eventful life, exercised the most powerful influence upon his conduct and his happiness.

In America his genius found ample opportunity for its development, in clearing rivers from obstructions; in the projection of roads and canals; in the formation of a cannon foundry; the erection of a theatre; and in a variety of other engineering operations.

While yet in America, the great successes of the British Navy at Cape St. Vincent and Camperdown directed his attention to the requirements of the naval service: amongst those requirements, blocks appeared to be the most difficult to secure, and the most costly. To the construction of machinery which should secure for these important articles a more uniform character than heretofore, and supply them at a diminished cost, he now devoted his mind. In a short time he succeeded in producing designs calculated to accomplish a total change in the manufacture, and he naturally looked to England as the country best calculated to appreciate his labours; to England he therefore came, landing at Falmouth in 1799.

Guided by the enlightened spirit of Sir Samuel Bentham, K.S.G., Inspector-General of Naval Works, the Admiralty adopted Brunel's plans, and the block machinery at Portsmouth remains to this day a lasting memorial of mechanical engineering, to which half a century of mechanical progress has been unable to supply one improvement.

During the erection of the block machinery, Brunel established saw-mills at Battersea, in which the circular saw and circular knife were perfected. By means of those instruments a large reduction was at once obtained in the price of furniture. Costly woods were so economised that a solid slab of one inch in thickness was divided into sixty slabs, leaving no waste; while each slab presented a beautiful polished appearance, and required no farther preparation. The success which Brunel achieved in the management of timber induced the Government in 1812 to accept his designs for the total remodelling of the dockyard at Chatham. Of the changes which he effected in that yard a full account will be found in 'the Memoir.' At Woolwich also a variety of beneficial and economical changes were introduced by Brunel, and it is computed that the saving at Portsmouth, Chatham, and Woolwich, cannot have been less than £50,000 a-year.

Among the many objects to which Brunel directed his attention, may be enumerated, machinery for making shoes and boots; stereotype printing; improvements in the printing press; tin-foil and metallic paper; chain bridges, which provided not only the necessary compensation for the action of temperature, but the power to resist the force of tropical hurricanes; the construction

in brick and cement of arches of large dimensions without the aid of centering, and of arches in rubble of as great span as any which have ever been executed in cut stone, and at far less cost; the application of carbonic acid gas as a motive power; improvements in marine steam-engines; the introduction of floating piers for the landing and embarkation of passengers by steam-boats; and lastly, the application of machinery to underground excavations, exemplified in the construction of the Thames Tunnel, the accomplishment of which, under unusual difficulties, stands alone in the annals of civil engineering, and formed a fitting termination to its author's professional career, in 1843, although his death did not take place until 1849, in the 81st year of his age.

The Memoir will be found to exhibit forcibly the light which Brunel's genius shed upon the principles as well as the practice of constructive engineering; while the collateral references to some of the historical events of the period in which he lived give a popular character to the work.

The Life of Brigadier-General Sir Samuel Benthams, K.S.G., formerly Inspector-General of Navy Works, lately a Commissioner of His Majesty's Navy, with the distinct duty of Civil Architect and Engineer of the Navy. By his Widow, M. S. BENTHAM. Post 8vo. pp. 336, 10s. 6d. cloth. [Feb. 27, 1862.]

THE present work gives some account of the career of one to whom some of the most important changes of Naval Administration are to be traced, and to whom we are indebted for many inventions which have effected an incalculable saving in public expenditure, as well as for reforms which closed the sources of many long-continued and pernicious abuses. At this distance of time, a plain narrative of his intentions and his acts can cause no pain or injury to those who may have differed from him or opposed him, while they who personally knew and valued him will not regret that a biography so fully justifying his acts, and so clearly attesting the wisdom of his conclusions, should be laid before the public. A further reason for the appearance of this work is furnished by the fact that no full account of his position at the Navy Board, and with reference to the Admiralty, has yet been published.

The materials from which these Memoirs have been drawn up, consist, previously to the year 1790, of private letters and of parts of a journal kept during travels in Siberia and to the frontiers of China; and, after his return to England, of his patents; and, from the time of his re-engagement in the British service, of official documents

and a journal of proceedings, in which were noticed transactions with the First Lords of the Admiralty and other members of that board; as also with other officers in the Naval Department, and with the Speaker of the House of Commons. Throughout the whole, it is believed that nothing has been stated which cannot be proved to be correct.

It is hoped that these Memoirs will give an adequate account of his chief labours, especially of his efforts to introduce steam-power in dock-yard and other machinery, and of the new principles employed by him in the construction and arming of vessels of war, and that they may enable the reader in some measure to appreciate the motives and plans of one than whom few have followed out the object of their lives with more unswerving perseverance—few exhibited greater fertility of invention and a keener insight into the adaptation of means to ends. Few, perhaps, have displayed a more disinterested zeal in the public service than that which is shown throughout Sir Samuel Benthams' public life, extending over a period of more than forty years.

Records of the Ministry of the Rev. E. T. March Phillipps, M.A., Fifty Years Rector of Hathern in the County of Leicester; and for some time Minister of Dishley with Thorp Acre, and Chancellor of the Diocese of Gloucester. By the Author of "My Life, and what shall I do with It?" Post 8vo. pp. 512, price 10s. 6d. cloth.

[Feb. 4, 1862.]

THIS Memoir, which is offered chiefly as a study for clergymen, records, in three books, the experience of a parish minister who laboured in the same country village from 1808 to 1859. The first book relates the principles on which he carried on his ministry, the manner in which he endeavoured to instruct his parishioners in religious truth, and the various plans he tried for the promotion of their welfare. The second book endeavours to trace his gradual progress in the understanding of the Christian revelation, from those simple first truths which he learned at the commencement of his ministry as an evangelical clergyman, to the fuller and higher principles of the Gospel, the knowledge of which he subsequently attained, by the constant study of the Scriptures, unbiassed by party views, and by the diligent practice of the truth so far as he knew it. The consistent, and to him inseparable, union in which he thus learned to hold those fundamental principles of grace, of holiness, and of humanity, which are too often held to the exclusion of each other, may perhaps suggest to

other students or clergymen some solid grounds for a closer union amongst themselves, and a more real agreement with the doctrine of the Church of England. The history of his latter years forms the subject of the third book, which gives, as much as possible in his own words, the effects of this growth in knowledge—on the unassailable character of his faith, producing an ever-increasing liberality of opinion and of feeling. Such an example may possibly, his biographer believes, encourage others to welcome, as he did, free inquiry and additional knowledge, not only without fear, but as the surest bulwarks of the Christian revelation. The formation of his mental character simultaneously with the growth of his religious convictions throughout his life, and their mutual and reciprocal action upon each other, may be easily traced by the reader in the chronological series of extracts here presented from his letters and journals.

Notes on the Chase of the Wild Red Deer in the Counties of Devon and Somerset. With an APPENDIX descriptive of remarkable Runs and Incidents connected with the Chase from the year 1780 to the year 1860. By CHARLES PALK COLLYNS, of Dulverton, Surgeon. Pp. 290; with a coloured Map, 18 Illustrations in Chromolithography, and 22 Engravings on Wood. Square crown 8vo. price 16s. cloth. [Jan. 4, 1862.]

THIS volume has been written for the purpose of giving to the public some account of the chase of the wild red deer in the counties of Devon and Somerset, of describing the peculiarities of this noble and unique sport, of pointing out the habits of the red deer, and of recording incidents and anecdotes connected with the subject which have come to the writer's knowledge.

While the sport of deer-stalking has found an able and worthy chronicler whose interesting work has, beyond doubt, assisted much in rendering the pursuit of the deer in Scotland with the rifle as popular as it now is, there has hitherto been no work submitted to the public treating of the chase of the deer—beyond doubt the most ancient and noble sport known in this country. Indeed, there are many who take a deep interest in the sports of the country who are actually unaware that the red deer still exists in the wild state in England. Yet true it is that such is the case, and that these animals, deservedly termed by old writers "the noblest of the beasts of chase," are still roused in the wastes and wilds which from time immemorial have given shelter to the herd.

The gradual extinction of the red deer in most

parts of England has been due no doubt, in a great measure, to improvements in agriculture, and the consequent destruction of forests and enclosure of land. It is at a comparatively recent period that the once Royal Forest of Exmoor fell into the hands of a private owner, who, struggling against the difficulties caused by an ungenial climate and unkindly soil, has converted a large portion of this once wild and trackless waste into thriving farms. On the yet uncultivated moor, on the commons, and in the deep and thick coverts surrounding it, and stretching away from the north coast of Devon to the wild Quantocks in Somersetshire, the red deer still find their secure abiding places; but it is a question how long they will be permitted to do so; and the author of this work, who for nearly half a century has lived in the district, and made the chase of the deer and the inquiry into their habits his chief source of amusement and relaxation, has, in giving these pages to the public, been actuated by a desire not to allow a noble sport to decay, without some record of it being preserved, and at the same time of exciting the interest of those who, by their countenance and example, can delay and avert, for a time at least, the extinction of the deer.

The first chapter of this work records the antiquity of stag-hunting. Long before the time of Edward the First, Exmoor was a Royal Forest, and in that king's reign it was found by inquisition that one Walter Barim had held lands by the curious tenure "of hanging on a gallows of piled wood all deer dying of murrain in the king's forest of Exmoor." Hounds were kept in the heart of the forest by one Hugh Pollard, in the reign of Elizabeth, for the purpose of hunting the deer, and the pack was continued uninterruptedly until 1825, when, most unfortunately, the splendid animals which had graced the kennels of the Aclands, the Fortescues, and many other worthies of the West, were sold and taken to Germany, and the breed for ever lost in this country. A brief account of these hounds, and of the masters of the pack from the earliest times to 1825, is to be found in the first chapter of the work. In succeeding chapters descriptions are given of the red deer and of their habits and instincts, the seasons for hunting the stag and hind, and the peculiarities connected with the chase of these animals. An account of the sport under successive masters, from the establishment of a new pack down to a recent period, forms the subject of another chapter. A description of the country in which the chase has been in years past and is now carried on is also given, and a chapter is devoted to an account of the incidents met with in a day's sport, from the "harbouring" of the deer to the "take" in the waters of the Bristol Channel, and the death

on the sea-shore. In order to render the work as attractive as possible, short accounts of celebrated runs from the year 1780 to the year 1860 are given in an Appendix, which will also serve to illustrate the peculiar incidents of the chase; and it is hoped that to the local sportsmen, and to those who know the country, these notes will be of no inconsiderable interest.

A Map of Exmoor and the country around it is added to the work, the interest of which the author hopes will be enhanced by numerous woodcuts and lithographs from designs furnished by the skilful pencil of an amateur who has often enjoyed a chase over Exmoor, and witnessed the scenes and incidents which he has endeavoured to delineate.

Memories of New Zealand Life. By EDWIN HODDER. Post 8vo. pp. 240, price 5s. 6d. cloth. [Feb. 22, 1862.]

THE design of this work is not so much to afford instruction to intending emigrants and others in minute practical matters, as to present an account of the social state of the Colony as the Author found it, to describe the modes in which leisure time may be occupied in agreeable recreation, and to recount some of the adventures incidental to travelling. Descriptions are given of Nelson, Wellington, Taranaki, Collingwood, &c., and of the country in the neighbourhood of each, as well as of the Gold-Diggings in the Island. The concluding chapter contains an account of the origin and progress of the Taranaki War.

Ten Days in Athens in the Summer of 1861; with Notes by the Way. By D. J. CORRIGAN, M.D., Physician-in-Ordinary to the Queen, President of the Royal College of Physicians in Ireland; President of the Royal Zoological Society of Ireland, &c. Pp. 220; with 12 Woodcut Illustrations. Post 8vo. price 7s. 6d. cloth.

[Feb. 28, 1862.]

THE contents of this volume are in strict conformity with its title. It is in substance a diary, written, originally, not for publication, but as a private memorial of a summer holiday. The time occupied in the author's journey to and from Athens was seven weeks; and he has here given his own impressions, as made on his own mind and not copied from guide-books. He has described the route through the Mediterranean to Messina, and thence to Piræus. With an account of the people of Athens, he has also described the Acropolis and Areopagus, Marathon, Salamis, and

the marble quarries of Pentelicus, &c. In his journey home he made notes at Navarino, Syra, Corfu, and Ancona. An account is given of the Exhibition at Florence, and a chapter is devoted to the Florence Schools of Medicine, Fever Hospital, and Lunatic Asylum. By Genoa and the Pass of Mont Cenis the author travelled to St. Jean de Maurienne and Lyons, where he describes the Grand Hôpital, with the Sœurs Hospitalières. Some remarks are made on the waters of Vichy and its curious petrifications; and lovers of natural history will find a description of the Marseilles Zoological Gardens, and of the new Jardin d'Acclimatation in the Bois de Boulogne. The diary concludes at Paris.

Ursula: a Tale of Country Life. By the Author of *Amy Herbert*. New Edition, in One Volume; completing the cheap uniform Edition of the Tales and Stories by the Author of *Amy Herbert*. Crown 8vo. pp. 548, price 4s. 6d. cloth. [Jan. 9, 1862.]

THE scenes of this story were partly laid in a farm-house, in the hope of possibly exciting some interest in the minds of young persons connected with country life. Ursula is an orphan; and her history is intended to show how fraternal affection, and a high sense of religious duty, can sustain and cause to prosper those whom the world considers to be friendless.

Ursula, first published in April 1858 in two volumes, was immediately successful, and soon rivalled in popularity most of the preceding works of the same writer. The present reprint, which is in one volume at less than half the original price, completes the cheap uniform edition of the stories and tales by the AUTHOR OF AMY HERBERT, in Ten Volumes, price £1 14s. 6d. as follows:—

AMY HERBERT	2s. 6d.	IVORS	2s. 6d.
GERTRUDE	2s. 6d.	KATHARINE ASHTON	2s. 6d.
The EARL'S DAUGHTER	2s. 6d.	MARGARET PERCIVAL	2s. 6d.
EXPERIENCE OF LIFE	2s. 6d.	LANETON PARSONAGE	4s. 6d.
CLEVE HALL	2s. 6d.	URSULA	4s. 6d.

Revelation and Science in Respect to Bunsen's Biblical Researches, the Evidences of Christianity, and the Mosaic Cosmogony; with an Examination of certain Statements put forth by the remaining Authors of "Essays and Reviews." By the Rev. BOURCHIER WREY SAVILE, M.A., Curate of Tattingstone: Author of "Lyra Sacra," "The First and Second Advent," &c. 8vo. pp. 402, price 10s. 6d. cloth. [Feb. 22, 1862.]

THE object of the present work is to show the connexion existing between Revelation and Science, between God's Word and God's Works, in contra distinction to the views and opinions

put forth in the well-known "Essays and Reviews." The most prominent subjects which it has been thought advisable to consider separately, are—*Bunsen's Biblical Researches*, both in respect to the duration of man upon earth, as well as the correctness of Scripture Chronology in general, in opposition to his theory; the *Evidences of Christianity*, both as regards Miracles, Prophecy, and Science in general, and likewise with special reference to Darwin's "Origin of Species," as determined by Scripture, in particular; and the *Mosaic Cosmogony*, as being in perfect harmony with what science has recently brought to light on the matter of geological research. The Author has selected the three "Essays" bearing those titles for separate and careful examination.

Further, as the four remaining "Essays and Reviews" contain a variety of subjects which require much consideration, the Author has attempted to examine these under the distinctive heads of—1. *Holy Scripture*, in its integrity, inspiration, and interpretation. 2. *Judaism*, with reference to the present position of the Jews and their future prospects. 3. *The Roman Church*, in its antagonism to real religion. 4. *Catholicism*, in its true and unvarying sense, as adhered to by the Church of England. 5. *Buddhism*, as having no claim to being termed the "Gospel of India." And lastly *Rationalism*, in its negative aspect, as compared to the true theology which Scripture alone teaches.

The work contains a very full account of the hieroglyphic proof of the existence of the Israelites in Egypt in accordance with the statements of Scripture on that subject, together with incidental references to the Cuneiform and Phœnician inscriptions in support of the harmony between sacred and profane history; and is accompanied by a full Index as a guide to the many authorities referred to in the course of the work.

Seven Answers to the Seven Essays and Reviews. By JOHN NASH GRIFFIN, M.A. Trin. Coll. Dublin; formerly Senior Moderator and University Gold Medallist in Mathematics and Physics; and Moderator and Medallist in Ethics and Logics; Incumbent of St. Mary's, Spring Grove: with an Introduction. by the Right Hon. JOSEPH NAPIER, late Lord Chancellor of Ireland. 8vo. pp. 336, price 8s. 6d. cloth.

[Jan. 4, 1862.]

THIS volume contains the author's Answers to the Essays and Reviews. Each Essay is taken up in succession and answered in detail, every

point of importance being examined. The Answers appeared originally in supplements to the "London Review," and are now revised and published in a volume, with a preface by the late Chancellor of Ireland.

In the first Answer the author considers Dr. Temple's theory of the education of the world. He points out that the fundamental fallacy which pervades it is, that the Church and the world are confounded. The idea of the Hebrews, Romans, Greeks, and Asiatics being the great educators of the human race is shown to be borrowed, and wholly inapplicable to the theory the writer desires to establish. The gods of Greece and Rome, the worship of Egypt, far from being means, in the economy of Providence, of educating the human family, bear witness to the fearful idolatry and pollution of the heathen world. Dr. Temple's view, that man is put under the guidance of his own conscience as the *supreme interpreter*, is shown to be inconsistent with the truth, that man's moral nature has been affected by the Fall.

II. In the second Answer, the Review by Dr. Rowland Williams of Bunsen's *Biblical Researches* is minutely examined. This involves a consideration of the chronology, prophecy, and doctrine of Scripture, all of which are questioned by Bunsen and his reviewer. Manetho's tables are shown to be a very insufficient foundation on which to build the fabulous antiquity of Egypt, many of the dynasties being proved to have been cotemporary. The author then enters upon the subject of prophecy, and shows how opposed to the claims of Scripture itself is the denial of literal prognostication. Dr. Williams is shown to have misrepresented Paley, Butler, and Bishop Ridder, these authors asserting the very opposite view from that attributed to them. The genuineness of the Book of Daniel is vindicated. Mr. Griffin proves that the book was written before Antiochus was born, of whose reign it is said to have been but the history, while the objections brought against it have been borrowed from Collins, who himself was but a copyist of Porphyry. The Messianic interpretation of Isaiah liii. is then established, it being that held universally by the Jews up to the 9th century, their targums and ancient expositors knowing no other application. Lastly, the doctrines of Scripture are defended from the perversion that represents justification to be peace of mind; the resurrection, a spiritual quickening; propitiation, the recovery of peace; the atonement, a commercial transfer; the incarnation, purely spiritual; and the Divine essence but a collection of attributes.

III. The third Answer is mainly directed to the question of miracles, and the objections brought against them in Mr. Powell's Essay are

discussed under the following heads:—1. That miracles are incredible; 2. Incapable of proof; 3. Improbable; 4. Useless; 5. Impossible. It is shown that nothing is incredible that is not unreasonable; a miracle may be above reason, but it does not contradict it. Again, admitting the existence of God and the reality of his moral government, the probability of miracles may be asserted. The statement that miracles are impossible is shown to land us practically in atheism, for it makes nature wholly independent of God. In opposition to this, the true theory of physical causation, as taught by some of our most eminent philosophers, is maintained. The questions of spontaneous generation and transmutation of species are then considered, and shown to have no foundation in nature.

IV. In the fourth Answer, Mr. Wilson's Essay on the National Church is reviewed, and the author is led to consider the important subjects of doctrinal limitations, subscription, and the principle of ideology. Mr. Wilson's claim, that clergymen should have perfect liberty to believe and teach what they please, is shown to be utterly incompatible with the very existence of a Church. His methods for evading the most solemn obligations imposed by subscription are examined and proved to be most disingenuous, while the principle of ideology, if applied to Biblical interpretation, must entirely destroy the objective truth of Christianity.

V. The object of the fifth Answer is to prove that there is no opposition between science and revelation, especially between Genesis and geology. Even though it may be impossible to trace a perfect agreement between the Mosaic account of creation and the testimony of the rocks, no palpable contradiction can be shown to exist. The examples adduced, namely, the alleged creation of the sun on the fourth day, and the description of the firmament as a solid vault, are proved to be purely imaginary. The author then enters upon a minute examination of the Mosaic Cosmogony, and points out a very remarkable agreement between it and the facts disclosed by the science of geology.

VI. The sixth Answer contains a reply to Mr. Pattison's Essay on the Tendencies of Religious Thought in England, 1688—1750. In this the author is led to consider the relative importance of the external and internal evidences of Christianity, and to assign to each its respective office. The value of the labours of the historical writers of the last century is maintained, and their candour and honesty vindicated from unmerited aspersions. The Answer closes with a brief summary of the grounds on which religious belief rests.

VII. In the last Answer, Dr. Temple's Essay on the Interpretation of Scripture is considered.

The most important subject here discussed is that of Inspiration. While the human element in the Bible is freely admitted by the author, its plenary inspiration is maintained; an inspiration which preserves it from error in matters of fact as well as statements of doctrine. The distinction between revelation and inspiration is shown to be of importance in the discussion of the question; and the testimony of Scripture itself on the subject is considered.

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On the Received Text of Shakespeare's Dramatic Writings, and its Improvement. By SAMUEL BAILEY, Author of "Letters on the Philosophy of the Human Mind." 8vo. pp. 274, price 8s. 6d. cloth. [Feb. 17, 1862.]

THE present work, after glancing at the confessedly corrupt state of SHAKESPEARE'S text, enters into a consideration of the criteria by which the spuriousness of a passage may be determined, and afterwards enumerates the conditions to be fulfilled before any proposed emendation can be admitted; touching, at the conclusion of the introductory section, on the manuscript corrections in what has been named the Perkins Folio, published by Mr. Collier, and showing that those corrections, whether old or new, must be subjected to the same tests as are applied to emendations from an avowedly modern pen.

The author next proceeds to exemplify the principles he has laid down by numerous instances of spuriousness in the received text, and by suggestions how to correct them.

In doing this he deals with some passages remarkable both for their excellences and for their defects, including amongst others the well-known soliloquy of *Hamlet* and the celebrated expostulation of *Lady Macbeth* addressed to her lord. The defects in these masterly compositions, he attempts to show, did not originate with the poet, but sprang from the perversion of the genuine text, and, for the most part, may be removed by a careful and patient attention to natural successions of thought and customary modes of expression.

Of the other chapters or sections into which the work is divided, one is devoted to the consideration of *Indeterminate Readings*—a class which, after all, will probably continue to be numerous; and another, to that of *Verbal Repetitions*, which are so frequent with our great dramatist.

The concluding chapter attempts to obviate some objections which may possibly be urged against the principles laid down and applied by the author; and an APPENDIX is chiefly occupied in instituting a cursory comparison between the faults in SHAKESPEARE'S text and modern errors of the press.

Dreamland. With other Poems. By W. CHARLES KENT, Barrister-at-Law. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 262, 5s. cloth.

Aletheia; or, the Doom of Mythology. With other Poems. By the same Author. New Edition. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 326, price 5s. cloth.
[Feb. 4, 1862.]

THE author's design in writing *Dreamland* is explained, in the first sentence of his preface, to have been simply the production of a series of Poems delineating the great Masters of English Song, each in the locality most generally associated with his fame. These portraiture, twenty in number, are arranged as follows:—

Shakspeare at Shottery	Shenstone at Leasowes
Chaucer at Woodstock	Falconer at Sea
Surrey at Windsor	Johnson at Streatham
Spenser at Kilcolman	Goldsmith at Edgware
Milton at Cripplegate	Burns at Mossgiel
Butler at Earls-croomb	Cowper at Olney
Dryden at Soho	Byron at Newstead
Pope at Twickenham	Shelley at Marlow
Young at Welwyn	Scott at Abbotsford
Thomson at Richmond	Wordsworth at Rydal

Regarding the series as so many pictured glimpses of dreamland, each piece depicts its subject or hero, in most instances, as the solitary figure upon the canvas—his home or haunt forming the background. The poems are arranged chronologically, with the exception of the one relating to Shakspeare, who, moreover, is the only poet of the series introduced with a companion—he being represented while wooing Anne Hathaway in her cottage-garden at Shottery. Another passing suggestion of a love scene there is, where Burns is described looking in the track taken by his "bonnie Jean," while he stands, sickle in hand, in the half-reaped cornfield. The Earl of Surrey is seen peering through his dungeon bars in Windsor Castle. Falconer muses alone at sunset in the bows of a man-of-war, far out at sea. Scott is seated in his writing-room at Abbotsford. Shelley lies dreaming in a boat upon the Thames. Most of the others are in their world-famous gardens—Young at night, in a thunderstorm; Chaucer in a wilderness of flowers at midsummer; Thomson luxuriating over a peach; Cowper with his leverets sporting round him on the greensward. While these twenty poems are written in almost every variety of metre, they are penned for the most part in the particular strain or stanza characteristic of each poet in succession—Milton in blank verse; Butler in Hudibrastic rhymes; Dryden in the heroic measure, with an occasional triplet or an odd Alexandrine. A single incident in the poet's life, as in Pope and Byron, has sometimes been selected as the theme of description. In every

instance the peculiarities of the poet's genius, often the panorama of his life, as in Spenser, the writer has here endeavoured to delineate.

Aletheia, by the same author, now reissued in a new edition and as a companion volume to *Dreamland*, indicates its purpose with sufficient distinctness by its second title, "The Doom of Mythology." That design, however, is more distinctly shadowed forth in *Aletheia* by the argument prefixed to it. The writer embraces within the scope of this design a more or less elaborated celebration and description of the whole of the pagan deities of antiquity. Appended to this volume, as in the original edition, there is a copious Mythological Glossary. And, apart from *Dreamland* and *Aletheia* as the principal poems, the two volumes comprise within them between seventy and eighty minor poems of almost every kind; including among them a ballad, an elegy, a rondeau, a bacchanalian, a serenade, an epithalamium, a monody, a madrigal, an ode, an idyll, a canzonet, a hymn, a parable, a war song, a song of peace, songs of dancers and of skaters, love songs, epigrams, sonnets, lyrics, and translations.

The Iliad of HOMER, in English Hexameter Verse. PART I.—BOOKS I. to XII. By J. HENRY DART, M.A. of Exeter College, Oxford; Author of "The Exile of St. Helena, Newdigate, 1838." Square crown 8vo. pp. 276, price 10s. 6d. cloth.

[Jan. 11, 1862.]

PUBLIC ATTENTION has for some time past been pointedly directed to the Homeric poems, and to the question as to which metre is best adapted for their reproduction in the English language. The great weight of modern authority seems to be in favour of adhering to the original metre in any new translation of the Iliad. The present volume comprises, in that metre, the first twelve of the twenty-four books of the poem, and contains about 8,000 lines. The especial object of the translator has been to reproduce, especially in the battle-scenes and more remarkable speeches, the spirit and animation of the Greek, at the same time adhering as nearly as possible to its structure. To the accomplishment of this object any mere technical rules of prosodial versification have been regarded as subservient. The principle has been throughout adhered to of treating the English language as accentual and not quantitative. The translator has in particular been careful to avoid the monotonous and unpleasing effect produced by throwing *forced* accents upon the penultimate syllables of the lines; a peculiarity generally to be found in the English imitations of Longfellow.

With very few exceptions, the translation is line for line with the Greek. It is accompanied by notes intended for the benefit of the general reader.

Gloucester Fragments. I. *Facsimile of some Leaves in Saxon Handwriting on Saint Swithun*, copied by Photozincography at the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton, and published with *Elucidations and an Essay* by JOHN EARLE, M.A., Rector of Swanswick; late Fellow of Oriel College, and Professor of Anglosaxon in the University of Oxford. II. *Leaves from an Anglosaxon Translation of the Life of S. Maria Ægyptiaca*, with Translation and Notes, and a Photozincographic Facsimile. By the same. Imperial 4to. pp. 132, price 21s. boards.

[Dec. 24, 1861.]

A small portfolio of six parchment leaves, containing fragmentary portions of two Saxon Homilies or Lives of Saints, is preserved in the Chapter Library, Gloucester. These relics of the tenth century were made the subject of a Memoir before the Archæological Institute at its Gloucester Meeting in 1860. Out of that circumstance the present publication has sprung, under the influence, however, of a powerful stimulant. Opportunity was afforded for reproducing the Saxon pages by the aid of Photozincography at the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton; and this has imparted to the volume a size and an importance which it would not otherwise have attained. Of the twelve pages which are extant, seven have been thus reproduced. The remaining five were not in sufficiently good preservation for the process; and even of those which have been facsimiled, two pages had to be reproduced from tracings. The eye of the connoisseur will appreciate the distinction, and will at the same time be pleased with verifying the exceedingly near approach which has been made to the pristine forms of the letters. The sheets in which the pen has intervened between the originals and the facsimile are those signed "1" and "2"—not, as unfortunately printed in the preface, pages 1 and 3. The penmanship of the tenth century was rounder and bolder than that of later times, and this favourable circumstance exhibits Photozincography to its greatest advantage.

The Saxon matter is printed entire, page for page and line for line with the originals. Opposite the printed Saxon a literal translation is given, ranging with the Saxon page for page and line for line. The book presents accordingly a complete specimen of Saxon of a good date, in

the handwriting of the time, and with the apparatus of interpretation.

There are six pages concerning S. Swithun, and six concerning S. Maria Ægyptiaca. The text of both these subjects is equally elucidated by translations opposite, and notes appended. But the bulk of the volume is occupied with the national Saint, viz. Swithun, whose name is associated with the Fifteenth of July. An attempt is made to throw together in an Essay all that is known or surmised of him, together with what has been attributed to him,—his relations to Egbert, Æthelwulf, Alfred—his "Translation" by Dunstan and Æthelwold—his connection with Winchester, both in life and in posthumous celebrity—his policy in the donation of Æthelwulf, and his consequent claim to rank as quasi-founder of our parochial system—and lastly, the origin of his association with the forty rainy days. To this are appended several "Illustrative Pieces concerning Saint Swithun," drawn from various sources, some in print, others in manuscript, but all more or less beyond ordinary reach, and never collected before. A beautiful manuscript of the close of the tenth century, in the British Museum, worthy to be published entire, has been largely drawn upon, and furnishes the matter in No. ii. of the Illustrative Pieces.

The Second Part, on S. Maria Ægyptiaca, is added to make the work complete as an edition of the "Gloucester Fragments"; but the leading idea of the Editor has been to produce a volume which might serve as a specimen of Saxon prose literature, and also present the entire case of S. Swithun, the only saint of Saxon times whose name still lives in popular remembrance.

Some Points of the Education Question Practically Considered with reference to the Report of the Commissioners and the New Minute: with a Brief Outline of the Rise and Progress of Popular Education in England. By ARTHUR GARFIT, M.A., Curate of Richmond, Surrey. Post 8vo. pp. 200, price 4s. cloth. [Jan. 18, 1862.]

THE main object of this work is to defend the principle and most of the details of the new Minute lately issued by the Committee of Privy Council on Education. The author first traces the progress of the education of the poor in England from its origin, giving an account of the early efforts of the Christian Knowledge Society, of Dr. Bell and Joseph Lancaster, the National Society, and the British and Foreign School Society, of Lord Brougham and the Useful Knowledge Society. He then investigates the action of the Committee of Privy Council on

Education in England from 1839 to the present time; refers to the Report of the Royal Commission on Education in 1861, and the works of Mr. Senior and Mr. Chadwick. A chapter is next devoted to the subject of teaching to read, another to general intelligence in children; and some of the evidence of Her Majesty's Inspectors on these points is examined and controverted. The latter half of the volume enters into a detailed examination of the New Minute, and the causes that led to its promulgation. Many of the objections urged against the Minute are examined and answered, and it is argued that its effect on both schools and teachers is likely to be beneficial. The case of the Village Schools is discussed, and a plan proposed for giving increased aid to them. Lastly, the religious basis of our teaching is shown not to be endangered by the changes proposed.

The Church Catechism; with Explanations and Scripture Proofs: to which is added a Chronological History of the Christian Church and of the English Prayer-Book. Adapted for the use of Pupil-Teachers, Advanced Classes, and Candidates for Confirmation. By HENRY WORTHINGTON, late Master of West Cowes School. 12mo. pp. 50, price 1s. cloth. [Feb. 24, 1862.]

THE object of this work is to provide, for the use of teachers, a manual of explanations and Scripture proofs of the Church Catechism, which, it is believed, does not exist. The best authors on the Catechism have been diligently searched; and nothing has been put forward at which any Churchman can cavil. Pupil-teachers, students in training colleges, and candidates for confirmation, will, it is hoped, find a want supplied by this little book. The interrogative form has been adopted throughout as best suited to the subject. A CHRONOLOGICAL APPENDIX is added of the Christian Church and the English Prayer-Book, compiled chiefly from "Nichol's Help" and "Berens' Prayer-Book."

Dictation Exercises. By ELIZABETH M. SEWELL, author of "Amy Herbert," "The Child's First History of Rome," "A First History of Greece," "History of the Early Church," &c. 18mo. pp. 78, price 1s. cloth. [Jan. 13, 1862.]

THE Exercises in this work are founded on the principle, now generally acknowledged, that English orthography is to be taught by the eye rather than the ear. The Exercises should first be given to the pupil to read and study, till the

look as well as the sound of the words has been well imprinted on the mind. They should then be read aloud by the teacher; and, if the whole of the exercise is considered too long for dictation, the words printed in italics should be written down as they occur, the faults corrected, and the exercise repeated again and again till it is perfect. This process may appear tedious; but it certainly cannot be as much so as the old system of column spelling. The few rules which are all that can be given in aid of English spelling, ought, in like manner, to be carefully explained, and the pupil should be made to see how they apply to the words introduced into the exercise. When once they are fixed in the memory, many of the difficulties which perplex young people in their first attempts at orthography will be found to be overcome.

The Second Book of Milton's Paradise Lost: With a Prose Translation or Paraphrase, the Parsing of the more Difficult Words, Specimens of Analysis, and numerous Illustrative Notes. By the Rev. JOHN HUNTER, M.A. formerly Vice-Principal of the National Society's Training College, Battersea. Specially designed to prepare Junior Candidates for the Oxford Middle-Class Examination in 1862, and Candidates for the First B.A. Examination of the London University in 1862. 12mo. pp. 102, price 1s. 6d. cloth. [Jan. 25, 1862.]

THIS annotated edition, which is accompanied by a paraphrase of the text, is intended to afford not only the help needed for candidates for Middle-Class Examinations, but also that which seems adapted for schools in general, and which, by removing many general difficulties, may render the young reader capable of appreciating the other parts of the great poem of Milton. It may be used advantageously as a Reading-Book both in Poetry and Prose.

By the same Editor, Book the FIRST, as above, price 1s. 6d.

Wilkins's Greek Delectus literally translated; forming a KEY. By the Author, the Rev. HENRY MUSGRAVE WILKINS, M.A. Fellow of Merton College, Oxford. New Edition, revised and corrected. 12mo. pp. 60, price 2s. 6d. cloth. [Feb. 10, 1862.]

MR. WILKINS'S *Progressive Greek Delectus*, first published in September 1859, is now in its fourth edition. The plan of the book, which was suggested by the Rev. Dr. TEMPLE, Head

Master of Rugby School, and since approved by many of the first scholastic authorities, is to illustrate every stage of Bishop Wordsworth's Greek Accidence, on the principle that a delectus should be a grammar teaching by example. Accordingly, in lieu of the exegetical notes, too commonly construing and parsing *for the pupil*, in similar works, constant reference is made to Wordsworth's Accidence and Syntax, the scope and practical bearing of which are thus inculcated on the pupil's mind as he proceeds. Idiomatic constructions only are explained in the notes; ordinary words and phrases being given in a Lexicon appended, in which it has been aimed to present all the additional information which the youthful student of Greek can require, so as to make this delectus complete in itself.

The earlier portions of the *Delectus* consisting of very short passages from classic authors, whose exact meaning is sometimes doubtful, or appears obscure, because they are separated from their context, it was suggested some time ago to the author and the publishers that the book would be more generally available if a literal version were accessible to such schoolmasters or tutors as might desire its aid. With this view the present version, a limited edition of which was printed for private circulation when the *Delectus* came into general use, is now for the first time published, with a few corrections making it literally conformable throughout with the original.

Oxford Local Examinations for 1862.

Middle-Class Atlas: comprising full-coloured MAPS of *Great Britain and Ireland* (Physical Features), *England and Wales*, *Scotland*, *Ireland*, *Russia in Europe*, *Switzerland*, and *Italy*; being all the Maps required for the Geographical Examinations in 1862. By W. M'LEOD, F.R.G.S. M.C.P. Head Master of the Model School and Master of Method in the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea. The MAPS engraved by E. WELLER, F.R.G.S. 4to. price 2s. sewed.

[Jan. 25, 1862.]

THE present School Atlas is designed chiefly for the use of Junior Candidates preparing for the Oxford Examinations in June 1862. The Principal of one of our most successful middle-class schools considered that a hand-atlas, specially adapted to the Oxford programme, would be an acquisition to those preparing for the local examinations. The maps are engraved in the best style of art; and particular attention has been paid to those points on which the candidates are tested at the examinations, — such as

the coast-lines, the directions of mountain-chains, the courses of rivers, and the boundaries of kingdoms, provinces, counties, &c. The maps also contain the most recent information respecting the political changes that have taken place in the boundaries of France, Sardinia, Austria, and the States of the Church.

It seems desirable to add that, in 1857, the University of Oxford passed a statute, establishing two examinations for "those who are not members of the University;" one for youths under eighteen, another for boys under fifteen years of age. The examinations are open to all persons, whatever their position or religious denomination may be; the only restrictions are those already specified. The examinations are held in Oxford, in London, and other local centres in June. Those who succeed in the lower examinations obtain certificates; and those who pass the higher receive the title of Associate in Arts of Oxford.

Durham University

Middle-Class Examinations, 1862.

Among the subjects of examination for Senior and Junior Candidates, in October 1862, are Ancient and Modern Geography of Palestine, and the Analysis and Parsing of a passage taken from GOLDSMITH'S *Deserted Village*. The following works, also by Mr. M'LEOD, are specially adapted for the use of Candidates:—

GOLDSMITH'S *DESERTED VILLAGE*, with Notes and Rules of Syntax, Parsing, and Analysis of Sentences. *Seventh Edition*. 12mo. price 1s. 6d.

The GEOGRAPHY of PALESTINE or the HOLY LAND, including Phœnicia and Philistia. *Eleventh Edition*. 12mo. with a coloured Map of Palestine, price 1s. 6d.

Also, forming PART II. of the above,

The LIFE and TRAVELS of ST. PAUL: With Pronouncing Vocabulary, Questions for Examination, Map, Plans, and Chart. 2s.

First Progressive Exercises on the Accidence of the Latin Grammar; to which are added, Exercises on some of the leading Rules of Syntax: Intended to be used simultaneously with the Grammar. By RICHARD HILEY, late Principal of the Grange Collegiate and Commercial School, Thorp Arch, Tadcaster. *Second Edition*, revised and improved. 12mo. pp. 198, price 1s. 6d. cloth.

[Dec. 31, 1861.]

THE object of this Manual is, by supplying a series of easy Progressive Exercises on the Latin Accidence, to insure a suitable first year's

course, to be studied simultaneously with the Grammar. In prosecution of this design, the author has proceeded, step by step, in adapting to every declension, conjugation, and rule, in the exact order of occurrence, such a variety of Questions and Exercises as the nature of the case seemed to require. Especial attention has been paid to secure proficiency in those formulæ which usually present some difficulty to beginners, or are liable to escape the memory. Though the work was drawn up with reference to the author's well-known and approved *Latin Grammar*, it is equally applicable to any other. The Second Edition has been carefully revised throughout, corrected, and in several parts improved.

A Practical Hindustani Grammar; Containing the Accidence in Roman Type, a Chapter on the use of Arabic Words, and a full Syntax, by MONIER WILLIAMS, M.A. of University College, Oxford, Baden Professor of Sanskrit, &c. Also *Hindustani Selections in the Persian Character, with a Vocabulary and Dialogues*, by COTTON MATHER, formerly Assistant Professor of Hindustani at Addiscombe College, now Second Hindustani Master at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. 16mo. pp. 272, price 5s. cloth.

[Feb. 15, 1862.]

THE design of this volume is to make the acquisition of Hindustani easy to all, its distinctive feature being the employment of English letters to express Hindustani words in the grammatical portion of the work. The Oriental characters, those crooked and forbidding forms, which like a thorn fence block the avenues of approach to every Eastern language, deterring nearly all but students upon compulsion from attempting an entrance, do not here intrude them-

selves before they are required; so that, the first difficulties of the subject being removed, the most unstudious of Englishmen may be allured onwards to the acquirement of a correct knowledge both of the language and the two principal alphabets, such as every one who pretends to superiority over the Hindus ought to possess.

The grammatical portion of the work is written in the simplest manner, and with great clearness of arrangement. Numerous tables of verbs are given, which include the most useful in the language. The method of deriving Arabic words from their roots, and the importance of this subject to a correct acquaintance with Hindustani, is explained. The syntax is the only full Hindustani syntax that has yet been written. Selections for reading, in the Persian character, with a vocabulary and useful dialogues on common subjects, are added (together with a chapter on the Devanagari alphabet). The whole book forms a complete, portable, and cheap manual for the use of all classes of persons resident or likely to be resident in India.

An Inquiry into the Medicinal Value of the Excreta of Reptiles in Phthisis and some other Diseases. By JOHN HASTINGS, M.D. Post 8vo. pp. 112, price 5s. cloth.

[Feb. 13, 1862.]

THIS little book contains a short account of a discovery of an entirely new class of remedial agents, embracing all that is known of their action on the human body, and of their curative properties. They appear to be beneficial in a variety of diseases in which medical aid was much needed, such as phthisis, scrofula, asthma, hooping-cough, menorrhagia, leucorrhœa, and in some of the most rebellious affections of the skin, viz. chronic eczema, acne rosacea, and acne punctata, they have likewise been found to possess considerable efficacy in gout and rheumatism.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

A Collection of the Essays on Scientific and other Subjects contributed to the *Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews* by Sir HENRY HOLLAND, Bart., M.D., F.R.S., &c., in One Volume octavo, is preparing for publication. The following is a list of the Essays:—

Progress and Spirit of Physical Science.
Life and Organisation.
Human Longevity.
Roman History — Julius Cæsar.
The Atlantic Ocean.
The Mediterranean.
Humboldt's Cosmos — Sidereal Astronomy.
Aërolites.
Modern Chemistry and the Atomic Doctrine.
Coral Reefs.
&c. &c.

"ON *Translating Homer: Last Words*," by MATTHEW ARNOLD, M.A., Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford, will be published in a few days. In this supplementary Lecture Mr. ARNOLD notices the principal objections made to the canons of criticism which, in his *Three Lectures on Translating Homer*, he endeavoured to establish.

THE FOURTH SERIES of Mrs. JAMESON's *Sacred and Legendary Art*, completing the work, is preparing for publication. It is entitled "The History of Our Lord and of his Precursor John the Baptist; with the Personages and Typical Subjects of the Old Testament, as represented in Christian Art," and will be illustrated, uniformly with the other three series, with many etchings and engravings or wood.

THE Life of Robert Stephenson, F.R.S., late President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, by JOHN CORDY JEAFFRESON, Barrister-at-Law; and WILLIAM POLE, Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers,—is preparing for publication, in 2 vols. 8vo. with Portrait and numerous Illustrations.

A New Edition of the *Lyra Germanica with Music*, forming a complete Hymn-book for public and private worship in accordance with the services and festivals of the Church of England, will shortly be published; the tunes in four parts, with historical notes, &c. compiled, harmonised, and edited by WILLIAM STERNDALÉ BENNETT, Professor of Music in the University of Cambridge, and OTTO GOLDSCHMIDT; the hymns translated from the German by CATHERINE WINKWORTH. This work will contain 120 original tunes to about 200 hymns, the latter not only bearing upon all the festivals, seasons, and rites of the Church, but a great number of them suitable for private devotion, and for morning and evening use. It has been compiled exclusively with a view to the excellence of its quality, as none but the gems among the sacred tunes of Protestant Germany—commonly known under the name of Chorales—have been introduced. The tunes appear, as far as this was practicable, in their original form, and—for the first time in England—coupled to the hymns for which they were composed or to which they have become traditionally attached.

A small number of Psalm tunes in use for the last three centuries in the Calvinistic Church on the Continent—generally ascribed to Goudimel—as also a few from the congregational music of the Moravians, which on account of their beauty have readily been admitted into the service of the Lutheran Church, have also found a place in this work; and it thus contains nearly the whole of that standard and central portion of their hymnology, which the Protestant Churches of the Continent have looked upon and cherished for the last three centuries as one of their most precious heirlooms, and the bulwark of their services.

The original harmonics of the period at which the tunes were written or introduced into the Church, have as far as possible been retained, and all of them revised by Professor Bennett and Mr. Goldschmidt. This work also offers for the first time to the English public the opportunity of tracing back the tunes to their real sources or to the period at which they first appeared; a subject likely to prove of interest, considering the frequent controversies going on respecting foreign tunes well known in this country, such as the “Old Hundredth,” that called “Luther’s Hymn,” and others.

The Hymns, carefully selected from the rich stores of Germany, include many new translations made expressly for this volume, and bear upon every condition of the Christian life; and as the tune, arranged in four parts, will be printed over each separate hymn, the work will be equally adapted for public and private worship, and also for the use of choirs and organists.

THE REV. DR. KENNEDY, Head Master of Shrewsbury School, and Prebendary of Lichfield, has in the press, and approaching completion, *Hymnologia Christiana*, an ample collection of the best Psalms and Hymns in the English language, suitable either for congregational or for private singing, or for both; in number about 1500. The Psalms are extracted from many versions, old and new. The Hymns are the partly original, partly translated, work of numerous Christian poets from the Reformation to the present day, including many which will now appear in print for the first time. All the Psalms and Hymns are arranged under the Christian seasons to which they are adapted, from the First Sunday in Advent to the Last Sunday after Trinity; those for Morning, Evening, and the Sabbath appearing, for instance, at the close of the Easter Hymns. The volume will be prefaced by historical sketches of Christian Hymnology and the Christian Seasons, and will be dedicated, by special permission, to the Lord BISHOP of LICHFIELD.

A New Work, entitled the *Treasury of Bible Knowledge*, is preparing for publication, by the Rev. JOHN AYRE, M.A., of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. It will comprise a Summary of the Evidences of Christianity; the Principles of Biblical Criticism; the History, Chronology, and Geography of the Scriptures; an Account of the Formation of the Canon; separate Introductions to the several Books of the Bible, &c.; presenting at one view, and in a convenient form for reference, a complete body of information most necessary for the thorough understanding of the Sacred Volume. The *Treasury of Bible Knowledge* will form a volume in fcp. 8vo. accompanied by Maps, Engravings on Steel, and numerous strictly illustrative Woodcuts; uniform with Maunders’s well-known Series of Treasuries.

A New Edition of the late Rev. T. H. HORNE’S *Compendious Introduction to the Study of the Bible* will soon be ready for publication, edited by the Rev. J. AYRE, M.A., of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. This manual is a summary of the same author’s “Introduction to the Critical Study of the Holy Scriptures,” in four octavo volumes. It contains a brief exhibition of the Evidences of the Christian Religion; the Elements of the Criticism and Interpretation of Scripture; an Account of Bible Geography and Antiquities; with a short Analysis of each particular book among the Sacred Writings. The present edition has been thoroughly revised and corrected after the last edition of the larger work, a considerable portion of it having been rewritten, and much new matter introduced. It is hoped that the manual in its present shape will be found both complete in itself, and also well adapted to lead the student on to more extended works on the various branches of Biblical knowledge. It will be comprised in a fcp. 8vo. volume, with maps and illustrations.

A new work entitled *Ellice, a Tale*, by L. N. COMYN, in one volume, is nearly ready.

THE History of Jerome Savonarola and his Times, by PASQUALE VILLARI, Professor of History in the University of Pisa, is preparing for publication, in English, accompanied by New Documents, and translated from the Italian by LEONARD HORNER, Esq., F.R.S., with co-operation and Additions of the Author.

A Work entitled *Four Periods of Public Education, as reviewed in 1832, 1839, 1846, and 1862, in Papers*, by Sir JAMES P. KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH, Bart., will be ready in March, in one volume. The four periods of public education which form the subject of this volume commence with the description of the condition of a great city immediately before the first act of interference by the Government to improve and extend elementary education by the Treasury grants of 1833. The moral and physical condition of the working classes of Manchester in 1831-2 is described at the time of the first visitation of cholera. The steady growth of the municipal and social institutions of Manchester, and especially of the combined moral and religious agencies, and of the elementary schools, is traced by a minute analysis of the chief elements of progress in each of three decennial periods. An attempt is then made to discriminate the causes which still retard the growth of civilisation, maintain a high rate of mortality, and obstruct the natural consequences of great public spirit in the municipality and earnest exertions in the religious and civil associations of Manchester. The second period comprises the origin of the Committee of Council on Education; the earliest efforts of that department to found a National Normal School on the basis of religious equality; the first steps in the employment of pupil teachers, and their subsequent training; and the foundation of the first Training College. The precedents on which that college was founded, its organisation, discipline, and studies, and the story of its progress during the first years, are treated in two chapters. Then the Author explains those parts of the Minutes of 1846 which applied the administration of the public grant for education to promote the apprenticeship of pupil teachers; the education of the Queen's scholars in Training Colleges; and the improvement of the position and prospects of the certificated teachers of elementary schools. The concluding chapters are devoted to a defence of these Minutes against the plans proposed by the Royal Commission of Inquiry, and the Minute of the 29th July, 1861, which are regarded as subversive of all the preceding administration of the Committee of Council on Education. The greater part of the volume consists of a republication of the Semi-official Papers, issued by direction of the Government at the great periods of public controversy, which have marked the successive steps of progress in the administrative development of a system of national education. These papers had at each period a circulation of from eight to ten thousand copies, and a desire has been expressed that they should be collected into one volume as part of the story of this thirty years of progress.

A New Edition (the Second) of BRIALMONT and GLEIG's *Life of the Duke of Wellington* is nearly ready for publication, carefully abridged from the larger work, and condensed into one compactly-printed volume, by the Rev. G. R. GLEIG, M.A., Prebendary of St. Paul's, and Chaplain-General to Her Majesty's Forces. In his Preface the Author avows that his object has been to produce a book which shall come within the reach and be level with the understandings of the great body of his countrymen, who have a right to be supplied with an authentic history of the greatest man and truest patriot of modern times. As the Duke's life was spent in their service, so has his character, cleared by time from the mists of prejudice, become public property. It is a property, also, the value of which cannot be over-estimated. For though his views of things may not be accepted by all as invariably right views, there is but one opinion—there can be only one—respecting the motives upon which he invariably acted. On these grounds the Author expresses his hope that this cheaper and condensed edition of a work, which, when first published, was of necessity both voluminous and expensive, may find its way into the hands of Englishmen of all ranks and callings. "For there is no man so high, so low, so rich, so poor, that he may not derive incalculable benefit from it; if it stimulate him to follow in all things, as the great Duke did before him, the guiding star of "Duty through life."

THE Head Master of Shrewsbury School, in compliance with particular request, has undertaken to edit VIRGIL expressly for School use. The main principle which his experience in teaching has led him to adopt is, that the Notes should be such as a Master, at least in the two highest forms of Public Schools, may justly require all his scholars to prepare as a portion of the lesson. These notes will seldom impart that knowledge which can be obtained from the three Dictionaries supposed to be in the hands of all advanced boys; but they will indicate, by brief examinative questions, what a boy must obtain from his Dictionaries, while they embrace, briefly but sufficiently, whatever is further requisite for the full interpretation of the author. They will contain as much translated matter as may seem necessary to promote taste and guide judgment, while they carefully avoid that luxuriance of English translation which is so unwelcome to every wise Master, as only tending to enfeeble, and often to mislead, the minds of boys. A preface on VIRGIL's style, in the nature of a Poetic Syntax, will be given: and to this the learner will often be referred. It is hoped that these principles will recommend themselves to scholars engaged in classical instruction. But, as the notes are not yet in the press, the Editor invites the communication of their opinions, with a view to make the edition as complete as possible for the purpose it has in view. The text of WAGNER will be generally, but not implicitly, followed; and there will be a few critical Latin foot-notes, indicating the departures from that text. The other notes, in English, will be at the end of the volume.

A PEOPLE'S EDITION of CONYBEARE and Howson's well-known work on the *Life and Epistles of St. Paul*, will be ready for publication on the 12th of March, condensed into Two compactly-printed Volumes, crown 8vo. uniform with the People's Edition of Lord MACAULAY'S *Essays* and the Rev. SYDNEY SMITH'S *Works*. In this Edition the TEXT, carefully revised, will be given without retrenchment; the ANNOTATIONS will be considerably abridged, and adapted to unlearned readers.

Though the death of one of the writers of this book (the Rev. W. J. CONYBEARE, M.A.) has thrown the sole responsibility of revision on the survivor (the Rev. Dr. Howson), the plan of a "People's Edition" was contemplated by both writers from the time when the First Edition was published.

The original design of this work was to give a living picture of St. Paul himself, and of the circumstances by which he was surrounded. But in order to present such a picture, much more was necessary than a mere transcript of the Scriptural narrative, even where it is fullest. Hence views of places (both plates and woodcuts) were diligently collected from various sources, to illustrate the work; and, in addition to careful geographical descriptions, maps were given exhibiting, with as much accuracy as can at present be attained, the physical features of the countries visited by St. Paul, and some of the ancient routes through them; together with PLANS of the most important cities, and maritime CHARTS of the coasts and harbours, where they were needed. For the same reason, engravings of COINS were given where they seemed to throw light on the circumstances mentioned in the history,—while other illustrations were taken from various sources. With regard to the Epistles, which are so essential a part of St. Paul's personal biography, the authors wished to represent faithfully in English what they were to their Greek readers when first written. They gave, therefore, a *free translation*, as there seemed to be no reason why a translation of St. Paul should be rendered inaccurate by a method which would generally be adopted in a translation of Thucydides. In this work, the translation of the Epistles and speeches of St. Paul was contributed by Mr. Conybeare,—the historical portion of the work principally, and the geographical portion entirely, by Dr. Howson.

This book, which has been received with remarkable favour, the survivor has gladly done his best to prepare for a wider circle of readers. But the execution of this plan involved peculiar difficulties. By giving the text of the work without the notes, many parts of the narrative would have been left destitute of important illustration, and many passages of the Epistles would have embarrassed rather than helped the mere English reader. But the retention of some notes involved the necessity of selection. The present Editor might have cut down his own notes to a narrow compass; but there yet remained the notes of the friend whom he could not consult; and to have omitted nearly all the former, while retaining all the latter, would have disturbed the whole symmetry of the book. And again, since in the former Editions the

notes, so far as they were criticisms of passages in the New Testament, were based on the Greek text, exclusion or adaptation was in all such cases necessary for the English reader. But criticisms of this kind occurred most frequently in the notes on the Epistles, which were not translated by the present Editor. Under all these circumstances, general approbation will, it is hoped, be secured for the arrangement which has been adopted.

Those readers have throughout been kept in view, who, though well educated, would not find it easy to refer to Greek or German books. Some few technical Greek terms are retained, with an occasional reference to classical authors; but, on the whole, there are few citations except from books which are easily within reach. The references to Scripture are frequent; but such references can scarcely be too frequent. While, however, it is presumed that the reader has before him the Authorised English Version, the notes may, it is hoped, continue useful to students of the Greek New Testament. Some criticisms must, however, be necessarily taken for granted; and in some such cases reference has been made to the two larger Editions. In Mr. Conybeare's part of the work no alteration whatever has been made, except as regards the verbal adjustments requisite for leaving out the Greek, and certain retrenchments in the Appendices, made in harmony with the general aim of this Edition.

It is possible that a greater symmetry might have been obtained by a more unscrupulous alteration of notes which were not written by the present Editor; this, however, for reasons already stated, he did not think it right to attempt. But while he feels the imperfection of his own work, this last revision has left in his mind a higher estimate than ever of the parts written by his fellow-labourer and friend.

* * *The Original Edition of this work, in quarto, with numerous Illustrations, was completed in 1852; the Second Edition, with fewer Illustrations, but after careful revision, appeared in 1856. In the People's Edition, now announced, the Illustrations will be somewhat fewer; the Text is unaltered, with the exception of slight verbal changes suggested in the course of a thorough re-perusal; and the Notes in the narrative portion are condensed, as indicated above. Thus each of the Three Editions has a character of its own.*

THE FOURTH and FIFTH *Lectures on the History of England* delivered at Chorleywood by Mr. WILLIAM LONGMAN, comprising the reign of EDWARD the FIRST, will appear shortly.

NEW Work by the Author of "The Arrest of the Five Members."—Preparing for publication, in 2 vols. post 8vo. uniform with "The Arrest of the Five Members," with Two Portraits, from Original Paintings at Port Eliot, *The Life of Sir John Eliot: Rewritten*; being the First and Second Volumes of a New and greatly enlarged Edition of FORSTER'S *Statesmen of the Commonwealth*. Some delay in the appearance of this work has unavoidably arisen from the recent discovery of important papers illustrative of Eliot's career.

FELIX MENDELSSOHN'S *Letters from Italy and Switzerland*, translated from the German by LADY WALLACE, are nearly ready for publication, in one volume. These letters were, with others, collected with a design that they should be published in the form of a biography; but as it became necessary to abandon this idea for an indefinite time, his brother published a single volume of his letters, written while on his journeys in the years 1830-32. The forthcoming volume is a translation of this work, which exhibits the great musician in the spring-time of his life, and in that happy enthusiasm and singular freshness of thought and purity of feeling with which he entered on a career whose very success precluded the rest and relaxation necessary for life itself. These letters therefore have their value, not merely as memorials of one seldom surpassed in the strength and variety of his intellectual powers, the purity of his affections, and the sweetness of his disposition, but as possessing a special interest for Englishmen. The *Edinburgh Review*, (January 1862, p. 129), speaking of the original letters here translated dwells on the fact "too largely forgotten in the wholesale contempt with which musical Germany is pleased to regard musical England," that this country, which had fostered or aided the genius of Handel, Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven, also "furnished Mendelssohn with the arena in which his genius surprised all Europe." These letters show the delight with which he referred to his first visit to London, and his journeys in Wales and Scotland; while they exhibit powers of observation not bounded by that art in which he achieved his special eminence, and a purity of taste which was not only connected with soundness of judgment, but reflected from the singular purity of his life and character.

CONTINUATION of the New Edition of Bacon's Works.—*The Letters and Life of Francis Bacon, including all his Occasional Works, namely, Letters, Speeches, Tracts, State Papers, Devices, Private Memoranda, and all authentic Writings not already included among the Philosophical, Literary, or Professional Works: now newly collected, revised, and set out in Chronological order, with a Commentary, biographical and historical*, by JAMES SPEDDING, of Trinity College, Cambridge, are preparing for publication. The FIRST and SECOND VOLUMES, forming VOLUMES VIII. and IX. of the New Edition of Lord Bacon's Works, edited by Messrs. SPEDDING, ELLIS, and HEATH, are just ready. "In the third and last division of the entire works," says Mr. Spedding, in his History and Plan of the new edition of Bacon, "every authentic writing and every intelligibly reported speech of Bacon's (not belonging to either of the other divisions) which can be found in print or in manuscript will be set forth at full length, each in its due chronological place; with an explanatory narrative running between, in which the reader will be supplied, to the best of my skill and knowledge, with all the information necessary to the right understanding of them. In doing this,—since the pieces in question are very numerous, and scattered, with few and short intervals, over the whole of Bacon's

life,—I shall have to enter very closely into all the particulars of it; so that this part when finished will, in fact, contain a complete biography of the man,—a biography the most copious, the most minute, and by the very necessity of the case the fairest, that I can produce: for any material misinterpretation in the Commentary will be at once confronted and corrected by the text. The two volumes now announced include every extant work of an occasional character composed by Bacon during the first forty years of his life. The text, which was much in need of revision, has been collated throughout with the original MSS. or the most authentic copies.

A New Work, entitled the *Treasury of Botany*, is preparing for publication, under the editorship of JOHN LINDLEY, M.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., Emeritus Professor of Botany in University College, London: assisted by Professor BALFOUR, F.R.S.E.; the Rev. J. M. BERKELEY, F.L.S.; JOHN BALL, Esq., F.R.S.; the Rev. C. A. JOHNS, F.L.S.; J. T. SYME, Esq., F.L.S.; MAXWELL MASTERS, Esq., F.L.S.; THOMAS MOORE, Esq., F.L.S.; and other practical Botanists. The *Treasury of Botany* will form a volume in fcp. 8vo. uniform with Maunders's well-known Series of Treasuries, and illustrated with 16 Engravings on Steel, and numerous Engravings on Wood, from designs by W. H. FITCH.

MR. B. B. WOODWARD, B.A., F.S.A., M. Phil. Soc., Librarian to the Queen, is engaged in preparing for publication a new *Historical and Chronological Encyclopædia*. This work, which is now nearly ready for the press, is intended to form a copious and trustworthy book of reference for both students and general readers, and to present in a brief and convenient form, but with the most scrupulous accuracy as to dates, CHRONOLOGICAL NOTICES of all the great events of universal history, including treaties, alliances, wars, battles, &c.; of the incidents in lives of great and distinguished men, and of their works; of scientific and geographical discoveries; of mechanical inventions; and social, domestic, and economical improvements. Matters of merely local interest, prolix details, with mathematical and technical chronology, are not admitted. The general arrangement will be alphabetical; but wherever connected series of events can be grouped under familiar titles, this expedient will be adopted, both to facilitate reference and to prevent needless repetitions. Historical events and occurrences happening in or relating to England will invariably receive the largest share of attention. In all cases the most exact date which can be ascertained will be given; and wherever it appears desirable, the original or national dates will be added. Where different dates have been assigned to the same event by scholars of reputation, those which can assist the inquiries of the student will be inserted; but the convenience of the general reader will be consulted by placing the best established first. References to the authorities will be frequently given with a view to establish the value of particular dates, as well as to direct students to the sources of further information respecting them.

A New Edition of the Essay on the Help of Women in English Parishes, entitled *Deaconesses*, by the Rev. J. S. Howson, D.D. Principal of the Collegiate Institution, Liverpool, and Hulsean Lecturer in the University of Cambridge for the year 1862-3,—reprinted with very considerable Additions from the *Quarterly Review*, No. CCXVI.—is preparing for publication in one small volume.

The importance of the subject of the help of women in English parishes, and the very general attention with which Dr. Howson's article on that subject in the *Quarterly Review* was received, have induced the Author to consent to the republication now announced. The time has arrived for the full discussion of a question on which public feeling and opinion has been so far modified as to justify the inference that the English mind has become gradually familiarised with the operations of what may, without offence, be called the Female Diaconate. Such an agency would at once enable women to devote themselves to the nursing of the sick, to the systematic care of the young, to the rescue of the degraded, and to the details of parochial work, as the business of their lives; and these benefits may be secured without ensnaring vows, without any breach of domestic ties, and without even the affectation of what is foreign to the English people and the English Church. The difficulties in the way of this enterprise are not what they were. A vast amount of practical work has been recently done by women in ways hitherto unattempted. The devotion of Miss Nightingale has been followed by great results in reference to the care of the sick. Our workhouses, which used to be viewed by Christian philanthropists with no little fear, have through the agency of religious women afforded invaluable opportunities for the diffusion of good; and the progress made in the work of the Bible-women has proved not only that even among the poorest women most efficient agents may be found for the evangelisation of the lowest and the most degraded, but that this agency may be organised, under due superintendence, on the most extensive scale. The Deaconess system is so far different from this, that it embraces the official agency of women of the higher ranks also, and that its proceedings are interwoven with the diocesan and parochial arrangements of the Church.

It has been the aim of the Author in this treatise to show not only that this system may provide employment for a very large number of women whose energies are now wasted, or for whose devotion there is no recognised channel, but how it has existed through long periods of Christian history, and why in the work of the Diaconate the mutual co-operation of men and women is indispensable. He has sought to prove that the accumulation of dense masses of the labouring population in our larger towns, together with the opportunities furnished by railways to classes of competent means for living in the country while yet not separated from the centre of their daily toil, has brought out into greater prominence than ever a want of which Southey com-

plained thirty years ago, and the supplying of which he endeavoured earnestly to promote.

With this purpose the Author has traced the history of the female Diaconate from the earliest times, maintaining that it rests on a Scriptural basis, and that it fell, not because of the decrees of Councils or the objections which might be urged against it, but rather because it was overwhelmed by or absorbed into the monastic and conventual system; and that, accordingly, the rejection of this system in the Reformed Churches of the Continent has been followed by a revival of the agency of women in works of charity. Full accounts are given of the Deaconess Institutions at Kaiserswerth and Strasburg, at Riehen near Basle, and at Saint Loup on the frontiers of the Jura; while the efforts made by English clergymen and laymen in this direction are also carefully noticed.

The English Deaconess should be something between the desultory Lady Visitor and the member of a strictly conventual Sisterhood; and the questions of living in community, &c. must be solved by gradual and cautious experiment. In Germany these institutions have been first founded, and have gradually ramified into parochial work; here, perhaps, we should rather look in parochial work for those elements which will gradually combine into a solid institution.

The Preface and Appendices contain some Papers written by the Author in the "*Christian Observer*," with some account of the primitive Deaconesses and of Sisters of Mercy in the Greek Church.

THE forthcoming Edition (the Third) of Mr. G. W. SEPTIMUS PIESSE's well-known *Art of Perfumery*, will contain much new and important original matter, consisting principally of valuable recipes and analyses of modern articles for the toilet which have become popular in the present day. In the body of the work, the commercial element of perfumery manufacture is considered and discussed from the practical point of view. The imports and exports to British colonies and foreign countries are presented in a tabular form, accompanied by the Tariffs in force at the principal ports. The improved Syphon Still for extracting Ottos is likewise described and illustrated; and a description is added of the colouring substances employed by perfumery factors. These additions increase the number of chapters or sections from eighteen to twenty-one. But every chapter has been rewritten, and contains accessions of fresh matter, historical, technical, and scientific; also new information from various foreign correspondents of the author, relating to special perfuming materials, the products of the countries in which they reside. To the new edition will be prefixed a GRADUATED SCALE or GAMUT of ODOURS, showing to the eye the comparative intensity or pungency of the various kinds of sweet scents available for the perfumer's or distiller's art, their relative value as restorative or remedial agents, and their uses both as articles of personal utility or luxury, and in the useful arts.—The APPENDIX has also been rewritten and enlarged, and will comprise a NEW SCALE of the boiling and congealing points of various Ottos.

A New Set of *Elementary Latin Prose Exercises*, by the Rev. H. M. WILKINS, M.A., will shortly be published. This work is intended for the use of the Shell Forms, which constitute a considerable section in our principal public schools, and for similar classes in other institutions. In its scope, therefore, it resembles PART I. of Arnold's *Latin Prose*, but differs materially from that manual in its arrangement, and especially in being founded on a *systematic* exposition of the Latin Syntax. This exposition will not be based on the rules of any one Latin Syntax, since there is none decidedly above its rivals, at any rate in point of circulation. It will consist of a clear and simple digest of the most popular Syntaxes: such, for instance, as those in Dr. Kennedy's, King Edward the Sixth's, and the Eton Grammar, among elementary books of this class, and Schmitz's edition of *Zumpt*, *Madvig*, and Dr. Donaldson's recently published *Complete Latin Grammar*, among the larger ones; so as to embody, as far as possible, the various excellences of these works, and also to secure such a wording of the rules as may be most intelligible, because most familiar, to the pupil, who will probably have used one or another of the above Grammars. Each rule will be illustrated by an Exercise, of an easier character than those in Dr. Kennedy's *Curriculum*, and drawn, exclusively, from the purest classical sources. An English-Latin Dictionary, possessed by every pupil in the Shell, and, generally, even in the Fourth Form, will supply the more ordinary words; difficult phrases will be suggested and constructions explained, at the foot of each Exercise.

TWO New Works on English Grammar, Language, and Literature, are preparing for publication by Mr. JACOB LOWRES, Author of "A System of English Parsing and Derivation," &c. The first, entitled *Grammar of English Grammars*, is an advanced Manual of English Grammar and Language, Critically and Historically considered. In the preparation of this work the author has kept mainly in view the questions set on these subjects at the annual Government Examinations for Certificates and Queen-Scholarships, and his object is to produce a work which, in a concise form, will contain information sufficient to answer all such questions. Points of difficulty are dwelt upon largely, and the differences of grammarians on disputed points are set forth fully in the notes and remarks. One important feature of this work is, that it contains a brief account of the most eminent writers of English Literature, specimens of the language in every stage of its history, and quotations from nearly every English Grammar of note. The second work, entitled *Companion to English Grammar*, contains various subjects connected with English Grammar, the utility of which is so generally admitted that they form a very important part of every Government Examination. They are, The Analysis of Sentences, Paraphrasing, The Higher Order of English Parsing, Punctuation, Composition or Style, Figurative Language, &c. This latter work may be used with any manual of English Grammar, and will form a most useful companion.

New Work by the Author of Amy Herbert.— "Impressions of Rome, Florence, and Turin, by the Author of *Amy Herbert*," will shortly be published, in one volume, post octavo.

A New Work entitled *Sunsets and Sunshine, or Varied Aspects of Life*, by the Rev. ERSKINE NEALE, M.A., is preparing for publication. It will contain a copious account of Count Louis Batthyani, late Prime Minister of Hungary, and will embrace sketches of Charles (Fourth) Duke of Richmond, Lola Montes, the (young) Duke of Dorset, the Right Hon. William Huskisson, Col. Willoughby Moore of *The Europa*, the Dowager Marchioness of Salisbury, Basevi the Architect, Lord Boringdon, the Balmats of Chamouni, William Hone the Political Satirist, Daniel Webster the American Statesman, and other celebrities whose careers afford matter of interest for the general reader.

A New Work entitled *Tales of the Gods and Heroes*, by the Rev. GEORGE W. COX, M.A., late Scholar of Trinity College, Oxford, is in the press and will shortly be ready for publication. The vast stores of Greek legend supply a mass of tales which fall under more than one method of classification. They may be arranged with reference to their subject-matter, as they exhibit either the relics of strictly mythical speech, or the religious, and, finally, the moral sentiment of the Greek mind. But another principle of division is furnished by the character of these tales, which are sometimes marvellously simple, sometimes very complicated. Some specimens of the former class were published in a volume entitled "Tales from Greek Mythology," intended chiefly for the amusement and instruction of very young children. In that series care was taken not to include any tales involving ideas which young children would not readily understand; and the sorrows of D  m  t  r and of Niob   were recounted, because in such legends no marked distinction need be drawn between gods and men. But it is obvious that the tale of I   and Prometheus, or of the rivalry of Poseidon and Ath  n   for the naming of Athens, cannot be told without a distinct reference to deified heroes and the successive dynasties of the Hellenic gods. The present work consists of tales, many of which are among the most beautiful in the mythological stores common to the great Aryan family of nations. The simplicity and tenderness of many of these tales suggests a comparison with the general character of the Northern mythology, while others tend in great measure to determine the question of a patriarchal religion, of which the mythical tales of Greece are supposed to have preserved only the faint and distorted conceptions. These and other subjects are examined in the Introduction and Notes to the volume, among the contents of which are, Kephalos and Procris; Daphn  ; Kyr  n  ; the Delian Apollo; the Pythian Apollo; the Toil of Hercules; Alth  a and the Burning Brand; Pandora; I   and Prometheus; Poseidon and Ath  n  ; Ariadn  ; Bellerophon; Sarp  d  n; Memn  n; C  n  n  ; the Cattle of H  lios; Calypso, &c., &c.

A SECOND SERIES of *Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers*, consisting of Excursions and Explorations by Members of the Alpine Club, edited by E. S. KENNEDY, M.A. F.R.G.S. President of the Club, will be published in the Spring, in Two VOLUMES, square crown

8vo. with about Seventeen MAPS, and very numerous ILLUSTRATIONS ON WOOD by EDWARD WHYMPER. The contents, as nearly as they can at present be ascertained, will be as follows : —

Icelandic Travelling.

- I. Travels through Iceland, principally in the Eastern and South-Eastern districts; comprising a Visit to the Vatna and Orœfa Jökuls, and a Journey thence by way of Berufjördr, Bru, and Herdubreid, to Myvatn and Krabla

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VIII. The Col de Valpelline from Prerayen to Zermatt, with the Ascent of the Tête Blanche*

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XI. The Ascent of the Lyskamm*.....
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- XV. Explorations of the Roseg Glacier
XVI. The Ascent of the Pizzo Bernina

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EDWARD SHIRLEY KENNEDY, M.A.

The Noric Alps.

- XVII. The Ascent of the Gross Glockner.....

WILLIAM BRINTON, M.D.

The Urner, Bernese, and Valaisian Oberland.

- XVIII. From the Grütli to the Grimsel, including the Ascent of the Thierberg*.....
XIX. The Ascent of the Schreckhorn*
XX. The Passage of the Eiger Joch*
XXI. The Ascent of the Aletschhorn*

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The Rev. LESLIE STEPHEN, M.A.

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F. F. TUCKETT.

The Graian Alps.

- XXII. Explorations around the Grivola
XXIII. The Ascent of the Grivola*
XXIV. The Alps of the Tarentaise.....
XXV. Two Ascents of the Grand Paradis*

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J. J. COWELL, F.R.G.S.

The Cottian Alps.

- XXVI. Monte Viso*

WM. MATHEWS, Jun., M.A. F.G.S.

Excursions in Dauphiné.

- XXVII. The Passage of the Col de la Tempe from the Valley of La Berade to the Val Louise, and of the Col de l'Echauda from Val Louise to Le Monétier
XXVIII. The Val de St. Christophe and the Col de Sais
With a Brief Sketch of the Col de la Sello from La Grave to St. Christophe
XXIX. The Ascent of Mont Pelvoux*

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F. E. BLACKSTONE, B.C.L.

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* Indicates new Ascents and Passes.

The Pyrenees.

- XXX. The Passage of the Port d'Oo and Ascent of the Pic des
Posets CHARLES PACKE, Jun., B.A.

The Glaciers of Norway.

- XXXI. A Visit to the Jökuls Glacier..... The Rev. J. F. HARDY, B.D.

Phenomena observed on Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers.

- XXXII. Observations on the relative amount of Ozone at different
Altitudes F. F. TUCKETT.
XXXIII. Hypsometry The Rev. G. C. HODGKINSON, M.A.
XXXIV. An Examination of the Dirt Bands on the Lower Grin-
delwald Glacier F. F. TUCKETT.

Tables of the Heights of the Principal Peaks and Passes.

- XXXV. The Pyrenean Peaks and Passes CHARLES PACKE, Jun., B.A.
XXXVI. The Alpine Peaks and Passes F. F. TUCKETT.

From 0° to 90°.

- XXXVII. Table of comparison between Inclinations as expressed in
Degrees and in Gradients E. S. KENNEDY, M.A.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL's account of his ascent of the Weisshorn last summer will appear very shortly in a volume entitled *Mountaineering* in 1861, which will comprise also an account of a passage of the Old Weisssthor, and of other excursions in the High Alps during last summer. The narrative will be interspersed with such thoughts and speculations as the aspects of nature suggested. The volume will be illustrated with a View of the Weisshorn and of the Matterhorn.

A Book entitled "Canada and the Crimea," being sketches of a Soldier's life, from the Journal and Correspondence of Major RANKEN, R.E., will be published immediately. The first portion of this work contains an account of the author's residence in Canada, his journey through the Northern and Southern States of America, and his visit to the Havana. Major RANKEN gives a graphic description of a Moose hunt in Canada, and of a great fire which in 1854 nearly destroyed Montreal, and in arresting the progress of which he took a very prominent part. He was present at the inauguration of General Pierce as President at Washington; and he gives a detailed account of his travels in the Slave States.

The second portion of the work is devoted to the Crimea, where Major RANKEN preserved a very full Journal of events. He was actively engaged during the whole time he was there, and on the memorable 8th of September led "the forlorn hope" in the assault on the Redan. He gives a very vivid and intelligible account of the attack and its failure, and animated sketches of life in camp, the scenery of the Crimea, and the appearance of Sebastopol after the siege. Having escaped unhurt through a thousand dangers, he was killed an hour before the news of peace arrived by an accidental explosion, while engaged in superintending the destruction of the White Barrack in the Karabelnaia, and thus had the melancholy distinction of being the last Englishman who lost his life in the Crimean War.

A *Summer Tour in the Grisons and the Italian Valleys of the Bernina*, is the title of a work which will shortly be published by Mrs. HENRY FRESHFIELD, author of "Alpine Byways." This volume will direct attention to a district of Eastern Switzerland rich in magnificent scenery and historical associations, which has hitherto escaped the wandering footsteps of our summer travellers, to whom it will open a region full of interest and beauty. It will be accompanied by a Map, and illustrated with Views in chromo-lithography by Messrs. M. and N. HANHART.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS. A New Work entitled "Hawaii; its Past, Present, and Future: being an Account of the Social State and Physical Aspects of the Sandwich Islands," will shortly be published, by MANLEY HOPKINS, Hawaiian Consul-General, &c., with a Preface by the BISHOP of OXFORD, in one volume, post 8vo., with a Map and Illustrations. This small and distant Archipelago of the North Pacific Ocean is interesting in many aspects. To the ethnologist, as the extreme north-western limit of the great Turanian division of mankind;—to the naturalist, as exhibiting the most active volcanic agencies in the world;—to the historical student, as developing the entire biography of a people in a period of eighty years, in which it has emerged from complete savagery to a point of civilisation only met with among the more favoured nations of Europe;—to the mercantile community, as being the centre and stepping-stone of the increasing commerce which crosses the waste of waters between the Eastern and Western worlds; the "pivot-islands" of the Pacific, as the Americans would say;—to the young, as the scene of their perennial hero COOK's final discoveries and of his death;—and to the churchman, as being the latest mission undertaken to promulgate the faith he professes; the last scion of the Vine which is stretching her branches to the sea, and bids the islands of the ocean to arise and shine.

A New elementary Work, entitled "English Grammar Practice; or, Exercises on the Etymology, Syntax, and Prosody of the English Language, adapted to every form of Tuition," is nearly ready, by Mr. G. F. GRAHAM, Author of *English, or the Art of Composition, &c.* The want of a sufficient practical book on English Grammar has induced the author to compile the present work, which differs from others of its class in several respects. 1. It contains exercises upon many minor points of grammar of which little notice has hitherto been taken, viz. on the letters, gender and number of nouns, use of the tenses, &c. 2. The practice, in many cases, of making the student choose between two forms of expression, or supply the correct form, is intended to bring his power of discrimination into play. 3. Some few terms generally used in grammar are here dispensed with; such as *nominative case, active verb, neuter gender, &c.* 4. Some new terms are introduced, as "subject" and "object" for "nominative" and "accusative"; participles "complete" and "incomplete" for "present" and "past," &c. 5. The exercises in prosody and versification—a part of grammar which has been hitherto much neglected—are, as far as the writer is aware, quite novel in a work of this sort.

A New School-Book, entitled *Solutions of Questions in Proportion, Interest, Discount, Stocks, Profit and Loss, Partnership, &c. by First Principles*, will shortly be published by WALTER M'LEOD, F.R.G.S. M.C.P. Head Master of the Model School and Master of Method in the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea; Author of "Manual of Arithmetic," "Mental Arithmetic," and various other approved elementary works extensively used in schools. This forthcoming work will be found to contain full solutions of questions in Simple and Compound Proportion, Interest, Discount, Stocks, &c. by *First Principles*, in a form adapted for elementary instruction. The superiority of the teaching of Arithmetic by *First Principles* over the general method by Rules, is fully recognised by many Inspectors, and by some of our ablest Teachers. But although the system has been well spoken of in the Reports of H.M. Inspectors, and the methods have to a certain extent been adopted in the solutions of some easy questions in a few manuals of Arithmetic, still no work has attempted to show, by means of a systematic course of exercises, that even the *most difficult questions* in Compound Proportion, Stocks, Profit and Loss, &c. can be solved *without statement*, and by means of *Multiplication and Division only*. To supply Teachers and Pupil-Teachers with a Handbook of Questions, all solved by First Principles, and adapted for the instruction of pupils in elementary and middle-class schools, has been the aim of the author in the publication of his book of *Solutions*. Questions in Stocks—the proper method of solving which is a stumblingblock to many—will be treated in a way that will make the subject plain even to children. The chapters on Stocks, Discount, and Partnership are specially recommended to the notice of Teachers.

A Volume entitled *The Study of Steam and the Marine Engine* is preparing for publication, by Mr. S. M. SAXBY, R.N., Principal Instructor of Naval Engineers, Her Majesty's Steam Reserve, Author of an elementary treatise on the *Projection and Calculation of the Sphere, &c.* Mr. SAXBY's object in his forthcoming work is to provide for the use of officers and others who would study the subject practically, an easy initiation into a thorough knowledge of the principles of steam as a motive power and their application to practice. The book will be divided into two parts. I. Educational, for Engineers, including the Principles of Mechanics. II. Description and Calculation of the parts of the Marine Engine.

A Work entitled *Axiomata Pacis*, by the late JOHN PEACE, of Bristol, Author of *An Apology for Cathedral Service, &c.* and Editor of Sir THOMAS BROWNE's *Religio Medici and Christian Morals*, is preparing for publication, in one volume post octavo, with an Illustration. This work is intended to give some idea of the general opinions of the writer, of whom it contains a short biographical sketch. Mr. PEACE's life was spent chiefly in the retirement of a library, but he was a careful reader of the Book of Nature as well as of that of Revelation. His thoughts are here given, as they were expressed by himself orally, in his natural and fearless manner, without any affectation of forms which may seem better suited for a sermon than for the conversations of common life.

A New Work entitled *Catechesis Evangelica, being Questions and Answers based on the "Textus Receptus," for the use of Theological Students* — PART I. *St. Matthew*, is nearly ready, by THOMAS LAW MONTEFIORE, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge, Rector of Catherston-Leweston, Dorset. This Series is designed to furnish text-books of criticism for the theological student. The catechetical form has been adopted for the greater benefit of those who are preparing for divinity examinations. The works consulted in this first part are of great critical authority. Not being intended for a commentary, exegesis is sparingly introduced. In the FIRST PART, which will be published in a few days, use has been made, and acknowledged, of the valuable works of the following authors: Bengel, Grotius, Hammond, Beveridge, Pearson, Michaelis, Greek Testaments of Alford, Wordsworth, and Bloomfield; Olshausen, Schleusner, Wahl, Winer (particularly the invaluable Grammar of New Testament Diction of the latter), Elsley, Parkhurst, Scrivener, Westcott, Trench, Churton, Cowper (editor of Codex A.), Burgon, Davison, Horne, the late Professor Blunt, Astle (Origin and Progress of Writing, a scarce book, out of print), Middleton, Dr. Mill, H. J. Rose, Ellicott, Dr. Hook, Dr. Stanley, Tudor, Swainson, &c. &c., the Fathers (*Catena Aurea*), and Josephus. Two facsimiles will be inserted of Uncial MSS. taken from Astle; and Appendices. The Questions and Answers are based upon the "Textus Receptus"; and important variations from it are noticed, where they occur in the texts of Beza, Griesbach, Scholz, Lachmann, Tischendorf, Tregelles, &c. &c.

THE SEVENTH VOLUME of the Rev. C. MERIVALE'S *History of the Romans under the Empire* will shortly appear, completing the work to the death of M. Aurelius, the point at which the narrative of Gibbon commences.

A *Dictionary of Chemistry*, founded on that of the late Dr. URE, is now preparing for publication, purposing to give a full representation of the present state of Chemical Science; with especial reference to the elucidation of general principles, to the explanation of processes used in the Arts, and to the description of analytical methods, both qualitative and quantitative; by HENRY WATTS, B.A., F.C.S., Editor of the *Journal of the Chemical Society*. It is intended to issue the work in monthly parts, uniform with the New Edition of Dr. URE'S *Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*, recently completed.

THE FIRST VOLUME of the *Treatise on Mills and Millwork*, by WILLIAM FAIRBAIRN, C.E. LL.D. F.R.S. F.G.S., &c. published in April last, comprises the principles of mechanism, and prime movers,—including windmills. The object of this work is to furnish a complete treatise on the machinery, arrangement, and construction of mills. In the SECOND and concluding VOLUME (now in the press) transmissive machinery will be first treated of, including the teeth of wheels, shafting, couplings, and disengaging gear; and then examples of various descriptions of mills will be given, showing the details of their arrangement, including corn mills, cotton mills, flax mills, and woollen mills; all of which important subjects will be carefully analysed for the guidance of the Engineer and Millwright. This volume may be expected in the autumn of the present year.

A "Life of Bishop Warburton," by the Rev. J. S. WATSON, M.A., Author of "The Life of Porson," is preparing for publication in one volume 8vo., with portrait. This work will contain a complete account of Warburton's life and literary career, with remarks on his writings. The author has endeavoured to supply a want long felt in English literature. No full biography of the author of the "Divine Legation" has yet been submitted to the public; Hurd's sketch of his patron was poor and meagre, and readers who desired further information respecting him have been left to seek it in the unconnected paragraphs of Nichols or Disraeli, the dry summaries of biographical dictionaries, or in obscure pamphlets or other publications of minor note, which it is not always easy to procure. Among the various contents of this volume will be presented ample notices of the Bishop's connections with Pope, Bolingbroke, Hare, Sherlock, Lowth, Hanmer, Edwards, Mallett, and many other literary and clerical characters with whom his long and busy life brought him into contact; accounts of the attacks made on his writings, and his replies to them; extracts from his correspondence; expositions of his theological doctrines and arguments; reviews of his works; and whatever may serve to furnish an ample and impartial delineation of his character.

A New Work intended principally for the use of young persons is nearly ready for publication by the Author of *Amy Herbert*, entitled *Ancient History of Egypt and Assyria*, to form one small volume, on the same plan as the "History of the Early Church" and the "Histories of Rome and Greece." It has been the endeavour of the Author in this work to show the connexion between the results of modern research and the facts and prophecies of Scripture.

Gleig's School Series.—The next Work in this Series will be the *Elements of Plane Trigonometry*, simplified for the use of Beginners, with numerous Problems, and Tables of all the Natural Sines, &c. required for the solution of the Exercises, by the Rev. JOHN HUNTER, M.A., formerly Vice-Principal of the National Society's Training College, Battersea. 18mo. price 1s. and KEY, price 9d. This Treatise, although rudimentary, will not confine the pupil's attention merely to those parts of the subject which are generally comprehended with facility, but is designed to obviate, by *Careful Explanations* and *Preparatory Discipline*, the difficulties usually attending the study of the higher Treatises. The copious Tables of Natural Sines, &c. enable the pupil to work all the Exercises without the usual necessity and expense of a separate book of reference for those numbers. The KEY, on the same plan as the Author's KEY to his *Elements of Mensuration* in the same Series, will contain full demonstrative SOLUTIONS of all the Exercises appended in the several chapters of the Treatise.

A New Classical School-Book entitled *Lessons in Continuous Latin Prose-Writing*, by the Rev. W. WINDHAM BRADLEY, M.A., late Demy of Magdalen College, Oxford; Author of "Latin Prose Exercises," consisting of English Sentences translated from "Caesar, Cicero, and Livy" to be retranslated into the "original Latin," is preparing for publication, with a KEY. Each lesson of this work will consist of a rule in syntax or explanation of some important point with reference to tense, mood, &c., accompanied, when necessary, by further helps, and followed by an English exercise to be translated into Latin, the more difficult Latin words and phrases being given. These exercises will constitute the most valuable part of the work. Some of them will be formed by a compilation of short sentences; but the larger number will consist of paragraphs, some translated from Cicero, Caesar, and Livy, others being English versions of passages from the same writers, simplified and adapted for the purpose in view, and others again the original composition of the author. The book will be divided into four parts, progressive as to difficulty. From the first the use of the subjunctive mood will be studiously excluded. And both the first and in some degree the second part will be of a very simple character, and adapted for the use of boys not sufficiently advanced to do with tolerable ease and correctness the exercises in any published work on continuous Latin prose-writing known to the author.

A New Work entitled *Mexico in 1861 and 1862, being a Survey of the Actual State of that Country Politically and Socially considered*, by CHARLES LEMPRIERE, D.C.L., of the Inner Temple, and Law Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, is preparing for publication in One Volume, with a Map and Illustrations.

CONTANSEAU's French Dictionary Abridged.—A New Pocket Dictionary of the French and English Languages is preparing for publication, being a careful Abridgment (by the Author) of CONTANSEAU'S Practical French and English Dictionary, preserving all the most useful features of the original work, condensed into a compactly-printed Pocket Volume for the convenience of Tourists, Travellers, and English Readers or Students to whom portability of size is a requisite.

A New Practical Dictionary of the English and German Languages is in preparation by the Rev. W. L. BLACKLEY, M.A., and Dr. CARL MARTIN FRIEDLÄNDER, Member of the Order of Leopold, Corresponding Member of the French Historical Institute, &c.

In announcing a New Practical Dictionary of the English and German Languages, the Authors consider it advisable in a few words to point out its general purpose and its peculiar features. The object they have proposed to themselves has been the production, in a convenient form, of a work calculated especially for the use and assistance of English students of the German language, and thus to supply a real want of the present day, the existence of which may be asserted without disparagement to the learned labours of many predecessors in the same field of knowledge, who, addressing themselves, for the most part, to a different object, have generally achieved a different result.

The projected Dictionary by no means aims at being an "Index Verborum," and will neither seek nor merit approbation for containing multitudes of archaic or merely pedantic words, unknown to the living literature, almost to the living language, they profess to illustrate. Its general purpose will be to present every word at all likely to be needed in interpreting or in speaking the German tongue, and its peculiar additional objects will be as follows:—

I. By simplicity of arrangement to enable the student, at the least expense of time and trouble, to discover the exact sense of the words he seeks, with reference to their context in his reading, or their fitness for his speech; and,

II. To supply him copiously with the best equivalents in either language for the abundant and characteristic idioms of the other.

The association in the work of an actual representative of each language may justify the expectation of a useful accuracy being obtained, at least in this latter department.

On the two points, of practical facility and idiomatic phraseology, the compilers expend especial care and pains, in the sincere hope that their treatment of such important features in the undertaking, may render it of more than usual value and service to the public.

A New Work on the *Comparative Anatomy and Physiology of the Vertebrate Animals*, by RICHARD OWEN, F.R.S., D.C.L., Superintendent of the Natural History Department, British Museum, Fullerian Professor of Physiology in the Royal Institution of Great Britain, Foreign Associate of the Institute of France, &c., is preparing for publication, to form one thick volume, illustrated with upwards of Twelve Hundred Engravings on Wood.

A New Work by Dr. GEORGE HARTWIG, entitled *The Tropical World and its Living Wonders; a Popular Scientific Account of the Natural History of the Animal and Vegetable Kingdoms in Tropical Regions*, is preparing for publication. In this work the Author has attempted to treat in detail the extensive and interesting range of subjects included under this title, with the same completeness, living knowledge, and picturesque power which characterise his work on the *Sea and its Living Wonders*.

A New Work, entitled *The Lives of St. Peter and St. John, with an Account of their Writings, and of the State of the Christian Church at the close of the Apostolic Age*, is preparing for publication, by the Rev. F. C. COOK, M.A., Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, and Preacher to the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn; one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, Prebendary of St. Paul's, and Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Lincoln: To form two volumes in quarto, printed and illustrated uniformly with the first edition of CONYBEARE and HOWSON'S "Life and Epistles of St. Paul."

JOHNSON'S Dictionary of the English Language, a New Edition, founded on that of 1773 (the last published in Dr. Johnson's lifetime), with numerous Emendations and Additions, by R. G. LATHAM, M.D., F.R.S., &c. will be published in Monthly Parts, forming, when completed, 2 vols. 4to. This work will be founded on the last edition of Todd; but will not be regulated by the principles of either Todd or Johnson exclusively. An attempt will be made to give both such new words as have been lately introduced into our language, and such old ones as, although deserving a place, have been omitted in previous dictionaries. At the same time purely technical words will be omitted; as well as those words which from their antiquity may be considered as Anglo-Saxon rather than English. It is clear, however, that no very strict rule can be laid down on this point. The deviations will be on the side of comprehension rather than exclusion. For every word and quotation, in the way of illustration, an authority will be given; special attention being bestowed upon the derivations; among which none which are merely speculative will be admitted. The Historical Introduction will be brought down to the present time, and many omissions in the original made good.

* * * The printing of this work is now rapidly advancing. PART the FIRST, which was announced for the 1st of January, 1862, will be published as soon as sufficient progress has been made to insure the publication of the succeeding Parts monthly without interruption.

The American Republic.—"Thomas Jefferson, an Historical View of Democracy in America," by CORNELIUS DE WITT, translated with the Author's sanction by R. S. H. CHURCH, in one volume octavo, is expected to be ready in March.

A History of the Royal Academy of Arts, from its Foundation in 1768 to the Present Time, with Biographical Notices of all its Members, by WILLIAM SANDEY, is preparing for publication, in 2 vols. 8vo. with several Illustrations engraved on Wood. This work, besides recording the origin and foundation of the Royal Academy, will contain notices of the early history of the Fine Arts and of the preceding attempts to found Art-Academies in England. It will comprise an account of the chief events in the history of the Royal Academy, its Schools, Exhibitions, Funds, &c.; biographical notices of all the Royal Academicians, Associates, and Engravers in connexion with the institution; the Academy's Rules and Regulations, and Laws for Students; Lists those who have obtained Gold Medals; and other information in connexion with the operations of the Royal Academy in promoting the advancement of the Arts in England during the past century.

THE New Latin-English Dictionary, by the Rev. J. T. WHITE, M.A., of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and the Rev. J. E. RIDDLE, M.A., of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, founded on the larger Dictionary of Freund, revised by himself, is advancing at press, and will certainly appear about the end of March, in one large volume, royal 8vo., price 42s. This Dictionary is founded on Andrews's translation of Dr. Freund's *Wörterbuch der Lutenischen Sprache*, but is no mere revision of it. Almost every article has been rewritten and reconstructed on a uniform plan; while entirely new matter, to the extent of nearly 500 pages, has been added. The main features of the present work are an Etymology corrected according to the best writers of this day—an arrangement of the meanings of words according to a principle stated at length in the Preface—a classification of the examples quoted under each word according to the constructions found to appertain to such word—the correction of wrong interpretations of passages by Freund and Andrews, and also, in almost countless instances, of wrong references—the quotation of passages proving that Freund and Andrews are frequently mistaken when they state that certain words occur only once in the whole range of Latin literature—the addition, in numerous instances, of the perfect tenses of verbs, the existence of which is denied by Freund and Andrews—together with a very large amount of information respecting Ecclesiastical or Patristic Latin, gathered from a careful reading of the works of the Latin Fathers. It has been the aim of the writers of this Dictionary to produce a work which, while it embraces the Latinity of every age, shall be as accurate as efforts can make it.

. This work will consist of above 2,000 pages, but an inconvenient thickness will be prevented by its being printed on a peculiar paper made expressly for the work.

A New Work entitled *Geological Observations in South Australia, principally in the District South-East of Adelaide*, is preparing for publication by the Rev. JULIAN EDMUND WOODS, F.G.S., F.R.S.V., F.P.S., &c., in one volume 8vo., with Illustrations engraved on wood.

A Series of "Examination - Questions on "MILTON'S Paradise Lost, Books I. and II., and "ON SHAKESPEARE'S Merchant of Venice, with Introductory Remarks and selected Criticisms on Milton, "designed to facilitate generally the study of both "these Poets, and especially to aid Candidates for the "first B.A. Examination of the University of London "in 1862,"—is just ready, by the Rev. JOHN HUNTER, M.A., formerly Vice-Principal of the National Society's Training College, Battersea. These Questions are intended as a Supplement to the author's editions of those portions of MILTON and SHAKESPEARE to which they refer. They have been drawn up under an impression (strengthened by representations from several teachers and students) that they are likely to be useful in the way of direction and suggestion, and to facilitate a thorough and expeditious preparation of Candidates.

NEW WALL-MAPS of ENGLAND and WALES,—preparing for publication. In offering to the Masters of Colleges and Schools a new school MAP for Class Instruction, it will be necessary to give the reasons which have led to the publication of the first of a new series of maps for elementary and middle-class schools. According to the testimony of our best teachers, the maps at present in use are faulty in the following respects:—They do not give the physical features of countries with sufficient clearness and distinctness;—the mountains are too frequently a confused mass of black, without any attempt to show the ranges, the peaks, and depressions;—the rivers are laid down in a manner which renders it often impossible to say where they rise;—places of importance in a commercial point of view are omitted; and the positions of cities and towns are not given with that accuracy which is essential to sound teaching.

It is believed that these evils can only be remedied by having *Two Maps* for each country; *one*, in which the *Physical Features*,—the mountains, plains, rivers, &c.,—shall be clearly and boldly delineated; and *another*, which shall contain, in addition to the physical features, the *Political Divisions, Cities, Towns, &c.*

This method of treating the geography of a country has received the approbation of some of the Principals of Training Colleges and of some eminent teachers to whom the plan was submitted for consideration and suggestions, and to whom the Editor and Publishers are indebted for very valuable and practical recommendations.

The first of the series, a WALL-MAP OF ENGLAND AND WALES, will shortly be issued; and should the plan meet with success, MAPS of the various countries of the globe will from time to time be published in the following order:—*Scotland, Ireland, Palestine, Europe, &c.*

BAMPTON LECTURES for 1861. — Preparing for publication, in One Volume, 8vo. "The Mission and Extension of the Church at Home, considered in Eight Lectures preached before the University of Oxford in the year MDCCCLXI. on the Foundation of the late Rev. John Bampton, M.A." By the Venerable JOHN SANDFORD, B.D., Archdeacon of Coventry.

A New Manual of English Literature, Historical and Critical, by THOMAS ARNOLD, B.A. Professor of English Literature, Cath. Univ. Ireland, is nearly ready for publication. This work is principally designed for the use of Students at Universities, or for the higher forms in Public Schools and Colleges. It professes to act as a guide to the systematic study of English literature. Such guidance appears to be more and more demanded, not only from the magnitude and bewildering variety of the field, but from the increasing sense of the educational importance of its contents. The day is gone by when it would be thought no disgrace for a young Englishman to leave Oxford, familiar with the beauties of all the classic poets, but having never read a line of Absalom and Ahithophel, or of the Essay on Man. The present state of opinion on this subject is indicated distinctly enough by the prominent position which the English Language and Literature hold in all public competitive examinations, and by the honourable place assigned to these studies in the curriculum of every newly-founded university. It must be confessed that in this respect other nations — the French especially — are before us. The student of French literature can be referred to more than one manual, where writers of the most cultivated intelligence and the most brilliant imagination will take him by the hand, and, conducting him through all the courts of the temple of the past, will point out in succession all the monuments raised by the genius of the gifted dead. In this country far less has been achieved; but it may safely be predicted that the necessity of dealing with our literature systematically will become every year more manifest.

The work will be divided into two nearly equal portions: — one tracing the growth of our literature historically, from its earliest beginnings to the vigour and vastness of its present development — the other attempting, by a classification of literature, to exhibit the works of our greatest writers in the order of Art rather than in the order of time, and so to furnish the means for instituting instructive comparisons between the masterpieces in the literature of our own and other countries. In the Second (or Critical) Section numerous extracts, both in prose and verse, will be given by way of illustration, and courses of English reading will also be suggested, such as may be useful both to teachers and to private students. A chapter on English Metres will be found in the Appendix. A full index is given, with the dates of each author's birth and death annexed to his name.

A New Work on THEBES, its Tombs and their Tenants, Ancient and Present, including a Record of Excavations in the Necropolis, by A. HENRY RHIND, F.S.A. will be published in the present season, in One Volume, royal 8vo. illustrated with coloured Plates and Woodcuts.

A New elementary Greek Reading-Book, entitled *Reges et Heroes, or Kings and Heroes of Greece and the East; being a Selection of Tales from Herodotus, with Notes for the use of Schools,* is nearly ready, by the Rev. E. ST. JOHN PARRY, M.A., Head Master of Leamington College. The object of this work is to enable masters of our public and other classical schools to place in boys' hands, on their finishing their elementary Greek book — such as Collis's *Pontes Classici*, Part II., or Wilkins's *Delectus* — a short and thoroughly interesting class book, which could be read through more than once in the Fourth Form, and would imbue a boy's mind not only with Greek, but also with something of the grace and freshness of style which is found nowhere so fully as in the pages of the Father of History.

MAUNDER'S Natural History. — A New Edition (the Sixth) of MAUNDER'S well-known and popular *Treasury of Natural History* is nearly ready, revised and corrected, with an extended Supplement, by T. SPENCER COBBOLD, M.D., F.L.S., Lecturer on Botany, Zoology, and Comparative Anatomy at the Middlesex Hospital Medical College. A Prefatory Note by the Editor states that "he has endeavoured to bring its information up to the present time by the introduction of corrections and emendations in the body of the work, and more particularly, by the addition of a Supplement, which had become an imperative necessity. So wide are the recent strides of Natural History science, that in the brief interval which has elapsed since the last edition of this *Treasury* was issued, a multitude of novel and important facts have been brought to light. Among these may be here specified, in the first place, the re-discovery of that huge living, anthropomorphous ape, the Gorilla, whose position in the scale of animated nature has given origin to a most instructive controversy; secondly, further knowledge of the remarkable genetic changes, or Alternations of Generation, known to occur in many of the lower animals during their passage from the embryonic up to the adult condition; and thirdly, the great variety of extinct monsters, whose skeletal remains have been investigated by the devoted cultivators of palæontological research.

"The SUPPLEMENT, embracing about one hundred brief articles, will be found to contain not only a record of the above-mentioned discoveries, but also ample notices of remarkable and otherwise interesting animals, such as the Kiang, Eland, Balænicæps, Sieboldia, Euplectella, &c., the previous records of which were either imperfect or altogether wanting."

A *New Hebrew Grammar, with Exercises*, is nearly ready, by M. M. KALISCH, Ph.D., M.A. The FIRST PART of this work, which will be published in a few days, is entitled "Outlines of the Language, with Exercises," and forms a Practical Introduction to the study of Hebrew. This First Part is designed to provide an elementary aid to the systematic study of the Hebrew tongue. With a strict regard to this object, it contains all that is necessary to acquire the broad outlines of the language, but it contains no more, lest an abundance of detail impede the first and most difficult steps of the beginner. The arrangement is scrupulously progressive, in order that, by avoiding all irregular anticipations, it may enable the learner closely to follow the guidance of the book, and to understand the organism and general structure of the language. The rules are stated with the utmost precision and simplicity; but as experience has taught the inefficiency of rules, unless at once fixed in the mind by example and practice, each section is accompanied by exercises calculated to insure both familiarity and accuracy: to which is added a selection of portions from the prosaical and poetical writings of the Old Testament, forming a first Reading-Book, and furnished with the necessary aids of notes, references, and vocabularies. The First Part thus forms in itself a complete work, and may be considered and used as a practical Grammar of the Hebrew language.

The SECOND PART, which completes the system of the language, and embraces a full grammatical thesaurus of the Hebrew tongue, intended to assist the critical analysis of the Hebrew Scriptures, is in the press, and will appear in the Autumn.

The work has throughout, as regards form and arrangement, been prepared with a view to be equally adapted to private use and to students in schools and colleges.

FIRST STEPS to READING, by J. S. LAURIE, Editor of the *Graduated Series of Reading-Lesson Books*, &c., being a Rudimentary Series of Lessons preparatory to the First Book of the Graduated Series, adapted to the capacity of Young Children, will be ready in March, in 3 small books and in a set of single folio sheets. *First Steps* consists of a series of rudimentary reading-exercises, framed on the sound-system, according to which words are to be taught at sight, precisely as letters are commonly taught. The words, in which the usual orthography is of course retained, are systematically arranged, and they are, with a view to distinct articulation, adapted to the *special* exercise and cultivation of the several organs of speech. Short vowels are regarded as being practically distinct from long vowels. The short-vowel exercises, which are first in order, are employed in combination with the consonants. The advantage of this plan is twofold—the exact powers of the vowels are thus rendered unmistakable, and an almost immediate use of actual words and sentences becomes possible. The consonants are arranged in tables, according to the cognate character of their sounds: first, *labials* (as in

map); second, *dentals* (as in *lid*); third, *gutturals* (as in *gong*); fourth, *sibilants* (as in *such*). Dual consonants with single sounds are, as the above examples show, appropriately included, e.g., *th* with *dentals*, *ng* with *gutturals*, *sh* with *sibilants*. In the succeeding section on long vowels, the paradigm of consonants in detail is, of course, discontinued; and after some preliminary exercises on the primitive vowels the lessons proceed to homogeneous vowel-sounds of various orthography, e.g., sounds in *ā—ai, ay, ey*; sounds in *ē—ee, ea, ei, ie*, and so on. Attention is then directed to silent consonants and to the more prominent exceptional pronunciations (as *gh=f*). While no symbol is introduced into a lesson which has not been previously used as a special exercise, new words are freely compounded with symbols already learnt. The subject-matter of the exercises assumes a narrative form almost at the outset; these are varied with nursery rhymes and jingles adapted to the several heads under which they are placed, and the concluding part comprises short, easy and interesting stories of a miscellaneous description. An inspection of this little work will show that, while the Editor has kept the philosophy of speech in view, his primary aim has been so to unravel and simplify the technical difficulties of the English tongue, as to render the acquirement of the art of reading a less difficult and a more interesting task than it is universally found to be.

THE Law of Storms considered in connexion with the ordinary Motions of the Atmosphere. By Professor H. W. DOVE, Berlin. An English Translation of this work is preparing for publication by Mr. ROBERT H. SCOTT, M.A., Trin. Coll., Dublin, with the author's sanction and co-operation; and illustrated by 9 Diagrams and 6 Charts of Storms from the works of REID and PIDDINGTON. No scientific man of the present day has rendered such eminent service to the cause of Meteorology as Professor DOVE, by whom the scattered materials derived from the various observatories on the surface of the globe have been arranged and classified into one general system. In this work he shows how storms are simple consequences of the ordinary laws by which meteorological changes are governed. The first German edition of the work appeared in the year 1857, as a portion of the author's *Klimatologische Beiträge*, and was almost entirely occupied with a discussion of the Law of Storms. Of this edition an English Translation has been published as No. 3 of *Meteorological Papers* issued by the Board of Trade, and has already reached a second edition. In the preparation of the second German edition the work has been entirely re-written and nearly doubled in size. The additional matter contains a discussion of the ordinary winds observed in different parts of the world, and of the effects produced by the variations of these winds on the meteorological instruments. This investigation is supported by a series of valuable tables of the indications of the barometer and thermometer in the localities where observations are carried on.

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- XI. ~~The Faithless Squam~~ and the ~~Stately Crane~~.
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BEING AN

ANALYSIS of the WORKS published during each QUARTER

BY

MESSRS. LONGMAN AND CO.

No. XXIX.

MAY 31, 1862

VOL. II.

THE object of this periodical is to enable Book-buyers readily to obtain such general information regarding the various Works published by Messrs. LONGMAN and Co., as is usually afforded by tables of contents and explanatory prefaces, or may be acquired by an inspection of the books themselves. With this view, each article is confined to an ANALYSIS OF THE CONTENTS of the work referred to: Opinions of the press and laudatory notices are not inserted.

. Copies are forwarded free by post to all Secretaries, Members of Book Clubs and Reading Societies, Heads of Colleges and Schools, and Private Persons, who will transmit their addresses to Messrs. LONGMAN and Co., 14 Ludgate Hill, London, for this purpose.

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Second Series of Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers.

Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers; a SECOND SERIES of Excursions and Explorations by Members of the Alpine Club. Edited by EDWARD SHIRLEY KENNEDY, M.A., F.R.G.S., President of the Club. Pp. 1,010; with 4 Double Maps and 10 Single Maps by EDWARD WELLER, F.R.G.S., and 51 Illustrations on Wood by EDWARD WHYMPER and GEORGE PEARSON. 2 vols. square crown 8vo. price 42s. cloth. [April 30, 1862.]

INFLUENCED by a similarity of taste, a few gentlemen, in the autumn of 1857, associated themselves together in the formation of a Club, the

principal bond of union among its members being the love of mountain climbing and mountain adventure. It consisted, at first, of but some half-dozen members, but it rapidly attracted to itself the sympathy of mountaineers, and under the name of the Alpine Club has become an established institution. In the second year of its existence the Club gave evidence of its vigour by the publication of a volume, edited by Mr. John Ball, the President; and the favourable reception accorded to this work proved how deeply seated and how widely diffused had become the spirit of mountain love.

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Second Series of Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers.

Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers; a SECOND SERIES of Excursions and Explorations by Members of the Alpine Club. Edited by EDWARD SHIRLEY KENNEDY, M.A., F.R.G.S., President of the Club. Pp. 1,010; with 4 Double Maps and 10 Single Maps by EDWARD WELLER, F.R.G.S., and 51 Illustrations on Wood by EDWARD WHYMPER and GEORGE PEARSON. 2 vols. square crown 8vo. price 42s. cloth. [April 30, 1862.]

INFLUENCED by a similarity of taste, a few gentlemen, in the autumn of 1857, associated themselves together in the formation of a Club, the

principal bond of union among its members being the love of mountain climbing and mountain adventure. It consisted, at first, of but some half-dozen members, but it rapidly attracted to itself the sympathy of mountaineers, and under the name of the Alpine Club has become an established institution. In the second year of its existence the Club gave evidence of its vigour by the publication of a volume, edited by Mr. John Ball, the President; and the favourable reception accorded to this work proved how deeply seated and how widely diffused had become the spirit of mountain love.

Three years have elapsed since the publication of the first series of "Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers," and in the meantime the Club has doubled its num-

bers, while many an unascended peak has been conquered, many an unknown pass has been opened up, and many an untrodden glacier has been explored, by the members of the Alpine Club. The result is the production of a second series of explorations. Its composition has been strictly limited to members of the Club; but the single volume which sufficed for the first series was not ample enough for the second: the number of narratives has been increased from seventeen to thirty-two, and the number of writers from sixteen to twenty-three, while the passages of ten new passes, and the ascents of ten new mountains, are comprised in the two volumes which have been found necessary for an account of the adventures of the last three years.

The first volume begins with an account of an extensive tour in Iceland by Messrs. Holland and Shepherd, in districts a large portion of which had been visited by no Englishman except Henderson, whose journey took place fifty years ago. These lie, principally, in the SE. portion of the island, and comprise vast snow regions, only the outskirts of which have ever been trodden by the foot of man. In these is situated the Öræfa, the highest mountain of Iceland, of which Messrs. Paulson and Olassen attempted the ascent about 100 years ago. Since that time Messrs. Holland and Shepherd are the only travellers who have endeavoured to reach its summit, and unfortunately, when near the highest peak, they were driven back by dangerous weather.

In the following paper Mr. Milman gives an account of some explorations in the Ober-Engadin or Upper Valley of the Inn, a district very little known, and to which he draws attention as one of great beauty. This is followed by a description, by Mr. Kennedy, of an ascent of the Pizzo Bernina, an event which was regarded in the neighbourhood as one of great moment.

A route from Chamounix into the Val Ferrex, by the Glacier du Tour, is described by Mr. Dodson, who, returning afterwards to Chamounix by the lower part of the Allée Blanche and by the Col de Miage, introduces a narrative by Mr. Hudson of the accident that occurred there to a young mountaineer in July 1861.

The full tourist tide ebbs and flows between the two great centres of attraction, Chamounix and Zermatt, and has hitherto been confined to those comparatively uninteresting channels, the ordinary high roads either by Aosta or Martigny. In this volume is described a *grande course* of inexhaustible interest, traversing, as it does throughout its entire length, a series of the most magnificent glaciers and snow fields. At different times the component parts of this route have been worked out by Mr. Winkworth, Mr. Jacomb, Mr. Hardy, Sir T. Fowell Buxton, and Mr.

Tuckett. A series of excursions has thus been interwoven into practicable continuity, and the High Level Route thus opened out embraces a succession of seven new glacier passes between Chamounix and Zermatt.

The traveller having been conducted into the well-known district of Zermatt, is at once carried up the Breithorn by Mr. Schweitzer. He then falls into the hands of Mr. William Mathews, Mr. Hardy, and Mr. Buxton. The first gentleman carries him across the Col de Lys and the Col des Jumeaux into the Italian valleys to the south of the Monte Rosa chain; while the other two hasten him to the summits of the Lyskamm and the Nord End.

Dr. Brinton concludes the first volume by a description of the little-known region which is domineered by the Noric Alps, and by an account of his ascent of the Gross Glockner.

The second volume commences with the account of an ascent, by Mr. Stephen, of the Schreckhorn, an attempted ascent of which, by Mr. Anderson, was recorded in the first series. This is followed by the passage, by the same indomitable mountaineer, of the Eiger Joch, a pass connecting the Wengern Alp with the Rhone valley, by the Eiger, Trugberg, and Aletsch glaciers.

The hitherto untrodden summit of the Aletschhorn yielded to Mr. Tuckett, after a persevering attempt, begun under most unpromising circumstances.

Mr. Forster takes the traveller, by a pleasant and comparatively easy line, from the Grütli to the Grimsel, climbing *en route* the Thierberg, near the Susten Pass; a mountain of no great difficulty, but never before ascended, and one commanding magnificent views of glacier scenery.

Mr. Packe furnishes a narrative of an excursion in the Pyrenees, including a description of the passage of the Port d'Oo, with ascents of the Pic des Posets and the Maladetta.

There now remain to be noticed the ascents of four mountains, in districts not comprehended within the usual range of Swiss tourists. These are, Monte Viso in Sardinia, Mont Pelvoux in Dauphiné, and the Grivola and Grand Paradis in the Graian Alps. No little perseverance and skill were required to surmount the difficulties of these mountains. Monte Viso has long attracted the admiration of visitors to Turin — it was felt that it would command a magnificent view, but it was deemed inaccessible; Mr. Mathews' account of his successful ascent will therefore, it is believed, be read with much interest.

Some of the inconveniences experienced by Mr. Whymper in his ascent of the Pelvoux may probably be avoided by profiting by his experience, but at present bad guides and execrable inns add to the usual difficulties of mountain

expeditions. Despite, however, all these drawbacks, the tourists who have visited the virgin soil of Dauphiné do not seem to have regretted their venture. Other travellers besides Mr. Whymper have in this series recorded their excursions. Mr. Nichols crossed by the Col de la Tempe from the valley of La Bérarde to the Val Louise, and by the Col de l'Echauda from Val Louise to La Monétier. Mr. Bonney has explored the Val de St. Christophe and crossed the Col de Sais, while Mr. Blackstone has contributed a sketch-route over the Col de la Selle, from La Grave to St. Christophe.

Since Mr. King drew attention to the Graian Alps, a few English tourists, including two ladies, have ventured out of the common route, down the Cogne Valley from Aosta. The Grivola is situated in this district, and is one of the most beautiful mountain-obelisks in the entire Alps. It was deemed inaccessible, but its successful ascent was accomplished by one of the members of the Alpine Club. Two attempted ascents are described in this volume, one unsuccessful, but very bold, by Mr. Tuckett; the other, and successful one, by Mr. Ormsby.

Messrs Mathews and Tuckett give, it is believed, a tolerably complete account of this little-known district, and correct some important topographical errors in its received geography. Mr. Mathews has accomplished the destruction of a mountain which has existed (in maps only) for about fifty years, and Mont Iseran, a name which, on the Sardinian maps, has hitherto represented the culminating point of the Tarentaise, must now be expunged from all maps, since its non-existence as a mountain peak is completely proved.

The excursions in the second volume conclude with a trip amid the glaciers of Norway, in the narrative of which Mr. Hardy relates his experiences among the Finns, and gives an account of his visit to the only Norwegian glacier, whose base is washed by the ocean.

Scientific subjects (although not brought forward as principal features in the work) are not entirely omitted. Short notices are given by Mr. Tuckett and Mr. Hodgkinson upon the various instruments used in the practice of Hypsometry, and upon the methods adopted in carrying out this important branch of natural philosophy; and the result of some observations upon Glacial Dirt Bands, and the unequal distribution of Ozone, is offered by Mr. Tuckett, more by way of suggestion to future observers than as a complete explanation of the subject.

The work concludes with a Table of Heights by Mr. Tuckett and Mr. Packe, which has been compiled with great care, and, it is believed, with tolerable accuracy. So far as it extends, this Table, it is hoped, will be found a more complete

list than is elsewhere to be met with of the principal Swiss and Pyrenean "Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers."

The following are the names of the CONTRIBUTORS to the SECOND SERIES of *Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers*:—

F. E. BLACKSTONE, B.C.L.
 Rev. T. G. BONNEY, M.A., F.G.S.
 WILLIAM BRINTON, M.D.
 Sir T. FOWELL BUXTON, Bart., M.A., F.R.G.S.
 EDWARD N. BUXTON.
 J. J. COWELL, F.R.G.S.
 JOHN G. DODSON, M.P.
 R. W. ELLIOT FORSTER.
 Rev. J. F. HARDY, B.D.
 EDWARD THURSTAN HOLLAND, B.A.
 Rev. CHARLES HUDSON, M.A.
 FREDERICK WILLIAM JACOMB.
 EDWARD SHIRLEY KENNEDY, M.A.
 WM. MATHEWS, Jun., M.A., F.G.S.
 ARTHUR MILMAN, M.A.
 P. C. NICHOLS, F.S.A.
 JOHN ORMSBY.
 CHARLES PACKE, Jun., B.A.
 Rev. LESLIE STEPHEN, M.A.
 EDWARD SCHWEITZER.
 F. F. TUCKETT.
 EDWARD WHYMPER.
 STEPHEN WINKWORTH.

The MAPS are as follows:—

1. (*double*) South-East part of Iceland
2. The Pyrenees, South of Luchon
3. (*double*) The Graian Alps
4. Sketch-Map of Pelvoux
5. Monte Viso
6. Miage.
- 7, 8, 9. The High Level Route
10. (*double*) The Monte Rosa District
11. The Pizzo Bernina
12. (*double*) The Gross Glockner
13. Alps of Uri
14. The Bernese Oberland

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| 2. Interior of Surtshellir | 7. Oræfa Jökull |
| 3. The Lava Field of Surtshellir | 8. Raudholt |
| 4. The Swing Bridge at Brú | 9. Oræfa Jökull, from Reynivellir |
| 5. Herdubreid from Krabla | |

The Chamounix District.

10. Outline Sketch of the Col de Miage

The High Level Glacier Route from Chamounix to Zermatt.

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Mountaineering in 1861: a Vacation Tour.

By JOHN TYNDALL, F.R.S., Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Royal Institution of Great Britain; Author of "The Glaciers of the Alps." Pp. 120; with Views of the Weisshorn and the Matterhorn, engraved on Wood. Square crown 8vo. price 7s. 6d. cloth. [April 19, 1862.]

IN this volume Professor Tyndall gives an account of his travels among the Alps during last summer. His wanderings began at Meyringen, from whence he went up the Urbach Thal, and along the side of the Gauli Glacier, until he reached a col over which he passed to the Lauteraar Glacier, on his way to the Grimsel. He then went to the Eggischhorn, and down the Aletsch Glacier to the Bel Alp—a new district of great interest and grandeur, now provided with a comfortable mountain inn. From the Bel Alp Professor Tyndall went to Randa, preparatory to the great object of his tour, viz., the ascent of the Weisshorn. This mountain had several times been attempted, but, until last year, without success. Professor Tyndall, however, has the honour of being the first to reach the summit. The ascent was one of great difficulty, and the writer's account of his exploit therefore is full of exciting incident. The use of minute attention to nature is displayed

in a striking incident on the descent, when the travellers were enabled to extricate themselves out of a position of considerable difficulty by the observations of the route taken by a chamois, made by the guides on the previous day.

Professor Tyndall next relates a survey of the Matterhorn with a view to the renewal of his attempt to reach the summit; that he came to the conclusion that no place on the mountain could be found at which the traveller could pass the night; and that, therefore, it would be hopeless to make another attempt. It has since come to the knowledge of the Professor that one of the members of the Alpine Club last year slept on the mountain, and it is to be hoped, therefore, that this year the summit may be reached.

From Zermatt Professor Tyndall went to Saas from whence he ascended the Old Weisssthor, the account of which concludes the volume.

Throughout this work Professor Tyndall has interspersed reflections on the various physical phenomena which came under his observation, and has endeavoured throughout to present his narrative in language assuming an almost poetical form, suited to the frame of mind induced by wandering among the glorious scenery of high mountain regions.

The View of the WEISSHORN from the Riffel, which forms the frontispiece of the volume, is engraved from a drawing by Elijah Walton, kindly furnished to the Author by Mr. William Mathews, Jun., M.A. The View of the MATTERHORN is from an original drawing by the Author's friend, Mr. C. W. Cooke, and represents the arête of its stupendous peak, as seen from the Gôrner Glacier.

A Summer Tour in the Grisons and Italian Valleys of the Bernina. By Mrs. HENRY FRESHFIELD, Author of "Alpine Byways." Pp. 300; with 2 coloured Maps engraved by E. WELLER, F.R.G.S., and 4 Views executed in Chromo-lithography by M. and N. HANHART. Post 8vo. price 10s. 6d. cloth.

[April 19, 1862.]

THE object of this volume is to direct attention to the comparatively unknown scenery of the Grisons—a portion of Switzerland which has hitherto been almost unnoticed by our Alpine explorers.

The Rhoetian Alps, which stretch from the St. Gothard to the Tyrol, rise to their greatest height where they form the boundary between the Graubünden Cantons of Eastern Switzerland and Lombardy. The many-headed Bernina there shines forth in brilliant majesty, encircled by grand glaciers; while secluded valleys, and peaks

hitherto unknown even by name, offer the charm of novelty, combined with some of the loveliest scenery enclosed within the Alps.

Starting from Lucerne, the author proceeds by the Klausen Pass to Stachelberg and Elm in Canton Glarus, and thence crosses the Segnes Pass to the valley of the Vorder Rhein. The ordinary route of tourists is quitted at Tüsis, on the Splügen road, and a new course is traced to the Ober Engadin, where the village of Pontresina is described as the centre of a district rich in historical associations, and abounding in objects of interest to the Alpine traveller. One of the finest panoramas in Switzerland is gained from the summit of Piz Languard, and numerous excursions around are described or indicated.

A pedestrian tour of the southern side of the Bernina group is accomplished by crossing the Muretto Pass to the Val Malenco in the Valtelline, where the softer scenery of Italy is found mingled with Alpine grandeur.

The Grisons are re-entered by a mountain-path over the Canciano, to Poschiavo, situated on the southern slopes of the Bernina Pass, whence the travellers explore the secluded and unfrequented Val Livigno, and find their way over the heights of the Casana to the valley of the Inn.

Several passes are pointed out through the mountain range which separates the Engadin from the Davos Thal, and an ascent of the Schwarzhorn, in this district, affords another fine panorama.

From the Davos Thal, the rich and smiling Pratigau is traversed, and the tourist's ordinary route through Switzerland is resumed a few miles above Ragatz in the valley of the Rhine.

The country thus passed through is at present little known to English travellers; therefore "A Summer Tour in the Grisons" has been published, not merely as a guide-book, but as an agreeable record for the reference of those tourists who may have explored, or who may propose to explore, the beauties of this easily accessible and comparatively unknown district.

One of the Maps shows the directions and passes of the Glarus range of Alps; the other, the Grisons and Italian Valleys of the Bernina. The ILLUSTRATIONS comprise Views of the Piz Bernina, and Morteratsch Glacier, Maloggio and Piz Forno, the Val Malenco from the Palu Alp, and Am Platz in the Davos Thal.

Impressions of Rome, Florence, and Turin.

By Author of "Amy Herbert." Crown 8vo. pp. 342, 7s. 6d. cloth. [May 9, 1862.]

THE journal and letters of which this volume is composed give the author's impressions of the present religious and political aspect and condition of Rome. The ground has been trodden

by many travellers; but the subject is one of which the interest is not easily exhausted, and recent events have tended to heighten it. The state of Rome, the real religious feeling of the people, the working of the ecclesiastical system, the extent of the Pope's influence, the effect of the religious services on the character of the worshippers, are, among other topics, specially noticed in these pages. During her residence at Florence the author had also opportunities of examining the condition of the Chiesa Evangelica, and of estimating the influence which it is likely to exercise on the future religious history of Italy. Throughout the volume she has endeavoured to convey simply and clearly her impressions of the scenery, associations, and art of a land to which none can bid farewell without regret.

Letters from Italy and Switzerland. By FELIX MENDELSSOHN BARTHOLDY. Translated from the German by Lady WALLACE. Post 8vo. pp. 366, price 9s. 6d. cloth.

[March 21, 1862.]

THESE Letters of Mendelssohn were, with others, collected with a design that they should be published in the form of a biography; but as it became necessary to abandon this idea for an indefinite time, his brother published a single volume of his letters, written while on his journeys in the years 1830-32. The present volume is a translation of this work, which exhibits the great musician in the spring-time of his life, and the happy enthusiasm and singular freshness of thought and purity of feeling with which he entered on a career whose very success precluded the rest and relaxation necessary for life itself. These letters therefore have their value, not merely as memorials of one seldom surpassed in the strength and variety of his intellectual powers, the purity of his affections, and the sweetness of his disposition, but as possessing a special interest for Englishmen. The *Edinburgh Review*, speaking of the original letters here translated (January 1862, p. 129), dwells on the fact, "too largely forgotten in the wholesale contempt with which musical Germany is pleased to regard musical England," that this country, which had fostered or aided the genius of Handel, Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven, also "furnished Mendelssohn with the arena in which his genius surprised all Europe." These letters show the delight with which he referred to his first visit to and his journeys in Wales and Scotland; while they exhibit a power of observation and judgment not bounded by that art in which he achieved his special eminence, and a purity of taste which was not only connected with soundness of judgment, but reflected from the singular purity of his life and character.

Pen and Pencil Sketches of Farøe and Iceland. With an APPENDIX, containing Translations from the Icelandic. By ANDREW JAMES SYMINGTON, Author of "Harebell Chimes," "The Beautiful in Nature, Art, and Life," &c. Pp. 340; with 51 Illustrations engraved on Wood by W. J. Linton, from Drawings by the Author. Crown 8vo. price 10s. 6d. cloth. [May 30, 1862.]

THIS volume consists chiefly of a diary, written—in the summer of 1859—in presence of the scenes described, and with a view to preserve for the reader, as far as possible, the open air freshness of first impressions.

The author visited Thorshavn, Reykjavik, Thingvalla, Hunkadal; witnessed a grand eruption of the Great Geyser; then sailed round the south coast of the island, with its magnificent Jökul-chain of volcanoes, and along the east coast, with its numerous picturesque fiords, as far north as Seydisfiord; returning home by the Farøe Isles. Having for years had the advantage of regular communication with Icelanders, it has been the author's aim, throughout this work, both to present pictures and condense information.

The APPENDIX comprises thirteen Icelandic Stories and Fairy Tales, translated by the Rev. Olaf Pálsson, Dean and Rector of the Cathedral at Reykjavik; Icelandic Poems, and poems on northern subjects; information for intending tourists; a glossary; and a chapter on Our Scandinavian Ancestors. There is also a copious INDEX to the volume.

Hawaii; the Past, Present, and Future of its Island-Kingdom: an Historical Account of the Sandwich Islands (Polynesia). By MANLEY HOPKINS, Hawaiian Consul-General, &c. With a Preface by the BISHOP OF OXFORD. Pp. 446; with a Map on Steel, 2 Portraits in Lithography, and 8 Illustrations on Wood. Post 8vo. price 12s. 6d. cloth. [May 31, 1862.]

THE small and distant Archipelago of Hawaii is interesting in many respects: and to the historian it presents a peculiar feature, in the fact that the story, or, as it may be called, the biography of the nation, embraces, from its prehistoric period to the present time, scarcely more than eighty years. During that time it has passed from childhood through maturity to its instructed but early decay; and a profitable lesson may be learnt from the record which tells of the errors and failures, the efforts and repentances, of this distant people. These islands are also of interest to the ethnologist, as the extreme north-western

limit of the great Turanian division of mankind;—to the naturalist, as exhibiting the most active volcanic agencies in the world;—to the mercantile community, as being the centre and stepping-stone of the increasing commerce which crosses the waste of waters between the Eastern and Western worlds;—to the young, as the scene of their perennial hero Cook's final discoveries and of his death;—and to the Churchman, as being the latest mission undertaken to promulgate the faith he professes.

In preparing this work the Author has made the fullest use of writings which exist on the subject of the Sandwich Islands, whether in a separate form, or included in volumes of voyages, and the archives of his office have enabled him to give statistical and other information down to the present date. His design has been to furnish a popular and connected account of a group of islands which have had during eighty years an association with our country unusually close and frequent for so small and distant a nation.

The ILLUSTRATIONS comprise a MAP of the group of the Sandwich Islands, Portraits in lithography of KING KAMEHAMEHA IV. and QUEEN EMMA, and on wood of the Rev. W. RICHARDS; and 6 Woodcuts of picturesque views in the Island of Hawaii, viz. the Harbour of Honolulu, the Crater of Kilauea, the Gorge of the Nuuanu Valley, Cascade in the Waialua Valley, &c.

Volcanos: The character of their Phenomena; their share in the Structure and Composition of the Surface of the Globe, and their Relation to its Internal Forces: with a Descriptive Catalogue of all known Volcanos and Volcanic Formations. By G. POULETT SCROPE, M.P., F.R.S., F.G.S., Mem. Roy. Acad. Naples, &c. *Second Edition*, revised and enlarged; pp. 502, with a coloured Map of the Volcanic Areas of the Globe, a coloured Frontispiece, and 82 Illustrations on Wood. 8vo. price 15s. cloth.

[April 3, 1862.]

THIS volume is the second, and carefully revised, edition of a work published nearly forty years ago, the success of which was impaired by some defects of arrangement, and still more, perhaps, by the premature discussion in its pages of Cosmogonic Theories which the geologists of that day set their faces against.

Since that date the Stratigraphy and Palæontology of the sedimentary rocks have been almost exclusively studied (indeed nearly to exhaustion), and a feeling has very generally arisen that Dynamical Geology—especially that branch of it which relates to subtelluric agency—has been

too much neglected. At such a moment, therefore, it is hoped that this revised work of an author who in his volume on the Extinct Volcanos of Central France, and in several papers on the volcanic districts of Italy, in the Transactions of the Geological Society, has minutely examined the subject, will supply a want which was beginning to be seriously felt.

The author's views of volcanic action are, it need scarcely be said, opposed to that theory of the formation of volcanic mountains by the sudden bladder-like swelling up of pre-existing strata, which Von Buch and Humboldt invented, and Elie de Beaumont, Dr. Daubeney, and a large school of geologists both at home and abroad, at one time earnestly advocated, under the name of Elevation-Craters. That theory may now perhaps be considered as exploded—at least in this country—by the arguments adduced against it, as well by Sir Charles Lyell, as by the author in papers read to the Royal and Geological Societies. Under this impression, therefore, the author touches but slightly on the controversy, but from a detailed description and comparison of the phenomena of the various active volcanos and volcanic formations observable on the surface of the globe, deduces the general laws of volcanic action, and shows them to be, not "isolated, variable, and obscure," as they were described by Humboldt, but uniform, simple, and perfectly intelligible.

The principal portion of the work deals with the relation of the Plutonic, or deep-seated subterranean forces (which have caused the main disturbances of the earth's crust, and still occasion its frequent seismic oscillations), to the Volcanic, which expel on its outward surface molten earths (lava), steam, and acid vapours;—with the disposition of these products; the formation and structure of Volcanic Cones—ultimately, by the accumulation of the results of repeated eruptions, enlarged into Mountains; with the production of Dykes; the formation of Craters; the blowing off of mountain tops, and their replacement by vast hollows, often occupied by lakes;—the characters and procedure of lava at the time of its emission; its subsequent consolidation and divisionary structure; its varieties of mineral composition and more or less crystalline texture. It also treats of the mode of formation of volcanic tuffs and conglomerates; the phenomena of Subaqueous eruptions; the general parallelism and interdependence of volcanic systems; the determining causes of elevation and subsidence; the allineation, composition, and structure of Plutonic axes; the foliation of the crystalline schists; the metamorphism, dislocation, and crumpling of the affected strata, &c.

The latter half of the work consists of a descrip-

tive catalogue of all the known active and extinct volcanos and volcanic formations, the examination of which supports the author's views as to the general uniformity and simplicity of the laws of volcanic action in all ages and in every part of the globe. The Illustrations of the work consist of numerous Woodcuts, a Map showing the principal lines of volcanic activity and seismic disturbance on the globe, and an interesting lithographed View of the Eruption of Vesuvius of 1822,—the most important and suggestive that has occurred in Europe within the present century, and which was witnessed and sketched on the spot by the author.

Thebes: its Tombs and their Tenants, Ancient and Modern; including a Record of Excavations in the Necropolis. By A. HENRY RHIND, F.S.A. With seventeen Illustrations in Chromo-lithography, and on Wood, including a Coloured Map. Royal 8vo. pp. 352, price 18s. cloth. [April 22, 1862.]

IN this work, which is composed of eleven chapters, the writer, after a survey of the site, aided by reference to a map, examines the condition of ancient Thebes, and by a review of the facts derived from the monumental decorations and ancient literature, shows what we actually know on the subject, and what are the probable sources whence future enlightenment may be expected. The second chapter, with the assistance of a tinted landscape and woodcuts of tombs, describes the Necropolis as it is, and as it was when receiving its ancient tenants. The third indicates the practical results of previous excavations. The fourth gives a minute account of a large family tomb belonging to a personage of high rank, discovered by the author, with the mummies in their respective sarcophagi, and the other contents, including two important Bilingual Papyri. This being the only recorded instance of a sepulchre of this size and character having been found unrifled and intact, the details, accompanied by sections, are fully stated; and some of the more remarkable objects contained in the tomb, such as a large funeral canopy, a gold chaplet, an inscribed statue, and one of the most richly decorated of the mummies, are not only carefully described, but represented in accurately finished coloured plates. The fifth chapter illustrates the burial practices of a very different class, being an account of the discovery of a large number of mummies of the poorest sort, with their accompaniments. In the sixth chapter the writer gives the more definite results of other excavations in the Necropolis, grouped so as to illustrate the various kinds of tombs, the condition in which they are now usually found, and

the relics discovered in them, of which some curious examples are figured. The next chapter discusses the origin and significance of Egyptian sepulchral rites, reviewing the explanatory theories that have been propounded, and endeavouring to determine the general principles which ought to guide ethnographic inquiries of this kind. In the eighth chapter the author examines the metallurgy of the Egyptians, and concludes that bronze must have been almost entirely employed throughout the period of the greatest native development, a freer application of iron having superseded it at a later time. Chapter nine refers chiefly to the traffic in Egyptian antiquities, while the last two chapters are devoted to the native villagers who now dwell in the tombs (and who, as furnishing the workmen, constitute, as it were, the machinery of excavation), exhibiting the salient features in their social position, their habits, occupations, and relation to their rulers.

The History of England, from the Accession of James the Second. By LORD MACAULAY, Volume the Eighth, edited by his Sister, LADY TREVELYAN. With a Memoir of Lord Macaulay by the Very Rev. the DEAN of ST. PAUL'S; and a Portrait engraved by W. Holl from a Drawing by Geo. Richmond, A.R.A. Post 8vo. pp. 416, price 6s. cloth. [March 31, 1862.]

THE present eighth volume, which, with the addition of the Memoir of Lord Macaulay by the Dean of St. Paul's, is a reprint of Vol. V. of the octavo edition, opens with the Session of Parliament which began December 3, 1697. In that session the Houses had to deal with the great question of Standing Armies, the subject of Irish Forfeitures, the Disposition of Crown Lands by the King, &c., and with many commercial questions, of which the most important related to the East India Company. An account is given of the fire which destroyed nearly all the Palace of Whitehall, and of the visit of the Czar Peter the Great to England; followed by a narrative of the important Embassy of the Duke of Portland to France—one great object of which was the settlement of the Spanish Succession.

In the 24th chapter an account is given of the first Partition Treaty, and of the debates in the English Parliament on the subject of Standing Armies, the dismissal of the Dutch Guards, Naval Administration, &c. The indignation of the Spaniards at a second Partition Treaty, being directed almost wholly against William, receives its explanation in the events arising out of the scheme for the colonisation of

Darien, of which the brilliant promise and disastrous results are fully narrated.

The following chapter, after referring to the discontent throughout the country, gives some account of Captain Kidd, whose career derives a further interest from the fact that, at the request of Lord Bellamont, he received a commission under the Great Seal for the seizure of pirates. After the history of the next Session of Parliament, the continuous narrative ends. The concluding pages narrate the last illness of James II., and the recognition of his son as King of England by Louis XIV. A fragment, not revised by the author, relates the King's death, and thus completes the History of England from the accession of James the Second to the death of William the Third.

* * This Volume, which includes a full GENERAL INDEX to the entire work, completes the Edition of LORD MACAULAY'S *History of England* in 8 vols. post 8vo. price 48s. cloth; or 84s. bound in tree-calf by Rivière.

Essays on Scientific and other subjects contributed to the Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews. By Sir HENRY HOLLAND, Bart., M.D., F.R.S., D.C.L., Oxon., &c., &c.; Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians; Physician in Ordinary to the Queen. 8vo. pp. 508, price 14s. cloth. [April 24, 1862.]

OF the Essays collected in this volume, the greater number relate to the progress and actual state of the physical sciences. They are designed, not as formal treatises on their several subjects, but rather as general outlines, bringing into view the new methods and spirit of modern research, and the more recent and remarkable discoveries in each science; and very especially those striking connections now established among the different branches of natural science, tending to generalise the laws which govern them all.

These articles, written in successive years, have undergone various alterations and additions rendered necessary by the form in which they are now published, and, still more, by the rapid growth of physical knowledge since the time of their first publication. The following is a list of the Essays contained in the volume.

The Progress and Spirit of Physical Science.	Meteors and Aerolites.
Life and Organisation.	Humboldt's Cosmos: Sideral Astronomy.
Human Longevity.	Australia: Coral Reefs.
Roman History: Julius Cæsar.	Life of Dalton: Atomic Theory.
Physical Geography of the Sea: Atlantic Ocean.	Modern Chemistry.
The Mediterranean Sea.	Natural History of Man.

Psychological Inquiries, PART II. Being a Series of Essays intended to illustrate some points in the Physical and Moral History of Man. By Sir BENJAMIN C. BRODIE, Bart., D.C.L. F.R.S. Corresponding Member of the Imperial Institute of France, &c. &c. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 260, price 5s, cloth.

[April 23, 1862.]

IN the present Essays, which, like the former series, are presented in the form of dialogue, the author has continued the examination of a subject which has at once a speculative and a practical interest. The constitution of man involves, in its relation of mind to matter, questions which cannot be answered by researches in any one department of knowledge. One chief object of this volume is therefore to show that a real acquaintance with the nature and the work of man cannot be acquired unless the observations of the physiologist are combined with those of the moral philosopher. Hence, if in these dialogues some subjects are discussed in which, from the imperfection of our faculties, our capacity for acquiring knowledge is very limited, while some others (as the future destiny of men on the earth, and the future history of the animal creation) may appear to be topics of mere speculation, it must be remembered that the examination of all such subjects has, if rightly undertaken, a directly practical bearing, as enabling us to understand the extent to which we may improve our own faculties and our well-being in life. The subject is preeminently one which demands constant and careful observation; and if its range has not yet been exactly defined, it is one in which such observation will lead the way to inductions perhaps more practical than those of many sciences which boast a more complete method and classification.

The Resources of Turkey, considered with especial reference to the Profitable Investment of Capital in the Ottoman Empire: with the latest Authentic Statistics of the Trade and Commerce of the Principal Commercial Towns. By J. LEWIS FARLEY, Author of *Two Years in Syria*, &c. 8vo. pp. 296, price 10s. 6d. cloth.

[May 6, 1862.]

PUBLIC ATTENTION has for some time past been very much directed towards Turkey; and as our capitalists are at the present moment advancing a large sum of money to that country, it is important that we should know as nearly as possible what its resources are, and how far those resources may be further developed by the introduction of British capital. The author of

the present work, having resided in an official position for two years in Syria, and during the years 1860 and 1861 in Constantinople, where he was appointed Accountant-General of the Bank of Turkey, had many opportunities of obtaining much reliable information, and he has now collected statistics, up to the latest date, of the trade and commerce of the principal commercial towns in the Ottoman Empire: viz. Constantinople, Smyrna, Brussa, Trebizond, Samsoun, Salonica, Volo, Monastir, Bosnia, Rhodes, Mitylene, Scio, Cyprus, Cos, Crete, Ibraila, Galatz, Ismail and Reni; Beyrout, Jerusalem, Damascus, Aleppo, Aintab, Marash, Orfa, Alexandretta, Tripoli, and Latakia.

In this work the resources of Turkey are considered with especial reference to the profitable investment of capital, and the author points out various ways of developing the enormous resources of the country, which would be productive of considerable profits to those who cooperate in such undertakings. Banking is placed foremost amongst those enterprises as certain to realise large profits, and at the same time aid considerably in encouraging agriculture and commerce. The construction of horse tram-roads from the interior to the coast—the improved cultivation of cotton in Macedonia, Asia-Minor, and Syria—mining operations—are amongst the undertakings to which the author asserts that capital may be safely and profitably applied.

Canada and the Crimea; or, Sketches of a Soldier's Life. From the Journal and Correspondence of the late Major GEORGE RANKEN, R.E. Edited by his Brother, W. BAYNE RANKEN. Pp. 328, with a Portrait of Major Ranken. Post 8vo. price 7s. 6d. cloth.

[April 23, 1862.]

THE first portion of this work contains an account of the author's residence in Canada, his journey through the Northern and Southern States of America, and his visit to the Havana. Major RANKEN gives a graphic description of a Moose hunt in Canada, and of a great fire which in 1854 nearly destroyed Montreal, and in arresting the progress of which he took a very prominent part. He was present at the inauguration of General Pierce as President at Washington; and gives a detailed account of his travels in the Slave States.

The second portion of the work is devoted to the Crimea, where Major RANKEN preserved a very full Journal of events. He was actively engaged during the whole time he was there, and on the memorable 8th of September led "the forlorn hope" in the assault on the Redan. He

gives a very vivid and intelligible account of the attack and its failure, and animated sketches of life in camp, the scenery of the Crimea, and the appearance of Sebastopol after the siege. Having escaped unhurt through a thousand dangers, he was killed an hour before the news of peace arrived, by an accidental explosion, while engaged in superintending the destruction of the White Barrack in the Karabelnaia; and thus had the melancholy distinction of being the last Englishman who lost his life in the Crimean War.

Major RANKEN's observations on the Manners and Customs of the Americans, his remarks on the Slave Question, and his prediction of the probability of a disunion of the Northern and Southern States, will probably be read with unusual interest at a period like the present, when much public attention is concentrated on the Civil War raging in America. His account of the assault on the Redan, it may be added, is the fullest authentic record yet published.

The Anglo-Saxon Home: a History of the Domestic Institutions and Customs of England, from the Fifth to the Eleventh Century.
By JOHN THRUPP. 8vo. pp. 410, price 12s. cloth. [May 24, 1862.]

THE author of this volume has undertaken to investigate the origin and validity of an opinion held by some of our writers on Anglo-Saxon history, that society made no progress in civilisation during the Anglo-Saxon epoch. With this view, instead of taking the epoch in question as one uniform period, he has subdivided it by centuries, and examined the changes and variations in each; and has thus attempted to present a truer picture of the domestic life of our Anglo-Saxon forefathers, as well as to trace, so far as existing materials will allow, the gradual development amongst them of the domestic affections, and of the morals and manners of private life. The Anglo-Saxon period, extending over about six hundred years, has, for convenience, been divided into three chronological sections, each with distinct influences working upon society: the first extending from the arrival of Hengist and Horsa to the youth of Egbert (the end of the eighth century); the second from the time when the invasions of the Danes became habitual, till their final settlement in this country (A.D. 787, to the reign of Canute); and the third from the death of Canute to the Norman Conquest.

As the foundation of the family, the element without which it could not exist, the Wife forms the subject of the first chapter. The history of woman is traced through her various

relations with the other sex and with society, in the sentiments which she inspired, the mode of seeking and obtaining her as a wife, the restrictions on marriage, the ceremonies attending its solemnisation, and the several questions of espousals, the marriage contract, divorce, and matrimonial rights. It is shown by a large amount of evidence on all these points, that the condition and position of the female sex had undergone a very great improvement between the time of Hengist and Horsa and that of the Norman Conquest. In the first part of this period women were the absolute property of their fathers or of their husbands, while at the latter date they were to a great extent free. The Child naturally follows the Wife, and forms the subject of the second chapter. The legal position of the child went through a progress similar to that of the wife. In the earlier period the child was the absolute property of the parents, who had the power of life and death over their offspring. Infanticide prevailed to a frightful extent, and, to the very end of the Anglo-Saxon period exposure of children was a very common practice. The parent had always the right of selling the child into slavery, until it had reached a certain age. Moreover, the son was liable to be punished for his father's crimes, and to be sold to pay his father's debts. The legal relation of children to their parents, however, went through a continual progress of amelioration during the Anglo-Saxon period, until, at the time of the Norman Conquest, all its barbarous liabilities had ceased; and, although still regarded as occupying a position of extreme subjection or dependence, children had ceased to be chattels or slaves. This chapter treats also of the various subjects of infanticide, baptism, the imposition of names, education, the parent's authority, and the liabilities of infants.

The other elements of social life are similarly treated in successive chapters. The Slaves or Serfs embraced a very large portion of Anglo-Saxon society, and the causes which reduced them to vassalage, as well as the various conditions which serfdom or vassalage entailed, form an interesting study. The chapter on the Freeman includes the subject of private war, which was at first one of his great privileges, the relation between the lord and his man, guilds, public lands, political rights, and the symbols of freedom, among which the most important and that most insisted on was the mode of wearing the hair. Other chapters are devoted to the Noble, the Priest, the Monk, the Nun, and the Pilgrim. The consideration of the ecclesiastical portion of society leads to the subjects of Penances and Superstitions, each of which is treated in detail in a separate chapter; and another,

under the title of *Virtues and Vices*, discusses the moral qualities of the Anglo-Saxon, and the reverse, especially those which come under the heads of honesty, temperance, hospitality, valour, cruelty, and chastity.

Mr. Thrupp intimates that the main topic of his work, and originally the only topic he intended to treat, was the history of domestic civilisation, but that he had afterwards resolved on adding chapters in order to complete the picture of domestic life in England from the fifth to the eleventh century. These chapters include the subjects of Anglo-Saxon poetry and music, the character of the glee-man and his position in society. The sports and pastimes of the Anglo-Saxons also occupy a long chapter, and include hunting, hawking, fishing, to all which sports our early forefathers were warmly attached, their favourite exercises of swimming, skating, and boating, the keeping and petting of domestic animals, dancing and tumbling, a variety of indoor amusements, their wit and humour, and practical jokes, which were very rough and coarse, and often absolutely brutal. Death-bed customs, and the rites and ceremonies observed at funerals, occupy the closing chapter of the book, which, the author believes, will go far to prove "that the social history of Anglo-Saxon England exhibits a state of moral and domestic improvement, and that this advance may be mainly traced to the influence of the Christian religion and of Roman laws and literature, and to the adventurous self-reliant spirit of the Anglo-Saxon race."

An Historical Memoir on Northumberland, descriptive of its General History and Past Condition, its Progress, Natural Features, and Remarkable Buildings. By WILLIAM SIDNEY GIBSON, Esq., M.A., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-law; Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London, and of the Geological Society, Hon. Member of the Academie des Sciences, Arts, et Belles Lettres de Dijon, and Fellow of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries of Copenhagen; Author of the "History of Tyne-mouth," "Northumbrian Churches and Castles," "Lectures and Essays," &c. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 136, price 2s. 6d. cloth.

[April 21, 1862.]

[I]t has been thought by some amateur authors that County History may be written in a simple and popular style, and that a sketch of what is most memorable or worthy of notice in the historical, architectural, and natural

features of each of the English Counties might be condensed into an inexpensive Handbook, and be made acceptable to all classes of readers. At the instance of some correspondents who are promoters of the design for publishing a series of short Popular County Histories, the author of the present work has rewritten his recently published *Memoir of Northumberland*, in order that in its present shape it may form one of the series undertaken for the above-mentioned purpose.

Life of Arthur First Duke of Wellington, partly from the French of M. Brialmont; partly from Original Documents. By the Rev. G. R. GLEIG, M. A., Chaplain-General to H.M. Forces, and Prebendary of St. Paul's. *Second Edition*, condensed into One Volume, pp. 732; with 16 Plans and Maps, and a Portrait, engraved, by permission of Mr. Graves, by F. C. Lewis, from a Drawing by Sir Thomas Lawrence, P.R.A. 8vo. price 15s. cloth. [March 19, 1862.]

THE single volume now offered to the public contains not only all that was set forth in the four volumes which preceded it, but a great deal more. Many remarkable incidents in the Duke's early life, in his Irish administration, and in his proceedings before Copenhagen, are here, for the first time, described; and to the account previously given of his career as a statesman, and of his habits of thought and of action as a member of society, some very curious additions are made. The author in his preface, thus explains the apparent anomaly:—

"In following the footsteps of the Duke as a soldier, M. Brialmont has been now, as he was before, my principal guide. I have not, however, considered it necessary, on the present occasion, to adhere very rigidly either to M. Brialmont's manner of telling the story, or to his criticisms on particular operations. The wars arising out of the first French Revolution are so familiar to the bulk of English readers, that to go into them again much in detail would only weary. But I shall have most imperfectly accomplished my purpose if the sequence of events be at all obscure, or the professional reader cut off from any one of those lessons in the art of war which the Duke's masterly management of armies sets forth at every turn."

In these sentences we find a sufficient explanation of the fact that a work of lesser dimension should yet be more full than that of which it seems to be an abridgment. Without absolutely deserting M. Brialmont, the translator is content to make use of him. Military details, both in India and

the Peninsula, are thus shortened without being rendered obscure, in order that space may be found for a broader and more finished portraiture of the great man who conducted them. And the results are that, according to Mr. Gleig's calculation, the Duke's career has been so described, and his character so painted, as to leave little which shall be noteworthy—nothing which may be important—to be supplied by future biographers. A work which, when first published, was of necessity both voluminous and expensive, is by these means brought within the reach of Englishmen of all ranks and callings.

The biography before us is divided into 41 chapters. The 1st describes the lineage of the Wellesley family; the school career of its greatest ornament; his service in Ireland as aide-de-camp to the Lord Lieutenant; and his campaign, under the Duke of York, in the Netherlands. The 2nd, 3rd, and 4th give a condensed but clear detail of his career in India. The 5th and 6th are devoted to the story of his administration as Chief Secretary for Ireland, and of the part which he played in the attack on Copenhagen in 1806. With the opening of the 7th, we go with him into Portugal; and throughout the succeeding 14 chapters, follow his fortunes during the war in the Spanish Peninsula. The 22nd and 23rd chapters show us how he acted his part—first, as British Ambassador at Paris; and next, as leader of the troops who fought and conquered at Waterloo. In the 24th, we find him mixed up with French affairs, because commanding the allied army of occupation; and in the 25th he becomes, for the first time, a member of the Home Government, with a seat in the Cabinet.

His career as a statesman now opens upon us. He takes his part in maintaining the peace of the country throughout the troublesome years of 1818 and 1819; he is mixed up with the trial of Queen Caroline, and with the Cato Street conspiracy. He is then called upon to undertake important missions—first to Verona, and secondly to St. Petersburg—and he acquits himself in both with consummate address. Intestine troubles now arise, and he declines to support Mr. Canning's administration, assigning, with his usual frankness, the reasons by which he is actuated; and retires from the command of the army, to which he had recently been appointed. But a more important rôle awaits him. He is constrained to accept office as Prime Minister; he faces the main difficulty of the situation; he passes the Roman Catholic Relief Bill, and tells his own tale as to the mode in which the deed was done.

The Duke's duel with Lord Winchelsea is one consequence of this act; the breaking up of the old Tory party another. The administration cannot hold its ground; and, amid many con-

vulsions both in town and country, it quits office. Then comes the struggle of the Reform Bill, the part played by the Duke in which is fully detailed, with its immediate consequences to himself—mobbing, insult, and threatened assassination. But his unpopularity soon blows over. On the Opposition benches, and again as a member of Sir Robert Peel's Cabinet in 1835 and in 1842, he becomes the idol of the nation. And if the share which he takes in repealing the Corn-laws puts an end to some of his oldest political friendships, it loses him no portion of that universal reverence with which the great body of the people had long regarded him.

The last chapters of the book are devoted to a description of the Duke's manner of life when, retired from active politics, he continued to command the army, and to be the adviser of his Sovereign and her Minister. Here the veil is raised which shows what he was in the domestic circle. And, last of all, his character is sketched not only as a soldier and a statesman, but as a man.

The author has had every facility afforded him to execute his task with accuracy, through the ready access afforded to the Duke's private papers, and his correspondence with most of the Duke's oldest friends. He draws, likewise, not unfairly, upon his own personal recollections. And he sums up with reprinting M. Brialmont's well-known estimate, the correctness of which, coming from a foreigner, is as extraordinary as the style in which it is delivered is vigorous and effective.

The Letters and the Life of Francis Bacon; Including all his *Occasional Works*; namely Letters, Speeches, Tracts, State Papers, Memorials, Devices, and all Authentic Writings not already printed among his *Philosophical, Literary, or Professional Works*. Newly collected and set forth in Chronological Order; with a Commentary, biographical and historical. By JAMES SPEDDING, of Trinity College, Cambridge. Vols. I. and II., pp. 832. 2 vols. 8vo. price 24s. cloth.

[March 22, 1862.]

THESE volumes, though published as a separate work, are a continuation of the new edition of Bacon's entire works, according to the plan originally announced. They contain the first instalment of what were then called the "Occasional Works," edited in strict conformity with the design which was explained at large in the "History and Plan" of that edition; and when they are completed, the three parts together—namely, the Philosophical Works (now to be had complete in 5 volumes), the Literary and

Professional Works (now to be had complete in 2 volumes), and the Letters and Life (to be completed probably in 6 volumes of the size of these) — will contain every extant composition of Bacon's.

The writings here collected, though distributed, for purposes of connexion and separation, into books, chapters, and sections, are arranged strictly according to date, and extend to the middle of Bacon's 41st year—a month or two after the death of the Earl of Essex. They include everything of an occasional character which he wrote up to that date; nor has any letter, speech, or other composition been omitted, of which there remains an authentic and intelligible record known to the editor. Though interspersed with the editor's Commentary, they are so set out as to be easily distinguishable from it,—the references to them in the table of contents being in capitals, and the text being printed in a larger letter than the rest. In all cases they have been either transcribed or corrected by the editor himself from the most authentic copies to which he had access; and in cases where there was no copy of conclusive or superior authority, the best have been collated. The references in the foot-notes always indicate the particular copies from which they have been transcribed, or by which they have been corrected; nor has any alteration been consciously introduced without notice, except in spelling or punctuation. Questions of doubtful date have been carefully considered, and in many cases settled. In cases of doubtful authorship the evidence has been set forth at large.

With regard to the amount of new matter contained in these volumes, it may be roughly stated that of the 766 pages of which they consist, Bacon's own writings cover rather more than half; and that of these nearly a quarter may be regarded as new—either as never having been printed before, or as not having been recognised before as his, or as not having been included before in any edition of his works. The other half, consisting of the editor's Commentary, is all new; and though designed throughout as an introduction to the works themselves, which are the proper subject and business of the book, it is written to be read consecutively along with them; and, so read, will be found to contain not only a complete biography of the man, so far as it goes, but in some places a history of the time seen from a new point of view.

Owing to the variety of matters treated of, and the promiscuous treatment which could not be avoided in following a chronological order, a copious index has been given at the end of each volume, as well as a full and particular table of contents at the beginning.

For the convenience of purchasers, two diffe-

rent bindings have been provided; and those who apply for "Lord Bacon's *Letters and Life*, edited by Mr. Spedding," will receive them bound as vols. I. and II., under that title: those who apply for the continuation of "Lord Bacon's *Works*, edited by Messrs. Ellis, Spedding, and Heath," will receive them as vols. VIII. and IX., with lettering, title-pages, &c., corresponding to the previous volumes; for it is to be observed, that though the rest of the edition was so arranged as to include the present work and to be completed by it, the work itself had been conceived, designed, and partly written, exactly in its present form, before any new edition of the entire works was thought of. It was meant originally to appear and stand by itself; and the only difference which will be caused by its appearance in connexion with the rest of Bacon's works is this: for many new particulars and views relating to his philosophical and literary writings, which it might otherwise have been necessary to set forth at length, it will now be sufficient to refer to the previous volumes, where they have been introduced in their proper places.

The Life and Epistles of St. Paul: Comprising a complete Biography of the Apostle, and a Translation of his Epistles, inserted in Chronological Order. By the Rev. W. J. CONYBEARE, M.A., sometime Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; and the Rev. J. S. HOWSON, D.D., Principal of the Collegiate Institution, Liverpool. *People's Edition*, condensed: the *Text* carefully revised, and given without retrenchment; the *Annotations* considerably abridged, and adapted to unlearned readers. Pp. 1,068, with 46 Illustrations and Maps. 2 vols. crown 8vo. price 12s. cloth; or, 2 vols. in 1, price 20s. either in calf antique, or handsomely bound in tree-calf by Rivière.

[March 14, 1862.]

ALTHOUGH the death of one of the authors of this book (the Rev. W. J. CONYBEARE, M.A.) has thrown the sole responsibility of revision on the survivor (the Rev. Dr. Howson), the plan of a "People's Edition" was contemplated by both writers from the time when the First Edition was published.

The original design of this work was to give a living picture of St. Paul himself, and of the circumstances by which he was surrounded. But in order to present such a picture, much more was necessary than a mere transcript of the Scriptural narrative, even where it is fullest. Hence views of places (both plates and woodcuts)

were diligently collected from various sources, to illustrate the work; and, in addition to careful geographical descriptions, maps were given, exhibiting with as much accuracy as can at present be attained, the physical features of the countries visited by St. Paul, and some of the ancient routes through them; together with PLANS of the most important cities, and maritime CHARTS of the coasts and harbours, where they were needed. For the same reason, engravings of COINS were given where they seemed to throw light on the circumstances mentioned in the history,—while other illustrations were taken from various sources. With regard to the Epistles, which are so essential a part of St. Paul's personal biography, the authors wished to represent faithfully in English what they were to their Greek readers when first written. They gave, therefore, a *free translation*, as there seemed to be no reason why a translation of St. Paul should be rendered inaccurate by a method which would generally be adopted in a translation of Thucydides. In this work, the translation of the Epistles and speeches of St. Paul was contributed by Mr. Conybeare,—the historical portion of the work principally, and the geographical portion entirely, by Dr. Howson.

This book, which has been received with remarkable favour, the survivor has gladly done his best to prepare for a wider circle of readers. But the execution of this plan involved peculiar difficulties. By giving the text of the work without the notes, many parts of the narrative would have been left destitute of important illustration, and many passages of the Epistles would have embarrassed rather than helped the mere English reader. But the retention of some notes involved the necessity of selection. The present Editor might have cut down his own notes to a narrow compass; but there yet remained the notes of the friend whom he could not consult; and to have omitted nearly all the former, while retaining all the latter, would have disturbed the whole symmetry of the book. And again, since in the former Editions the notes, so far as they were criticisms of passages in the New Testament, were based on the Greek text, exclusion or adaptation was in all such cases necessary for the English reader. But criticisms of this kind occurred most frequently in the notes on the Epistles, which were not translated by the present Editor. Under all these circumstances, general approbation will, it is hoped, be secured for the arrangement which has been adopted.

Those readers have throughout been kept in view who, though well educated, would not find it easy to refer to Greek or German books. Some few technical Greek terms are retained, with an occasional reference to classical authors; but on

the whole, there are few citations except from books which are easily within reach. The references to Scripture are frequent; but such references can scarcely be too frequent. While, however, it is presumed that the reader has before him the Authorised English Version, the notes may, it is hoped, continue useful to students of the Greek New Testament. Some criticisms must, however, be necessarily taken for granted; and in some such cases reference has been made to the two larger Editions. In Mr. Conybeare's part of the work no alteration whatever has been made, except as regards the verbal adjustments requisite for leaving out the Greek, and certain retrenchments in the Appendices, made in harmony with the general aim of this Edition.

It is possible that a greater symmetry might have been obtained by a more unscrupulous alteration of notes which were not written by the present Editor; this, however, for reasons already stated, he did not think it right to attempt. But while he feels the imperfection of his own work, this last revision has left in his mind a higher estimate than ever of the parts written by his fellow-labourer and friend.

* * *The Original Edition of this work, in quarto, with numerous Illustrations, was completed in 1852; the Second Edition, with fewer Illustrations, but after careful revision, appeared in 1856. In the People's Edition, which is uniform in size with the People's Edition of Lord MACAULAY's Essays, and of the Rev. SYDNEY SMITH's Works, the Illustrations are somewhat fewer; the Text is unaltered, with the exception of slight verbal changes suggested in the course of a thorough re-perusal; and the Notes in the narrative portion are condensed, as indicated above. Thus each of the Three Editions has a character of its own.*

Deaconesses: an Essay on the official Help of Women in Parochial Work and in Charitable Institutions. By the Rev. J. S. HOWSON, D.D., Principal of the Collegiate Institution, Liverpool. Reprinted, with large Additions, from the *Quarterly Review*, No. 216. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 284, price 5s. cloth. [May 26, 1862.]

THE importance of the subject of the help of women in English parishes, and the very general attention with which Dr. Howson's article on that subject in the *Quarterly Review* was received, have induced the Author to consent to the present republication. The time seems now arrived for the full discussion of a question on which public feeling and opinion has been so far modified as to justify the inference that the English mind has become gradually familiarised with the operations of what may, without offence,

be called the Female Diaconate. Such an agency would at once enable women to devote themselves to the nursing of the sick, to the systematic care of the young, to the rescue of the degraded, and to the details of parochial work, as the business of their lives; and these benefits may be secured without ensnaring vows, without any breach of domestic ties, and without even the affectation of what is foreign to the English people and the English Church. The difficulties in the way of this enterprise are not what they were. A vast amount of practical work has been recently done by women in ways hitherto unattempted. The devotion of Miss Nightingale has been followed by great results in reference to the care of the sick. Our Workhouses, which used to be viewed by Christian philanthropists with no little fear, have through the agency of religious women afforded invaluable opportunities for the diffusion of good; and the progress made in the work of the Bible-women has proved not only that even among the poorest women most efficient agents may be found for the evangelisation of the lowest and the most degraded, but that this agency may be organised, under due superintendence, on the most extensive scale. The Deaconess-system is so far different from this, that it embraces the official agency of women of the higher ranks also, and that its proceedings are interwoven with the diocesan and parochial arrangements of the Church.

It has been the aim of the Author in this treatise to show not only that this system may provide employment for a very large number of women whose energies are now wasted, or for whose devotion there is no recognised channel, but how it has existed through long periods of Christian history, and why in the work of the Diaconate the mutual cooperation of men and women is indispensable. He has sought to prove that the accumulation of dense masses of the labouring population in our larger towns, together with the opportunities furnished by railways to classes of competent means for living in the country while yet not separated from the centre of their daily toil, has brought out into greater prominence than ever a want of which Southey complained thirty years ago, and the supplying of which he endeavoured earnestly to promote.

With this purpose the Author has traced the history of the female Diaconate from the earliest times, maintaining that it rests on a Scriptural basis, and that it fell, not because of the decrees of Councils or the objections which might be urged against it, but rather because it was overwhelmed by or absorbed into the monastic and conventual system; and that, accordingly, the rejection of this system in the Reformed Churches of the Continent has been followed by a revival of the

agency of women in works of charity. Full accounts are given of the Deaconess-Institutions at Kaiserswerth and Strasburg, at Riehen near Basle, and at Saint Loup on the frontiers of the Jura; while the efforts made by English clergymen and laymen in this direction are also carefully noticed.

The English Deaconess should be something between the desultory Lady Visitor and the member of a strictly conventual Sisterhood; and the questions of living in community, &c. must be solved by gradual and cautious experiment. In Germany these institutions have been first founded, and have gradually ramified into parochial work; here, perhaps, we should rather look in parochial work for those elements which will gradually combine into a solid institution.

Besides the Preface, which contains some additional matter on controverted points, there are five Appendices, the first relating to Sunday Schools, the second to Parochial Work generally, the third to the Paris Deaconess-Institution, the fourth to the Deaconesses of the Primitive Church, and the last to Sisters of Mercy in the Modern Greek Church. Of these supplementary papers, the first, third, and fourth are reprinted from the *Christian Observer*.

A Latin-English Dictionary. By the Rev. JOHN T. WHITE, M.A. of Corpus Christi College, Oxford; and the [late] Rev. JOSEPH E. RIDDLE, M.A. of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford. Imperial 8vo. pp. 2,128, price 42s. cloth. [April 15, 1862.]

THE character and distinctive features of this Dictionary will be best brought out by an account of the parts which the writers engaged on it have respectively borne in the work. Dr. Andrews's translation of Dr. Freund's *Wörterbuch der Lateinischen Sprache* (on which the present Dictionary is founded) was, in the first place, revised throughout by Dr. Freund himself, who also corrected to a great extent the etymology previously given, and pointed out analogies between the Latin and Sanscrit languages, supplying also fresh materials which he had collected since the publication of his own book. The copy thus revised was submitted to the Rev. J. E. Riddle for comparison with the German original, and for such alterations or additions as might seem to him desirable. Into this ground-work for the Dictionary Mr. White then embodied that large mass of additional matter which is the chief cause of this work being nearly one-third larger than that on which it is based, adopting in this task the following method: the origin of each word, if known, is placed in brackets [], after

the leading features in the inflection of such word: where there is a doubt, that doubt is stated, or a reference given, or conflicting views of etymologists are detailed, while in some few instances the etymology has been left, as others have left it, untouched. The connection of all fundamental words with the Sanscrit and Greek languages has been traced as far as possible; and the authority on which these statements rest has been cited invariably in each case. More particularly, in classifying the meaning of compound words, these meanings have been exhibited separately according to the respective power of each member, instead of massing them all together (as in dictionaries in general) in one long string of interpretations, which are at times wholly irreconcilable one with the other.

After the generally recognised or probable origin of a word, its literal meaning is commonly placed between parentheses (); and hence the fundamental idea involved in it is readily seen.

In arranging the several meanings, it has been assumed as a settled principle that, among several significations of a word, that which is obtained by its etymology may be taken as the original one. In Latin lexicons hitherto (chiefly because they confined themselves to what is called classical Latin) this rule has been neglected, and hence little attention has been paid to the oldest fragments of the Latin tongue, or the Latinity of Plautus, Terence, Lucretius, and Varro. The observance of this rule is attended by three advantages, (1) The history of many words has its earliest period removed backward, (2) and thus the primitive meaning of many words is for the first time seen; and (3) many peculiarities which are regarded as innovations on Virgil or Ovid are seen to be only borrowed from Ennius, Nævius, or Lucretius.

It has been also assumed that in the order of meanings, the proper meaning, as the original one, must precede the figurative as being derived. It has further been held necessary to bring subdivisions into the notion of the figurative; and for reasons, which are fully detailed in the preface, the proverbial use of words is arranged, not under the figurative, but under the literal sense. Again, in characterising the derived meanings, the auxiliary notions, which superinduced these significations on the original meanings, have been specified, because, without this, the changeful play of meanings back and forth must often escape notice.

The explanation of words found in Ecclesiastical writers and in the Vulgate forms a distinctive feature in this Dictionary. The study of Patristic Latin is now widely diffused; but very little assistance can be obtained in it from existing lexicons. Without asserting that everything is complete in

this department of the work, it may yet be affirmed that a very great deal has here been done.

But the most laborious part of the undertaking was the classification of the various quotations according to the principles of syntax. The immense importance of an arrangement which exhibits almost at a glance, not only the principal but also the secondary constructions of words, cannot be questioned; but the labour involved in the task was more than could be got through by one man, and several competent scholars were engaged to transcribe the whole of certain passages in which a word was employed. This plan brought to light the inaccuracy of certain renderings as given originally by Freund, and adopted from him by Andrews, while it supplied the means for verifying the quotations at large and correcting errors to a great extent.

It will thus be seen, from the principles on which this Dictionary has been constructed, that Dr. Freund's Dictionary has been so thoroughly rewritten and so enlarged, as to entitle this to the character of a new work.

An ABRIDGMENT of this Dictionary, for the use of SCHOOLS, is at the present time in course of preparation.

. Each copy of this Dictionary is provided with duplicate title pages for the purpose of binding it in two volumes, at the option of the possessor; but an inconvenient thickness in the single volume has been prevented by its being printed on a peculiar paper of slight substance, but unusual strength of texture, made expressly for the work.

Sunsets and Sunshine; or, Varied Aspects of Life. By ERSKINE NEALE, M.A., Vicar of Exning, and Chaplain to the Earl of Huntingdon; Author of "The Closing Scene," &c. Post 8vo. pp. 388, price 8s. 6d. cloth.

[May 8, 1862.]

SUNSETS and SUNSHINE is in substance a collection of brief biographical historiettes, of which the main object is to narrate in detail the amount or degree of preparation made for the final conflict with Death by various celebrated characters; and at the same time to describe how certain eminent or notorious individuals, from whom a specific interval for preparation was inscrutably withheld, bore themselves at the approach of death, or in their last hour. Nobles, Statesmen, Prelates, Soldiers, Painters, Orators, Misers, appear in juxtaposition or in broad contrast throughout these pages; and from the career of each the author has attempted to draw a distinct moral lesson of warning or example. Not the least touching,

perhaps, are the histories of those who were surprised by the last enemy, when his approach was least anticipated.

The work consists of sixty-three chapters, of which the headings are as follows:—

1. Count Louis Batthyani.
2. John Camden Neild.
3. Lola Montes.
4. Charles, Fourth Duke of Richmond.
5. The Right Honourable William Huskisson.
6. The Dowager Marchioness of Salisbury.
7. Laurence Sterne.
8. The Marquis of Blandford.
9. Jack Mitford.
10. Benjamin Reeder, the Soldier Mathematician.
11. George Basevi, F.R.S., F.S.A.
12. Lord Boringdon.
13. Michael Bruce.
14. The Duke of Dorset.
15. Lord Castlereagh.
16. Mr. Vance.
17. Count Latour.
18. Lavoisier.
19. Edward Horatio Girling.
20. Charles Alfred Stothard.
21. The Honourable Francis Hay Drummond Hay.
22. Moir.
23. Joel Tabb.
24. The Right Honourable Charles James Fox.
25. The Rev. Hugh Stowell, of Ballaugh.
26. Lord Sydenham.
27. Newton, the Painter.
28. William Jameson.
29. Farmer James, the Church Builder.
30. The Rev. Henry Wellington Starr.
31. Caroline Fry.
32. Campbell, the Actor.
33. The End of a Schoolboy.
34. Chancellor Fletcher, of Carlisle.
35. Tillroyd Morgan.
36. Daniel Webster, the American Statesman.
37. William Hone.
38. Colonel Willoughby Moore.
39. Neander.
40. Levison.
41. The Balmats of Chamounix.
42. Dr. Adam Clarke.
43. The Right Honourable William Pitt.
44. William Cobbett.
45. Ardesoif, the Wealthy Cock-fighter.
46. The Four Sisters.
47. The Duke of Devonshire.
48. Smithson Tennant, F.R.S.
49. Priscilla Gurney.
50. Count Fersen.
51. The *Amphion* and her Crew.
52. The Duke de Berri.
53. Lord Mount-Sandford.
54. Dean Langton.
55. Rachel.
56. The Honourable William Frederick Eden.
57. The Scholar-Victim.

58. The General Practitioner.
59. The Missionary welcoming Death.
60. Dr. Todd.
61. Apparently an Envidable Personage.
62. Bishop Armstrong.
63. A Noble Indifference to Money.

The Mission and Extension of the Church at Home, considered in Eight Lectures, preached before the University of Oxford, in the year 1861, at the Lecture founded by the late Rev. John Bampton, M.A., Canon of Salisbury.
By JOHN SANDFORD, B.D., Archdeacon of Coventry. 8vo. pp. 406, price 12s. cloth.
[April 25, 1862.]

THE subject of these Lectures is one which, every year, acquires a wider and deeper interest; and the author believes that the views which they advocate, and which are the result of many years' reflection and experience, express the convictions of multitudes who have exercised an unbiassed judgment on matters in which they are personally concerned. All who have watched the progress of the Church in England during the last half-century, will appreciate the mighty changes which have established as truths views formerly regarded with distrust, and have broken down prejudices and barriers once deemed insurmountable. But beyond all other signs, the awakening of the laity to their religious privileges and responsibilities affords the surest token of still further improvement in time to come; and the direction of their energy and zeal becomes therefore more and more a subject of paramount importance.

With a view to this, the author, after examining the nature and office of the Church generally, and the position and distinctive features of the English Church, dwells on present hindrances and wants, and on the means by which they may be remedied and supplied. In considering the demand for increased spiritual agency, and the inadequate endowment of many of our most populous cures, he urges the responsibilities of property, and recommends the use of the offertory, and the more equitable assessment of benefices. The training of the clergy is considered at length in the Fifth Lecture, in which the system of the Universities is compared with that of Theological Colleges. Next in order comes the subject of National Education, as connected with our Parochial, Middle, and Public Schools, and the office and work of the Universities. In considering in the Seventh Lecture the subject of the fabrics and services of the Church, the author dwells upon the evils of appropriation as infringing on the common rights

of worshippers, on the true principles of religious worship, and the extent to which Liturgical Revision may be admissible. On the future prospects of the Church the question of lay cooperation assumes a prominent bearing. The last Lecture therefore dwells on the importance of this in the work and councils of the Church, and on the duties which form more particularly the mission of women.

On Translating Homer; Last Words: a Lecture given at Oxford. By MATTHEW ARNOLD, M.A., Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford, and formerly Fellow of Oriel College. Post 8vo. pp. 76, price 3s. 6d. cloth. [March 20, 1862.]

IN this supplementary Lecture Mr. ARNOLD notices the principal objections made to the canons of criticism which, in his *Three Lectures on Translating Homer*, he endeavoured to establish.

Four Periods of Public Education; as Reviewed in 1832, 1839, 1846, and 1862; in Papers by Sir JAMES PHILLIPS KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH, Bart. 8vo. pp. 654, price 14s. cloth. [March 18, 1862.]

THIS volume has been published to demonstrate the logical sequence and mutual dependence of the several acts of the Executive Government, from the first Parliamentary Grant to promote public education, in 1833, to the period of the Report of the Royal Commission on Education in 1861. The work naturally opens with a chapter proving the necessity for the intervention of the Legislature, by the description of the condition of a great city immediately before the first act of interference by the Government to improve and extend elementary education,—the Treasury grants of 1833. The moral and physical condition of the working-classes of Manchester in 1831-2 is described at the time of the first visitation of cholera. The steady growth of the municipal and social institutions of this city, and especially of the combined moral and religious agencies, and of the elementary schools, is traced by a minute analysis of the chief elements of progress in each of three decennial periods. An attempt is then made to discriminate the causes which still retard the growth of civilisation, maintain a high rate of mortality, and obstruct the natural consequences of great public spirit in the municipality and earnest exertions in the religious and civil associations of Manchester. The chapters which follow contain abundant proof that the idea which pervaded the first efforts of the Ministry of 1839, viz. that the "youth of this country should be religiously

brought up, and that the rights of conscience should be respected," was capable of multi-form development. The two succeeding divisions of the volume exhibit two phases of the efforts to embody this idea in a system of national education. There is no inconsistency of principle in the successive forms, which are described in these two periods. All contemplated a system of public education superintended by the Religious Communion. The second period comprises the origin of the Committee of Council on Education; the earliest efforts of that department to found a National Normal School on the basis of religious equality; the first steps in the employment of pupil teachers, and their subsequent training; and the foundation of the first Training College. The precedents on which that college was established, its organisation, discipline, and studies, and the story of its progress during four years, are treated in two chapters. The transition here will be found to be gradual and natural. It is the result of experience. The system grows into a new form as a germ expands into a plant, and a plant into a tree.

In the third period, the system thus evolved from the seeds sown, and seasoned by parliamentary and public discussion, and by the experience acquired in the first steps taken in the introduction of pupil teachers in elementary schools, and into training colleges, is embodied in a Minute of the Committee of Council on Education, and becomes the basis of an extension of the administration of the Parliamentary Grant. In this division of the volume, the author explains those parts of the Minutes of 1846 which applied the administration of the public grant for education to promote the apprenticeship of pupil teachers; the education of the Queen's scholars in Training Colleges; and the improvement of the position and prospects of the certificated teachers of elementary schools. The fourth period opens with the Report of the Royal Commission in 1861. The concluding chapters are devoted to a defence of these Minutes against the plans proposed by this Royal Commission, and the Minute of the 29th July, 1861, which are regarded as subversive of all the preceding administration of the Committee of Council on Education. The greater part of the volume consists of a republication of the Semi-official Papers, issued by direction of the Government at the great periods of public controversy, which have marked the successive steps of progress in the administrative development of a system of national education. These papers had at each period a circulation of from eight to ten thousand copies, and a desire has been expressed that they should be collected into one volume, as part of the story of this thirty years of progress.

Poems, chiefly translated from the German.

By JOHN SHAPLAND STOCK. Square crown
8vo. pp. 116, price 10s. 6d. cloth.

[April 15, 1862.]

THE contents of this volume are as follows:—

<i>The German Muse</i>	SCHILLER.
<i>The Cranes of Ibycus</i>	SCHILLER.
<i>Knight Toggenburg</i>	SCHILLER.
<i>The Ring of Polycrates</i>	SCHILLER.
<i>The Minne-singers</i>	GOETHE and SCHILLER.
<i>The German Parnassus</i>	GOETHE.
<i>The Songs of Mignon</i>	GOETHE.
<i>The Erl-King</i>	GOETHE.
<i>The Bride of Corinth</i>	GOETHE.
<i>The God and the Bayadere</i>	GOETHE.
<i>Genoveva in the Dungeon</i>	TIECK.
<i>Lenora</i>	BURGER.
<i>Pasquino and Simona</i>	BOCCACCIO.
<i>The Fifth of May</i>	MANZONI.

With two or three exceptions, these pieces are no novelties in English literature; most of them having already appeared, some more than once, translated into English verse. The present translator, however, partly grounds his claim to attention upon a closer adherence than his predecessors both to the meaning and to the metre of the originals; and, in order to afford his readers the means of estimating the degree of his success, he has in every case printed the original text face to face with his translated version.

Ellice: a Tale. By L. N. COMYN. Post 8vo.
pp. 460, price 9s. 6d. cloth.

[April 12, 1862.]

THE writer of this tale has sought chiefly to bring out the distinction between a merely human affection and one which is sanctified by submission to the Divine will. The love of Ellice for her brother is an absorbing feeling, which shuts out for the time every other thought, while her brother exhibits the constant effort in all things to do his duty at whatever sacrifice to himself. The death of this brother, from an accident caused by one who had never tried to repress any evil and vindictive temper, ultimately brings his sister to the conviction that her love had been partly selfish, and that only in submission to the will of God, and in an active life of well-doing, can she hope to find comfort under a grief which at first seemed wholly insupportable.

The tale is one chiefly of school-life; but its object is to show that the youngest may, not less than those of riper years, exhibit in their lives a spirit of self-sacrifice and trustful obedience to the will of God, and that a resistance to this will must

convert even the purest human affection into a source of pain; while, to those who rightly use it, the greatest trial in life may prove its greatest blessing.

Axiomata Pacis. By the late JOHN PEACE, of Bristol, Author of "An Apology for Cathedral Service," &c.; Editor of Sir Thomas Browne's "Religio Medici and Christian Morals." Pp. 276; with a Copper Plate. Post 8vo. price 8s. cloth. [May 27, 1862.]

IT has been thought that an Edition of some writings left by one who was a friend of Coleridge, Wordsworth, and Southey, and of whom it was said that in his writings he displayed the feelings, the spirit, and almost the language of George Herbert, may be not unacceptable to the public. The present volume consists of thoughts and axioms, published precisely as he left them. It is believed that they attest at once the wide extent of his knowledge, the beauty of his character, and the sincerity of his convictions as a Christian. For Churchmen, more especially, these memorials may have an interest as giving them some knowledge of one who, as author of the "Apology for Cathedral Service," sought to counteract the generally unfavourable opinion of the time, and whose predominant feeling was a well-grounded love and attachment to the Church of England.

Ancient History of Egypt, Assyria, and Babylonia. By ELIZABETH M. SEWELL, Author of "Amy Herbert" and other Tales, "The Child's First History of Rome," "A First History of Greece," "History of the Early Church," "Dictation Exercises," &c. Pp. 436; with 2 coloured MAPS. Fcp. 8vo. price 6s. cloth. [May 28, 1862.]

THE design of this volume is to present in a moderate compass the history of the great empires of Egypt, Assyria, and Babylon, from the earliest times with which we have been made acquainted by recent ethnological and archaeological research, and to exhibit for general readers the results attained by the labours of Sir Henry Rawlinson, Mr. Layard, Sir Gardner Wilkinson, and the other eminent scholars to whom we are indebted for the light thrown on the early annals of these countries. While thus narrating the whole history of these empires from their rise to their fall, the author has endeavoured especially to show the connection between the results of modern research and the facts and prophecies of Scripture.

Reges et Heroes; or, Kings and Heroes of Greece and the East; a Selection of Tales from Herodotus. With Notes for the use of Schools. By the Rev. E. ST. JOHN PARRY, M.A., Head Master of Leamington College. Crown 8vo. pp. 120, price 3s. 6d. cloth.

[May 17, 1862.]

IT has been felt by many teachers that a boy, after leaving his *Delectus* and before he is able to read continuously the Standard Classical Authors, requires an intermediate Reading-book, which shall be in itself interesting, and at the same time give him ideas and information which may be useful in his after course. This want, which is scarcely supplied by either the *Anabasis* or the *Cyropædia* of Xenophon, may, it is hoped, be met by the series of tales from Herodotus which are contained in this volume. They have been selected chiefly as being simple and entertaining. Anyone who has read these stories has imbibed something of the grace and epical tone which animates the poetry of Greece; and this, to all who wish the imagination of a boy to play its proper part in his education, is in itself no small gain.

With the exception of the first five stories, which are isolated, the tales may be read continuously as cantos of one epic, in which Herodotus sketches the first principles of Divine government, and the laws which, in his view, regulated the rise and fall of men and empires. As such they will serve to impress on the pupil's mind the essential characteristics of the historical method of Herodotus. The sections in the earlier tales are short, and increase in length as the book proceeds; as a rule, each section of the work being intended to form a lesson.

With the Notes, which are simply intended to save a boy fruitless labour, is given a table of Ionicisms in which all the words of any difficulty are explained.

The CONTENTS are as follows :

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| 1. Rhampsinitus. | 11. Capture of Babylon. |
| 2. Arion. | 12. Death of Cyrus. |
| 3. Periander and Lycophron. | 13. Psammenitus. |
| 4. Glaucus. | 14. Madness of Cambyses. |
| 5. Amasis. | 15. Polycrates' Ring. |
| 6. Croesus and Solon. | 16. Intaphernes. |
| 7. Atys and Adrastus. | 17. Death of Polycrates. |
| 8. Cyrus' Birth and Youth. | 18. Punishment of Oroetes. |
| 9. Cyrus gains the throne. | 19. Demokedea. |
| 10. Taking of Sardes. | 20. Syloson. |
| | 21. Zopyrus. |

Origines Romanæ; or, Tales of Early Rome; Selected from the first Five Books of Livy. With Notes for the use of Schools. By the Rev. E. ST. JOHN PARRY, M.A., Head Master of Leamington College. Crown 8vo. pp. 156, price 4s. cloth.

[May 24, 1862.]

AS a Companion to the Author's *Reges et Heroes*, this volume is intended to supply an interesting Reading-book for the lower and middle forms of our Public Schools. It may, however, be used by boys as soon as they are well out of their *Delectus*, or other earlier reading-book.

The same reasons which seem to commend the tales from Herodotus as a Greek reading-book, apply with equal force to the legends of early Roman Story for the Latin. The tales in this volume are taken exclusively from the first five Books of Livy's History; because the stories contained in the later books cannot easily be detached without hurting the general body of the narrative.

In the tales a few passages are here and there omitted; but no alteration has been made in the text of Livy. The subjects are arranged in his order, with Notes suited to young readers: but no attempt has been made to assign dates in a case where chronology is worthless.

The CONTENTS are as follows :

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| 1. Romulus and Remus. | 23. C. Mucius Scaevola. |
| 2. Founding of Rome. | 24. Cloelia. |
| 3. Hercules and Cacus. | 25. Battle of Lake Regillus. |
| 4. Capture of Sabine Women. | 26. Menenius Agrippa. |
| 5. Tarpeia and the Matrons. | 27. Coriolanus. |
| 6. Apotheosis of Romulus. | 28. The Fabii. |
| 7. Numa Pompilius. | 29. Caeso Quinctius. |
| 8. Horatii and Curiatii. | 30. Cincinnatus. |
| 9. Metius Fuffetius. | 31. L. Siccus. |
| 10. Depopulation of Alba. | 32. Virginia. |
| 11. Tarquinius Priscus. | 33. Spurius Maelius. |
| 12. Attius Navius. | 34. Cornelius Cossus. |
| 13. Servius Tullius. | 35. Battle of Fidenæ. |
| 14. Death of Tarquinius. | 36. Siege of Veii. |
| 15. The Temple of Diana. | 37. Capture of Veii. |
| 16. Story of Tullia. | 38. Capture of Falerii. |
| 17. Turnus Herdonius. | 39. The Gauls. |
| 18. Capture of Gabii. | 40. Battle of Allia. |
| 19. Brutus. | 41. Taking of Rome. |
| 20. Lucretia. | 42. Blockade of the Capitol. |
| 21. Vitellii and Aquillii. | 43. Capitulation. |
| 22. Horatius Cocles. | 44. Relief of the City. |
| | 45. Camillus' Speech. |

Elementary Grammar for the use of Village Schools. By the Hon. S. BEST, M.A., late Fellow of King's College, Rector of Abbott's-Ann. Fifth Edition. PARTS I. II. and III. (complete). 18mo. pp. 72, price 6d. sewed; also PART I. 2d. and PARTS I. and II. (together) 4d. [May 14, 1862.]

THIS Grammar is of humble pretensions, and intended, as its name indicates, solely for children in Village Schools, where Grammar is of greater importance than is generally supposed, not only as a means of teaching our mother tongue, but as a discipline of the mind. The work, which appeared originally in the year 1844, and is believed to be the first cheap Grammar published expressly for the use of elementary English Schools, is divided into three parts. PART I. is as simple as the subject admits, and is intended for the beginner. PART II. contains additional rules for the more advanced or advancing scholar, with references to the more elementary rules of the First Part, on which it is founded. PART III. embodies the Latin accidence so prepared as to show the formation, and better exemplify the meaning and force of a multitude of common English words derived from the Latin. As the essentials of all grammar are the same, the plan of the present attempt is founded on the English or Vernacular Grammar, extended as the scholar advances step by step, without the repetition of mere abstract rules which apply to the syntax of every language. The value of Grammar as an instrument of mental training or culture is pointed out in a PREFACE addressed to Teachers.

First Steps to Reading; being an Introduction to the Graduated Series of English Reading-Books. By J. S. LAURIE, Editor of "The Graduated Series of English Reading-Books." Fcp. 8vo. pp. 96, price 10d. cloth; or in Two Parts, PART I. 3d. and PART II. 6d. sewed. [May 29, 1862.]

THE present work, believed to be the simplest and most elementary introduction to reading hitherto prepared for the use of children, is framed on the Look-and-Say system. The short and long vowels respectively are treated as distinct. The first section is devoted to short vowels, in combination with the consonants in the order of their cognate sounds. The second section treats of long vowels and their respective homogeneous sounds. Next follow exercises on words containing silent consonants and the more prominent exceptional sounds. The concluding portion consists of short and easy stories of a miscellaneous

description. Actual words and sentences are introduced in the very earliest exercises; and the substance of the lessons is varied with tales, nursery rhymes, and jingles, adapted to the special heads under which they are placed. The whole of the matter is also preparing for publication, conspicuously printed in bold type for class-teaching, on a set of Broadside Sheets.

Rhymes, Jingles, and Songs, with Music, for Nurseries and Infant Schools. Being a Musical Companion to "First Steps" to the Graduated Series of Reading-Books. Edited by J. S. LAURIE, Editor of the "Graduated Series of Reading-Books," "Fancy Tales," &c.; and THOMAS MURBY, Author of the "Musical Students' Manual," "New Tunes to Choice Words," &c. Royal 16mo. pp. 64, price 1s. 6d. sewed. [May 12, 1862.]

THIS is a collection of 58 songs, of which both the melodies and the words are adapted to children from three to seven years of age. The material has chiefly been taken from the nursery lore of England, than which the Editors believe there is none better suited to the end aimed at, viz. the homely culture of the imagination and affections.

Companion to English Grammar; being a Guide to Analysis of Sentences, Paraphrasing, Higher order of English Parsing, Punctuation, Composition, and Figurative Language: with numerous Exercises for Pupils. By JACOB LOWRES, Certificated Master, Author of "A System of English Parsing and Derivation," &c. Specially adapted to the tuition of Pupil-Teachers, Queen Scholars, and the advanced Pupils in Academies, Seminaries, and Boarding-Schools. 12mo. pp. 184, price 2s. 6d. cloth. [April 26, 1862.]

THE object of this work is to provide for the use of teachers, students, and advanced pupils a more concise and practical Manual on Analysis, Paraphrasing, Higher Parsing, and Composition than it is believed at present exists. The utility of these subjects is now so generally admitted, that exercises on them form a leading part of every examination for Government Certificates, Queen Scholarships, and of the yearly examinations of pupil-teachers.

The part on Analysis contains every kind of sentence analysed and explained, with numerous exercises for pupils. The part on Paraphrasing

is introduced by a chapter on Variety of Expression, showing the different ways in which the same idea may be expressed in language. The paraphrasing is considered under its two heads, *Prose* and *Poetry*, and numerous passages of each kind are paraphrased, and directions given to assist beginners. The part on English Parsing dwells on every point of difficulty, and contains the parsing of some of the most difficult passages in the English language. This part forms a useful supplement to a work by the author on "English Parsing and Derivation," now in its eighth edition; and pupils who have made use of the smaller work will derive much benefit by continuing their studies in the present "Companion."

Appended are several explanatory chapters on Synonymy, Obsolete Words, Law Terms, &c.; and the volume concludes with general questions and exercises for pupils, selected from the Government Examination papers during the last eight or ten years.

English Grammar Practice; or, Exercises on the Etymology, Syntax, and Prosody of the English Language. Adapted to every form of Tuition. By G. F. GRAHAM, Author of "English Composition," "English Style," &c. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 272. Price 4s. 6d. cloth. [April 14, 1862.]

THE want of a sufficiently practical book on English Grammar has induced the author to compile the present work. Most English grammars consist exclusively of rules and explanations, intended to be studied or learnt by heart. But it may be reasonably doubted whether rules are, of themselves, of much value to a young student, more especially as, in many cases, they are not very clearly understood. To be of real utility, a grammatical rule should be immediately followed by an exercise, in which the principle is practically applied and illustrated by repeated examples. In this case, it is much more likely to make an impression on the young mind; as it is the application of the general principle to the particular case that invests the rule with some interest, and partly removes from the study of grammar that dryness of the subject so commonly complained of by young people.

This work differs from others of its class in several respects.

1. It contains exercises on many minor points of grammar, of which little notice has been hitherto taken; such as, the letters, gender and number of nouns, use of the tenses, &c.

2. The practice, in many cases, of making the learner choose between two forms of expression,

or supply the correct form, is intended to bring his powers of discrimination into play.

3. Some terms generally used in grammar are here dispensed with; such as *nominative case*, *active verb*, *neuter gender*.

4. Some new terms are introduced; as, *subject* and *object* for nominative and accusative; participles, *complete* and *incomplete*, for past and present, &c.

5. The exercises in prosody and versification—a part of English Grammar which has been hitherto unaccountably neglected—are, as far as the writer is aware, quite novel in a work of this sort.

Examination-Questions on MILTON'S Paradise Lost, BOOKS I. and II., and on SHAKESPEARE'S Merchant of Venice, for the use of Candidates preparing for the first B.A. Examination of the University of London in 1862. By the Rev. JOHN HUNTER, M.A., formerly Vice-Principal of the National Society's Training Institution, Battersea. 12mo. pp. 60, price 1s. sewed. [March 28, 1862.]

THESE Questions are intended as a Supplement to the author's editions of those portions of MILTON and SHAKESPEARE to which they refer. They have been drawn up under an impression (strengthened by representations from several teachers and students) that they are likely to be useful in the way of direction and suggestion, and to facilitate a thorough and expeditious preparation of Candidates.

The Elements of Latin Grammar, for the use of Schools; including the most practical portions of Zumpt, Kühner, Krebs, Schiller, Ruddiman, and Adam. By RICHARD HILEY, late Principal of the Grange School, Thorp Arch, near Tadcaster. *Fourth Edition*, considerably improved. 12mo. pp. 188, price 3s. cloth. [May 3, 1862.]

THIS work was originally drawn up for a large establishment to avoid the expense of purchasing several treatises on the same subject, by condensing and appropriately arranging in one small volume everything really essential with regard to Latin Grammar, up to the period of entering the Universities. And as the most ready as well as the most rational mode of studying the principles of a foreign language is through the medium of our own, the whole is written in English. Great attention has been paid to the quantities, the rules

on which they depend being clearly explained in an early lesson; and the prosodial accent is marked in all the Latin polysyllables, whether simple or inflected, respecting which there can arise a doubt in the beginner's mind. This is an advantage not presented by any other Latin Grammar in general use, and one which has been found in practice greatly to simplify both the master's and the scholar's labour, as well as to *train the pupil's ear* from his first steps. The present edition has been carefully revised and corrected throughout.

A New Hebrew Grammar, with Exercises. By M. M. KALISCH, Ph.D., M.A. In Two Parts. PART I. The Outlines of the Language, with Exercises: being a Practical Introduction to the Study of Hebrew. 8vo. pp. 390, price 12s. 6d. cloth.

[March 18, 1862.]

THE first part of this work is designed to provide an elementary aid to the systematic study of Hebrew. With a strict regard to this object, it contains all that is necessary to acquire the broad outlines of the language, but it contains no more, lest an abundance of detail impede the first and most difficult steps of the beginner. The arrangement is scrupulously progressive, in order that, by avoiding all irregular anticipations, it may enable the learner closely to follow the guidance of the book, and to understand the organism and general structure of the language. The rules are stated with the utmost precision and simplicity; but as experience has taught the inefficiency of rules, unless at once fixed in the mind by example and practice, each section is accompanied by exercises calculated to insure both familiarity and accuracy: to which is added a selection of portions from the prosaical and poetical writings of the Old Testament, forming a first Reading-Book, and furnished with the necessary aids of notes, references, and vocabularies. The First Part thus forms in itself a complete work, and may be considered and used as a practical Grammar of the Hebrew language.

The second part, which completes the system of the language, and embraces a full grammatical thesaurus of the Hebrew tongue, intended to assist in the critical analysis of the Hebrew Scriptures, is in the press, and will appear in the autumn.

The work has throughout, as regards form and arrangement, been prepared with a view to be equally adapted to private use and to students in schools and colleges.

Gleig's School Series.

Elements of Plane Trigonometry, for the use of Beginners; with numerous Problems, Exercises, and Tables. By the Rev. JOHN HUNTER, M.A. formerly Vice-Principal of the National Society's Training Institution, Battersea. Forming part of the new *School Series* in course of publication, edited by the Rev. G. R. GLEIG, M.A. Chaplain-General to Her Majesty's Forces. 18mo. pp. 106, price 1s. sewed; and KEY, 18mo. pp. 40, price 9d. sewed. [May 13, 1862.]

THIS Treatise, although rudimentary, does not confine the pupil's attention merely to those parts of the subject which are generally comprehended with ease, but is designed to obviate, by *Careful Explanations* and *Preparatory Discipline*, the difficulties usually attending the study of the higher Treatises. The copious Tables of Natural Sines, &c. enable the pupil to work all the Exercises without the usual necessity and expense of a separate book of reference for those numbers.—The KEY, on the same plan as the Author's KEY to his *Elements of Mensuration* in the same *Series*, contains full demonstrative SOLUTIONS of all the Exercises appended to the several chapters of the Treatise.

School Chemistry; or, Practical Rudiments of the Science. By ROBERT DUNDAS THOMSON, M.D., F.R.S.S.L. & E., Medical Officer of Health, and Analyst, for St. Marylebone; late Examiner in Chemistry in the University of London, &c. *Second Edition*, thoroughly revised, and brought up to the present state of the science. Pp. 286; with 111 woodcuts. Fcp. 8vo. price 6s. 6d. cloth.

[March 21, 1862.]

THE author has prepared a new edition of a work which has for some years been in use for the study of elementary chemistry. Much difficulty has been experienced in commencing the study of this science, from the novelty and number of names which to most persons (as in a new language) appear overwhelming. This objection has been overcome by introducing the student practically to an acquaintance with the science, and thus placing its mode of acquisition on a somewhat similar basis to that of botany or languages. The first part of the work points out the method of detecting the various elementary bodies of nature and their compounds, of which accurate descriptions up to the most recent condition of our knowledge are given. The chemical character of the developement of plants and their

composition are then supplied, and the practical applications of bodies of vegetable origin are sketched; and lastly, the changes which plants and animal substances undergo in the processes of digestion are traced, and their products are described in connection with human and comparative chemistry. A long experience has shown that youths engage in the inquiries pointed out in this work with great spirit and energy, and acquire habits of accurate thought which are of great value in other branches of education.

Solutions of Questions in Mixed Mathematics proposed at the Examinations for Admission to the Royal Military Academy in 1861 and 1862. By the Rev. R. FOWLER, M.A. 8vo. pp. 50, price 3s. 6d. sewed.
[May 30, 1862.]

COLLECTIONS of solutions to questions involving only the elementary principles of mechanics are rare. Many of the examples given in the Cambridge examinations involve higher principles than generally fall within the range of a Woolwich candidate's studies. The excellent examples in the Woolwich Reports of the last two years have therefore been chosen for solution in the present work, because the author believes that, within the limits prescribed by the military authorities to the course of mixed mathematics, no better exercise for students can be found than is given in these papers. The solutions comprised in this volume have been made by the author in the course of preparing his own pupils; and in his preface he expresses his belief that they will be found useful both to other teachers and other students of the science of mechanics.

The Art of Perfumery, and the Methods of Extracting the Odours from Plants, &c. By G. W. SEPTIMUS PIESSE,* Analytical Chemist. Third Edition, greatly improved; including numerous Additional Recipes and Analyses. Pp. 412; with 53 Woodcuts. Crown 8vo. price 10s. 6d. cloth.
[May 24, 1862.]

THE third edition of Mr. PIESSE's well-known *Art of Perfumery* contains much new and original matter; both newly recovered and historical recipes, and analyses of modern articles for the toilet which have become popular in the present day. In the body of the work, the commercial element of perfumery manufacture is considered and discussed from the practical point of view. The imports and exports to British colonies and

* Mr. PIESSE has been requested to act as one of the Jurors of Class 4, by Her Majesty's Commissioners for the International Exhibition.

foreign countries are presented in a tabular form, accompanied by the Tariffs in force at the principal ports. The improved Syphon Still for extracting Ottos is likewise described and illustrated; and a description is added of the colouring substances employed by perfumery factors. These additions increase the number of chapters or sections from eighteen to twenty-one. But every chapter has been rewritten, and contains accessions of fresh matter, technical and scientific, with new information from various foreign correspondents of the author, relating to special perfuming materials, the products of the countries in which they reside. This edition is likewise enriched with an entirely new Table of Odours, demonstrating to the eye the analogy which exists between Colour, Sound, and Scent. This analogy the author illustrates by a GAMUT OF ODOURS on a scale of six octaves, each odour being prefixed to its corresponding musical note, in order to explain that scents, like sounds, influence the olfactory nerve in certain definite degrees, and that the sense of smell depends upon cognate laws.

A fair idea of the contents of this work as it now stands is conveyed by the heads of its several sections, which are as follows:—History of Perfumery; Theory of Odour; Flower Farms; Expression, Distillation, Absorption, Enfleurage, Maceration; Primitive Odours; the Commercial Element; Perfumes of Animal Origin; Smelling Salts, Vinegars, Snuff; Bouquets and Nosegays; Sachet Powders, Incense; Perfumed Soap; Emulsions, Jellies, and Milks; Cold Cream and Lip Salves; Pomades and Oils; Hair Dyes and Depilatories; Rouge and Cosmetics; Dentifrices, Lozenges, and Mouth Washes; Bandoline, and Hair Waters; Colouring Substances; Foreign Tariffs on Perfumery.—The APPENDIX has also been rewritten and enlarged, and now includes a NEW SCALE of the boiling and congealing points of various Ottos.

A Handybook of Social Intercourse: Political Economy for the Million. BY WILLIAM B. CHORLEY. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 310, price 5s. cloth.
[May 10, 1862.]

IN this introductory treatise on Political Economy the subject is considered with special reference to the present circumstances of society in all its various ranks and relations. The author has endeavoured to furnish a clear readable exposition of this important science in a more popular form than has been hitherto attempted. Properly viewed in their connexion with daily events, the moving impulses of national progress are full of interest; and nothing but the dry, confused, pedantic manner in which they have been too often examined has caused the

feeling of distaste frequently attached to the very mention of political economy.

A long experience of many kinds of business on the most extended scale, and the results of much thought upon the history of the past in its bearings on the present, are here embodied in conclusions, some of which modify and explain the application heretofore given to abstract principles, and it is believed place them in a new and much more attractive light. Everything connected with the social welfare and relations of society—especially the relation of the upper to the lower classes—will be found carefully considered in the pages of this work: an aspect of the science too often wholly neglected in treatises on political economy, though perhaps the most important part of its lessons. The Great Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations now open, and the approaching meeting of the Society for the Improvement of Social Science, seems to mark the present as an appropriate time for drawing attention to this subject.

The contents of the work are as follows:—**INTRODUCTION.**—**PART I. GENERAL OUTLINE.** On Savage and Civilised Life. On Labour. Property in Land, Capital, &c. Of Professions, Arts, Government Expenditure, &c.—**PART II. ON PROPERTY AND LABOUR APPLIED IN PRODUCTION.**—*Section 1st. Land, Capital, and Property.* Surface Land, Mines, and Building Land. Lord of the Manor, Landlord and Tenant. Rents and Royalties, Tithes, Tolls, &c. Succession to Land, Primogeniture and Division. Capital, Money-lending, and Investments. Interest, Usury, Profit, &c.—*Section 2nd. Manufactures and Trades.* Working of Metals and Machinery. Of Manufacturing Industry. Chemical and Mechanical Trades, &c. Ships, Roads, Railways, &c. Cost and Profit.—*Section 3rd. Masters and Men.* Wages, Tribute, Taskwork. Machinery and Hand-labour. Combinations of Masters and Men. Capital and Labour.—**PART III. ON PROPERTY AND LABOUR APPLIED IN DISTRIBUTION.** *Section 1st. Home and Foreign Trade.* Commerce, Cities, and Ports. Commerce, Domestic, Colonial and Foreign. Free Trade and Restrictions. Guilds, Companies, and Partnerships.—*Section 2nd. Buying and Selling.* Barter and Sale. Value and Price. Supply and Demand.—*Section 3rd. Money, Banking, and Exchanges.* Currency, Bills of Exchange, &c. Money, Bullion, Coin, Notes. On Banks and Banking. Exchanges and Balances of Trade. Fluctuations in Prices, and the Money Market, Panics.—**PART IV. GENERAL SUMMARY.** On Social Intercourse and Relations. The Professional Classes. Education, Literature, Arts, Luxury. Taxation and Government Expenditure. Peace and War. Rich and Poor. National Welfare and Progress.—**CONCLUSION.**

Marvels and Mysteries of Instinct; or, Curiosities of Animal Life. By G. GARRATT. Third Edition, revised and enlarged. Pp. 446, with Frontispiece. Fcp. 8vo., price 7s. cloth.

[May 15, 1862.]

THE subject of this volume originally formed the topic of a public lecture, and the interest which its marvels and mysteries then awoke, subsequently induced the author to fill up at his leisure the sketch he had framed. The principal object has been to select for consideration those phenomena which should instruct as well as entertain the general reader. Simplicity of form has been studied throughout the treatment, especially with regard to all the more abstruse parts, that the whole may be understood by the humblest capacity.

The additions to the present edition, which has been carefully revised throughout, consist principally of a full **GENERAL INDEX**, and an entirely new and copious part or division of the body of the work devoted to the Habits and Instincts of **REPTILES**. The studious reader will find that the natural history of these curious creatures exhibits points of more than ordinary interest. The **SERPENTS** or **PYTHONS**, which constitute the most remarkable tribe of this class, as seen in their highest developement in the equatorial regions of the globe, are minutely described from the best authorities; and the more striking facts and anecdotes relating to them are given as nearly as possible in the words of the eye-witnesses themselves.

Catechesis Evangelica: being Questions and Answers based on the "Textus Receptus." For the use of Theological Students. **PART I. St. Matthew.** By THOMAS LAW MONTEFIORE, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge; Rector of Catherston-Leweston, Dorset. Post 8vo. pp. 302, price 6s. 6d. cloth.

[March 24, 1862.]

THIS Series is designed to furnish text-books of criticism for the theological student. The catechetical form was adopted for the greater benefit of those who are preparing for divinity examinations. The works consulted in this first part are of great critical authority. Not being intended for a commentary, exegesis is sparingly introduced. In the part now published use has been made, and acknowledged, of the valuable works of the following authors: Bengel, Grotius, Hammond, Beveridge, Pearson, Michaelis, Greek Testaments of Alford, Wordsworth, and Bloomfield; Olshausen, Schleusner, Wahl, Winer (particularly the invaluable Grammar of New

Testament Diction of the latter), Elsley, Parkhurst, Scrivener, Westcott, Trench, Churton, Cowper (editor of Codex A.), Burgon, Davison, Horne, the late Professor Blunt, Astle (Origin and Progress of Writing, a scarce book, out of print), Middleton, Dr. Mill, H. J. Rose, Ellicott, Dr. Hook, Dr. Stanley, Tudor, Swainson, &c. &c., the Fathers (*Catena Aurea*), and Josephus. There are two facsimiles inserted of Uncial MSS. taken from Astle; and Appendices. The Questions and Answers are based upon the "Textus Receptus"; and important variations from it are noticed, where they occur in the texts of Beza, Griesbach, Scholz, Lachmann, Tischendorf, Tregelles, &c. &c.

Maunder's *Treasury of Natural History, or Popular Dictionary of Zoology; in which the Characteristics that distinguish different Classes, Genera, and Species are combined with a Variety of Interesting Information illustrative of the Habits, Instincts, and General Economy of the Animal Kingdom.* Embellished with 900 Woodcuts engraved expressly for this work. Sixth Edition, revised and corrected, with an extended SUPPLEMENT, by T. SPENCER COBBOLD, M.D., F.L.S., Lecturer on Botany, Zoology, and Comparative Anatomy, at the Middlesex Hospital Medical College. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 816, price 10s. cloth. [May 16, 1862.]

A Prefatory Note by the Editor states that he has endeavoured to bring the zoological information contained in this new edition of MAUNDER'S well-known *Treasury of Natural History* up to the present time by the introduction of corrections and emendations in the body of the work, and more particularly, by the addition of a Supplement, which had become an imperative necessity. So wide are the recent strides of Natural History Science, that in the brief interval which has elapsed since the last edition of this *Treasury* was issued, a multitude of novel and important facts have been brought to light. Among these may be here specified, in the first place, the re-discovery of that huge living, anthropomorphous ape, the Gorilla, whose position in the scale of animated nature has given origin to a most instructive controversy; secondly, further knowledge of the remarkable genetic changes, or Alternations of Generation, known to occur in many of the lower animals during their passage from the embryonic up to the adult condition; and thirdly, the great variety of extinct monsters, whose skeletal remains have been investigated by the devoted cultivators of palæontological research.

The SUPPLEMENT, embracing about one hundred brief articles, will be found to contain not only a record of the above-mentioned discoveries, but also ample notices of remarkable and otherwise interesting animals, such as the Kiang, Eland, Balæniceps, Sieboldia, Euplectella, &c., the previous records of which were either imperfect or altogether wanting.

The Practical Mechanic's Journal Record of the Great Exhibition, 1862: An elaborate Illustrated Account of the International Exhibition of the Present Year, in the form of Supplementary Numbers to the Parts of the *Practical Mechanic's Journal*. Nos. I. and II. now ready, price 2s. each, sewed. To be completed in 12 Numbers, each No. consisting of 48 quarto pages of letterpress, with 2 Plate Engravings, and numerous Woodcuts. [May 1 and June 1, 1862.]

THE FIRST NUMBER of this work comprises an Historical and Critical Account of the Construction of every Exhibition Building of importance from 1797 up to that of the current year. A detailed account for the first time in English is given of the structure of the Great French Buildings of 1855; and a complete Account, with Critical Notices, of the Construction of the Great Building of 1862; with Illustrations of all important Parts, taken direct from the Working Drawings, with which the Editor has been favoured by Captain Fowkes, R.E., the Architect of the Building. This Number is complete in itself, and is the only Professional Account ever produced of the Structure of the several Exhibition Buildings of 1797, 1798, 1801, 1802, 1806, 1819, 1823, 1827, 1834, 1839, 1844, 1849; London of 1851; Dublin of 1853; New York of 1854; Manchester of 1854; Paris of 1855; Florence of 1861; and that now just opened in London. The First No. also includes a complete resumé of the classification and localisation in the Building of the objects of the International Exhibition, and will be found a serviceable preliminary Handbook for every visitor, whether professional or not.

The SECOND NUMBER, now ready, contains Mineral Products, by Warington W. Smyth, F.R.S.; Mineral Statistics, by Robert Hunt, F.R.S.; Mineral Products of India, by M. C. Cooke, Esq.; Building Materials, by George R. Burnell, C.E.; Textile Materials, by Professor Hodges of Belfast, and P. L. Simmonds, F.S.S.; Materials for Paper-making, by W. Stone; and new Animal or Vegetable Products, by P. L. Simmonds, F.S.S.

The Study of Steam and the Marine Engine, for Young Sea Officers in H. M. Navy, the Merchant Navy, &c.; being a complete Initiation into a Knowledge of Principles and their application to Practice. By S. M. SAXBY, Esq., R.N., late of Caius College, Cambridge; Principal Instructor of Naval Engineers in H.M. Steam Reserve; Author of *Projection and Calculation of the Sphere*, &c. Post 8vo. pp. 192, with 87 Diagrams, price 5s. 6d. cloth. [April 28, 1862.]

IN this work the author has sought to supply a text-book for all who wish to become acquainted with the use of steam machinery, whether afloat or on shore. Addressing himself especially to persons engaged in the Sea Services, the author has endeavoured to explain clearly and simply the qualifications essential to a naval engineer; and, by affording facilities for reference, to make his work useful to the naval officer. Without adhering to the usual scholastic method of teaching, the author, while excluding unnecessary details, has attempted to explain all things which form a proper groundwork of study. He has avoided the use of difficult formulæ, but at the same time he has shown how such are to be used when met with in general works on the steam-engine. The first, or elementary part of the work, explains, with full illustrations, and in language adapted to beginners, the law of forces, mechanics, practical plane trigonometry, &c. The second part gives an exact and detailed description of the steam-engine, and the principles on which it works, with easy rules for calculating the performance and capabilities of the marine engine.

Popular and Mathematical Astronomy; with the principal formulæ of Plane and Spherical Trigonometry. By WILLIAM THOMAS READ, late of the Royal Naval Schools, Greenwich. Post 8vo. pp. 136, price 5s. cloth. [April 22, 1862.]

MOST of the works hitherto published on popular astronomy, including the writings of HERSCHEL, DICK, and other eminent astronomers, require in the reader who wishes fully to comprehend them, some general knowledge of elementary mathematics. In the First Part of the present treatise the Author has collected the prin-

cipal facts of Physical Astronomy, and endeavoured by a new arrangement to bring them within the comprehension of ordinary pupils at school. The facts are set out in paragraphs, with corresponding questions at the end of each chapter. This explanation of the truths connected with the Planets of the Solar System is followed by some account of the principal phenomena of the heavens, such as Comets, Meteors, the Aurora Borealis, &c. The remaining chapters are devoted to the circles of the Terrestrial and Celestial Spheres, some problems connected with which follow in the Third Part. The Second Part investigates the formulæ of plane and spherical trigonometry, which form the bases of mathematical astronomy. The Third Part fully explains the methods of determining latitude, longitude, amplitude, time at a place, &c.; and some practical observations are added on the theory and use of the sextant and transit instrument. The work is mainly designed for the use of boys in private and naval schools; but it may be studied with profit by all persons who intend to enter the naval or mercantile service, as an introduction to navigation and nautical astronomy.

The Cricket Tutor. By the Author of "The Cricket Field," "A Course of English Reading," &c. Pp. 96; with Frontispiece and 4 Woodcuts. Fcp. 8vo. price 1s. 6d. cloth. [May 31, 1862.]

THIS is a concise and practical treatise on the game of Cricket, so written as to be particularly suited for the use of our public schools. To the Captains of Elevens in the public schools of England it is expressly dedicated. It contains special instructions for training for the school matches played at Lord's and on public occasions. The work is illustrated with Woodcuts, to show the correct attitude of batsmen, as well as with Diagrams to illustrate other points of the game.

The Cricket Tutor is a reprint, with many additions and illustrations, of a series of papers called "Hints on Cricket," commenced in the May number of "Every Boy's Magazine." At the same time that it addresses learners, it professes to contain many hints as well worthy the attention of experienced players as anything to the same extent that will be found in the author's larger work, *The Cricket Field*, to which this may be regarded not only as a cheap introduction, but to some extent as a supplement.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

COUNT CAVOUR.—*Reminiscences of the Life and Character of Count Cavour*, by W. DE LA RIVE, translated from the French by EDWARD ROMILLY, will shortly appear, in 1 vol. These reminiscences are drawn up by a relative of Count Cavour. They give an account of the early life and public career of that great Italian Statesman. He is represented as he was in his youth and manhood, before he was known to the world; and the various incidents, characteristic anecdotes, and extracts from familiar letters with which the narrative is interspersed, throw great and authentic light upon his real character, and upon the motives by which his conduct was actuated. The work contains a faithful summary of Cavour's political career; and concludes with an interesting and touching account of his last illness and death, drawn up by his niece, the Countess Alfieri. The translation is by Mr. Edward Romilly, whose acquaintance with Count Cavour began in very early days.

THE HISTORY of the REFORMATION in EUROPE IN THE TIME OF CALVIN.

By Dr. MERLE D'AUBIGNE.—The first two volumes of this new work, by the Author of the *History of the Reformation in the Sixteenth Century*, will appear in the Autumn. A comparison of the nations which have received the Reformation of Luther with those who adhere to that of Calvin (as Switzerland, Holland, England, Scotland, &c.), shows that the latter have been more firm in their faith, and more active in the propagation of the Gospel, while they have carried out more fully the developement of social life, especially in all that relates to constitutional liberty. This distinction has been carefully brought out by the Author.

He has devoted a part of these two forthcoming volumes to Geneva, the centre of the new phase of the Reformation, as Wittenberg had been to that of Luther. The struggles of the first *Huguenots* in this city, at the beginning of the sixteenth century, to maintain their independence and their ancient freedom, may be said to have taken the lead in initiating the Reformation. Geneva was the first ecclesiastical principality in Europe which fell to make way for liberty; as Rome will be the last. The energy of the freemen of Geneva recalls the heroic times of the old republics; and the fate of those who fell martyrs for freedom teems with human interest.

In another part of the work the Author narrates the history of the Reformation in France during Calvin's sojourn in that country, from 1525 to 1536, in which year he went to Geneva. The character of Calvin has been hitherto very imperfectly understood; and after the lapso of three centuries the time seems come that the Great Reformer of Geneva should cease to be regarded solely as a cold theologian, that we should appreciate him as a man of warm heart, kindly feelings, and estimable personal character. The forthcoming work throws, it is believed, a new light

on his conversion, which is not less striking than that of Luther, and on his first years of Christian activity, of which few even to the present time know the most interesting circumstances. The Author has availed himself of documents recently discovered, and is thus able, for instance, to give the celebrated discourse which Calvin wrote at the age of twenty-four, and which was read by the Rector of the University of Paris in 1533, at the opening of the University year; when it is well known that both the Rector and Calvin were obliged to fly in haste from Paris.

Other subjects, which have not yet received a satisfactory explanation, are placed in a clear light; and among these may be specified the relations of Francis I. of France with the Protestant Princes and Doctors of Germany. It is proved by official documents that Francis, notorious for his worldliness and his persecution of the Reformed Christians, was at that time ready to follow the example of his friend Henry VIII. of England, and actually submitted to the Sorbonne, at Paris, a confession of faith nearly approaching to that of Augsburg.

On all these points, and on several collateral topics of enduring historical interest, it is believed that Dr. D'AUBIGNE's forthcoming volumes will afford abundant proof of much successful research.

The American Republic.—"Jefferson and the American Democracy, an Historical Study," by CORNELIS DE WITT, translated with the Author's permission by R. S. H. CHURCH, in one volume octavo, is expected to be ready in June. "The whole of "Mr. DE WITT's volume," observes a writer in the *Saturday Review*, in an article on the French edition of this work which appeared in that journal on May 10, "was written before the outbreak of hostility "between the Northern and Southern States of the "American Union had cast even a coming shadow "upon their immediate future; and the consistency of "the work has been injured by no injudicious attempt to "import any modifications of opinion which recent "events may have suggested to the mind of the author. "The empirical light which the last year has thrown so "broadly upon American institutions has perhaps taught "Mr. DE WITT to distrust some of his own conclusions "as to the inherent elements of their strength and stability. But the historical study of the character and "dangers of American democracy, which Mr. DE WITT "has drawn from the memoirs of the earliest democratic "statesman of the United States, is infinitely more "valuable in its present shape than if it had been "twisted into another aspect, or its perspective corrected from a fresh point of view. The commencement of a great domestic struggle which must end "either in absolute divorce or in the establishment, for "an indefinite period, of a hard and uncompromising "tyranny of one section of States over the other, is a "crisis which gives the greatest interest to the speculations of journalists and readers of journals. But so "disturbed and shifting a base of vision can hardly "afford the best conditions for a calm appreciation of

"the effects which have historically or logically followed from the policy or characters of the founders of the American republic. Such an appreciation is what Mr. DE WITT has given us. It is taken from the general point of view which the period of Mr. Buchanan's Presidency seemed to present to all who were not then in the personal confidence of Mr. Jefferson Davis and his Southern friends. The situation of the writer is analogous in kind to that which would have been occupied by a constitutional historian of the French monarchy, writing a year or two before the fall of Louis Philippe. When the transitional process under which the whole system of the late great American Republic is now suffering has done its work, in fusing that great congeries of overgrown atoms into some more permanent and less exceptional status than for the moment their relations to each other present, it will be time for Mr. DE WITT to write the second edition of his memoir of Jefferson, the founder of American democracy. The work is already as complete as any further information or study can make it, in regard to the personal portrait of the man. Mr. DE WITT has filled up the outlines of Jefferson's character with the greatest care and skill, mainly from Jefferson's own words. Whoever wishes to maintain a belief that Jefferson was in any sense a hero, or even a man of any remarkable depth or strength whatever, must find the materials for such a creed elsewhere than in this memoir, and must be prepared to contradict the very clear and consistent representation of him constructed by his latest historian."

THE SECOND PART of Dr. TRAVERS TWISS' work upon the *LAW of NATIONS* is in course of preparation, and will appear after the Long Vacation. This part will embrace the *Right and Duties of Nations in time of War*, and will treat *in extenso* of the Rights of Neutrals as well as Belligerents, the former subject being susceptible of fuller discussion than it has hitherto received at the hands of English writers. The Author proposes also to investigate the important influence which the Declaration of Paris of 1856 must have upon the exercise on the part of the Powers which have acceded to it, of their Rights of War under the Common Law of Nations. An Introductory Chapter and an INDEX to the whole work will be supplied in this part.

A New "Practical and Critical Commentary on the Epistles of the New Testament, for the use of English Readers," is preparing for publication, by the Rev. C. E. PRICHARD, M.A., Rector of South Suffenham, Prebendary of Wells, and late Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford. PART I., comprising the *Epistle to the Romans*, is in the press.

A New Work, entitled *Notes on Mexico in 1861 and 1862, Politically and Socially considered, from a Survey of the Actual State of that Country*, by CHARLES LEMPRIERE, D.C.L., of the Inner Temple, and Law Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, is nearly ready for publication in One Volume, with a Map and Illustrations.

ESSAYS and REVIEWS.—A New and Cheaper Edition of *Essays and Reviews*, being the TENTH EDITION, was published in March, and may now be had, in 1 vol. fcp. 8vo. price 5s.

NEW Work by the Author of "The Arrest of the Five Members."—Preparing for publication in the Autumn, in 2 vols. post 8vo. uniform with "The Arrest of the Five Members," with Two Portraits, from Original Paintings at Port Eliot, *The Life of Sir John Eliot*. By JOHN FORSTER. Some delay in the appearance of this work has unavoidably arisen from the recent discovery of important papers illustrative of Eliot's career.

THE FOURTH SERIES of Mrs. JAMESON'S *SACRED and LEGENDARY ART*, completing the work, is preparing for publication. It is entitled "The History of Our Lord and of his Precursor John the Baptist; with the Personages and Typical Subjects of the Old Testament, as represented in Christian Art," and will be illustrated, uniformly with the other three series, with many etchings and engravings on wood.

THE SECOND VOLUME of "*The Constitutional History of England since the Accession of George the Third—1760 to 1860*"—by THOMAS ERSKINE MAY, C.B., completing the work, will be published in the Autumn. The first volume comprised an historical review of the prerogatives and influence of the Crown, and of the relative powers of the two Houses of Parliament. It exhibited the ascendancy of the king and the aristocracy in the councils of the State, and the manifold corruptions by which the popular branch of the legislature had become their tool. It traced the progress of popular power, until the Commons acquired their proper constitutional position—controlling the executive, without encroaching upon its authority—predominant in legislation, without overbearing the House of Lords, and themselves accountable to their constituents, and to public opinion.

The forthcoming volume will continue the survey of constitutional progress, under aspects no less interesting. It will illustrate the influence of party organisation in a free State, and the principles which have advanced public liberty. It will describe the progress of freedom of opinion—including the press, public meetings, and political agitation. It will review the history of the Church, the progress of Dissent, and the struggles and final triumph of religious liberty. It will sketch the constitutional history of Ireland; of municipal institutions, and local self-government; and of Colonial administration. It will conclude with a summary of the general legislation of the period, which evinces,—as the natural result of extended liberties—not only enlarged principles of government, but a wider spirit of humanity, and a more generous consideration for the interests of the people.

While the narrative embraces many of the most stirring incidents of political history, it follows the developement of the laws and liberties of England during a period which, more than any other, affects our present political condition and future destinies.

A GUIDE to the PYRENEES, especially intended for the use of **MOUNTAINEERS**, by **CHARLES PACKE**, is preparing for publication, in a thin pocket-volume, with a large **MAP**.

THE SEVENTH and concluding **VOLUME** of the **Rev. C. MERIVALE'S HISTORY of the ROMANS under the EMPIRE** is now nearly ready for publication, and will complete the work to the death of **M. Aurelius**, the point at which the narrative of **Gibbon** commences.

THE Life of Sir Philip Sidney, by the **Rev. JULIUS LLOYD, M.A.**, will shortly be published, in one volume, post octavo. This memoir is designed to supply the want of a satisfactory account of one of the most celebrated of Englishmen. The facts of **Sir Philip Sidney's** life which are recorded by various biographers have been illustrated from his own literary works and correspondence, and from the history of his time. Some passages previously obscure have been elucidated by original extracts from the **MSS.** in the **State Paper Office**. **Arcadia** and his other writings are analysed incidentally, but the chief aim of the author has been to exhibit **Sidney's** personal character, as a Christian gentleman and knight, without undue partiality.

A New Work by **Mr. ROBERT SCOTT BURN**, Editor of the "**Year-Book of Agricultural Facts, &c.**," entitled "**Notes of an Agricultural Tour in Belgium, Holland, and on the Rhine, with Practical Remarks on the Principal Departments of Flemish Husbandry, as Treatment and uses of Manure, Cultivation of Flax, Colza, Beet-Root, &c.**" is nearly ready for publication, in One Volume, post 8vo. with numerous Illustrations. The substance of these Notes appeared originally in the "**Journal of Agriculture**," and the "**Transactions of the Highland and Agricultural Society**;" and, from the interest which they excited, it has been deemed advisable to republish them in a complete form. To verify the results of his investigations made during his first visit to these neighbouring countries, and to obtain further and fuller information on subjects connected with departments of Flemish agriculture which possess much interest for British farmers, **Mr. Burn** passed a second time through certain districts. The results of the enquiries then made are embodied, in the form of additional notes, in the forthcoming volume, which will also contain several illustrations from sketches made during this second visit. Besides notes on various subjects of practical importance, copious information will be found on the subject of Flemish husbandry. The farmers of Flanders have long been famous for their skill in the treatment and uses of manures, more especially liquid manure, and the waste matter of towns; in their preparation of the soil, arrangement of rotations, and in the cultivation of a wide and valuable variety of crops. To these departments **Mr. Burn** paid special attention during a protracted sojourn in Flanders; and the results will be embodied in the volume now announced.

A History of the Royal Academy of Arts, from its Foundation in 1763 to the Present Time, with Biographical Notices of all its Members, by **WILLIAM SANDBY**, is nearly ready for publication, in 2 vols. 8vo. with several Illustrations engraved on Wood. This work, besides recording the origin and foundation of the Royal Academy, will contain notices of the early history of the Fine Arts and of the preceding attempts to found Art-Academies in England. It will comprise an account of the chief events in the history of the Royal Academy, its Schools, Exhibitions, Funds, &c.; biographical notices of all the Royal Academicians, Associates, and Engravers in connexion with the institution; the Academy's Rules and Regulations, and Laws for Students; Lists of those who have obtained Gold Medals; and other information in connexion with the operations of the Royal Academy in promoting the advancement of the Arts in England during the past century.

A small volume, entitled, "**Reminiscences, Personal and Bibliographical, of the Rev. THOMAS HARTWELL HORNE, B.D., with Notes by his Daughter, SARAH ANNE CHEYNE, and Introductory Remarks by the Rev. JOSEPH B. McCaul, twice Curate to the Rev. T. H. Horne, and Chaplain to the Bishop of Rochester.**" is now ready, price 5s.; with a Portrait of the **Rev. T. HARTWELL HORNE**, engraved on Steel from a Photograph. During the last twelve months of his life **Mr. HORNE** was partially occupied in writing his **Reminiscences**. The account, however, as he left it, was too incomplete to appear alone. In the present volume it has been attempted to supply this deficiency from general recollection and from the information of friends. The Notes are interspersed with letters from eminent Biblical scholars, both in Europe and in America. A few of **Mr. HORNE's** own letters are given, not as epistolary compositions, but as illustrating the activity of his mind, his persevering diligence, and the unseen influence which he exercised over the sacred literature of his time.

A New Edition of the late **Rev. T. H. HORNE's Compendious Introduction to the Study of the Bible** is nearly ready for publication, edited by the **Rev. J. AYRE, M.A.**, of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. This manual is a summary of the same author's "**Introduction to the Critical Study of the Holy Scriptures**," in four octavo volumes. It contains a brief exhibition of the Evidences of the Christian Religion; the Elements of the Criticism and Interpretation of Scripture; an Account of Bible Geography and Antiquities; with a short Analysis of each particular book among the Sacred Writings. The present edition has been thoroughly revised and corrected after the last edition of the larger work, a considerable portion of it having been rewritten, and much new matter introduced. It is hoped that the manual in its present shape will be found both complete in itself, and also well adapted to lead the student on to more extended works on the various branches of Biblical knowledge. It will be comprised in a foolscap-octavo volume, with **MAPS and ILLUSTRATIONS**.

THE REV. DR. KENNEDY, Head Master of Shrewsbury School, and Prebendary of Lichfield, has in the press, and approaching completion, *Hymnologia Christiana*, an ample collection of the best Psalms and Hymns in the English language, suitable either for congregational or for private singing, or for both; in number about 1500. The Psalms are extracted from many versions, old and new. The Hymns are the partly original, partly translated, work of numerous Christian poets from the Reformation to the present day, including many which will now appear in print for the first time. All the Psalms and Hymns are arranged under the Christian seasons to which they are adapted, from the First Sunday in Advent to the Last Sunday after Trinity; those for Morning, Evening, and the Sabbath appearing, for instance, at the close of the Easter Hymns. The volume will be prefaced by historical sketches of Christian Hymnology and the Christian Seasons, and will be dedicated, by special permission, to the Lord BISHOP of LICHFIELD.

A New Edition of the *Lyra Germanica*, with Music, will shortly be published under the title of "*The English Choral-Book*." It will form a complete Hymn-book for public and private worship in accordance with the services and festivals of the Church of England; the Tunes in four parts, with historical notes, &c. compiled, harmonised, and edited by WILLIAM STERNDAL BENNETT, Professor of Music in the University of Cambridge, and OTTO GOLDSCHMIDT; the Hymns translated from the German by CATHERINE WINKWORTH. This work will contain 120 original tunes to about 200 hymns, the latter not only bearing upon all the festivals, seasons, and rites of the Church, but a great number of them suitable for private devotion, and for morning and evening use. It has been compiled exclusively with a view to the excellence of its quality, as none but the gems among the sacred tunes of Protestant Germany—commonly known under the name of Chorales—have been introduced. The tunes appear, as far as it was practicable, in their original form, and—for the first time in England—coupled to the hymns for which they were composed, or to which they have become traditionally attached.

A small number of Psalm tunes in use for the last three centuries in the Calvinistic Church on the Continent—generally ascribed to Goudimel—as also a few from the congregational music of the Moravians, which on account of their beauty have readily been admitted into the service of the Lutheran Church, have likewise found a place in this work; and it thus contains nearly the whole of that standard and central portion of their hymnology, which the Protestant Churches of the Continent have regarded and cherished for the last three centuries as one of their most precious heirlooms, and the bulwark of their services.

The original harmonies of the period at which the tunes were written or introduced into the Church, have as far as possible been retained, and all of them revised by Professor Bennett and Mr. Goldschmidt.

This work also offers for the first time to the English public an opportunity of tracing back the tunes to their real sources, or to the period at which they first appeared; a subject likely to prove of interest, considering the frequent controversies going on respecting foreign tunes well known in this country, such as the "Old Hundredth," that called "Luther's Hymn," and others.

The Hymns, carefully selected from the rich stores of Germany, include many new translations made expressly for this volume, and are appropriate to every condition of the Christian life; and as the tune, arranged in four parts, will be printed over each separate hymn, the work will be equally adapted for public and private worship, and for the use of choirs and organists.

"THE ROYAL FARMS, an Agricultural Memoir of His Royal Highness the late Prince Consort," is the title of a work now in the press, prepared, with the sanction and permission of Her Majesty the Queen, by JOHN CHALMERS MORTON, and forming a volume in 4to., embellished with about Thirty Pages of Illustrations. This volume, which is expected to be ready in the course of June, describes in detail the relations to British Agriculture sustained by the late PRINCE CONSORT—the President of the Royal Agricultural Society of England. It relates the improvements carried out under His Royal Highness's instructions on the estates and farms of which he was the owner and the cultivator. The whole subject of estate and farm management has received the most valuable illustration at Osborne and Balmoral, and on the farms around Windsor, of which the PRINCE was the tenant; and it is attempted in these pages to make generally known those examples of farm buildings, good cottage accommodation, thorough drainage, steam tillage, skilful cattle breeding, and good cultivation generally, which the Royal Farms have for many years presented.

The PRINCE CONSORT's relations to the labouring class, and especially to the labourers on his own estates, are also described. And an account is given of what he actually did in furtherance of general agricultural improvement, and in aid of those societies by which in this country it is promoted.

The author gratefully acknowledges the help he has received from the several departments presided over by the Hon. Sir CHARLES PHIPPS, K.C.B.; the Hon. Col. HOOD; and Major-General SEYMOUR; in whose hands the management of the Royal Farms is placed.

Illustrations, filling upwards of thirty quarto pages, give maps of the estates, plans, and sketches, and isometrical perspectives of buildings and cottages, and all such details as may be necessary for the easy understanding of the text; and it has been attempted by a simply written story, and by the best efforts in typography and engraving, to present a worthy memorial of a most useful and distinguished agricultural career.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL'S "Course of Lectures on HEAT, considered as a MODE of MOTION," delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain, are preparing for publication in one volume, crown 8vo. with Illustrations.

A New Work on the *Comparative Anatomy and Physiology of the Vertebrate Animals*, by RICHARD OWEN, F.R.S., D.C.L., Superintendent of the Natural History Department, British Museum, Fullerian Professor of Physiology in the Royal Institution of Great Britain, Foreign Associate of the Institute of France, &c., is preparing for publication, to form one thick volume, illustrated with upwards of Twelve Hundred Engravings on Wood.

A *Dictionary of Chemistry*, founded on that of the late Dr. URE, is now preparing for publication, purposing to give a full representation of the present state of Chemical Science; with especial reference to the elucidation of general principles, to the explanation of processes used in the Arts, and to the description of analytical methods, both qualitative and quantitative; by HENRY WATTS, B.A., F.C.S., Editor of the *Journal of the Chemical Society*. It is intended to issue the work in monthly parts, uniform with the New Edition of Dr. URE's *Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*, recently completed.

A New Work, entitled "*The EARTH and its MECHANISM, being an Account of the various Proofs of the Rotation of the Earth, with a full Description of the Instruments used in the Experimental Demonstrations; to which is added the Theory of the Gyroscope, with Practical Directions for Illustrating by it the Laws of Rotating Bodies*," by HENRY WORMS, F.R.A.S., F.G.S., is nearly ready, in One Volume, 8vo. with numerous illustrative Woodcuts and Diagrams. This work is divided into two parts. PART I., which is popular, and adapted to the comprehension of the general reader, commences with the History of the Discovery, tracing the various notions of the System of the Universe entertained by the leading philosophers, from the time of Pythagoras to that of Galileo. The Author then proceeds to expound in chronological order the various demonstrations, after refuting the religious and scientific objections put forth in the middle ages against the true hypothesis. Especial attention is drawn to a new proof suggested by Arago and founded on the finite propagation of Light, which not only affords evidence of the motion of Translation as thought hitherto, but also of that of Rotation. The instrument he employed for measuring the velocity of light was Professor Wheatstone's revolving mirror. This and many other inventions of the learned Professor have been communicated by him to the Author, with the permission to publish them in their originality, and must add peculiar interest and value to the last chapters, which treat of Foucault's Pendulum and Gyroscope. Finally, the experiments made on falling bodies for showing the Earth's diurnal motion, though proposed by the illustrious Newton, are here for the first time presented to the English reader in all their details. The SECOND PART contains a careful synopsis of the most valuable analytical investigations with regard to the Earth's Rotation, of the Theory of Falling Bodies, the Free Pendulum, and the Gyroscope, and will, it is hoped, be found useful to the more proficient student of Natural Philosophy.

GLEIG'S SCHOOL SERIES.—The next work in this Series will be a "*Treatise on Logarithms*," by the Rev. JOHN HUNTER, M.A., forming a Companion and Supplement to the Author's "*Elements of Plane Trigonometry for Beginners*," in the same Series, and containing not only the Theory and Practice of *LOGARITHMS*, but also *TABLES* for the Logarithmic Calculation of all the *PROBLEMS* in the "*Elements of Plane Trigonometry*."

A *New Manual of English Literature, Historical and Critical*, by THOMAS ARNOLD, B.A., Professor of English Literature, Cath. Univ. Ireland, will shortly be ready for publication. This work is principally designed for the use of Students at Universities, or for the higher forms in Public Schools and Colleges. It professes to act as a guide to the systematic study of English literature. Such guidance appears to be more and more demanded, not only from the magnitude and bewildering variety of the field, but from the increasing sense of the educational importance of its contents. The day has gone by when it would be thought no disgrace for a young Englishman to leave Oxford, familiar with the beauties of all the classic poets, but having never read a line of Absalom and Ahithophel, or of the Essay on Man. The present state of opinion on this subject is indicated distinctly enough by the prominent position which the English Language and Literature hold in all public competitive examinations, and by the honourable place assigned to these studies in the curriculum of every newly-founded university. It must be confessed that in this respect other nations—the French especially—are before us. The student of French literature can be referred to more than one manual, where writers of the most cultivated intelligence and the most brilliant imagination will take him by the hand, and, conducting him through all the courts of the temple of the past, will point out in succession all the monuments raised by the genius of the gifted dead. In this country far less has been achieved; but it may safely be predicted that the necessity of dealing with our literature systematically will become every year more manifest.

The work is divided into two nearly equal portions:—one tracing the growth of our literature historically, from its earliest beginnings to the vigour and vastness of its present development—the other attempting, by a classification of literature, to exhibit the works of our greatest writers in the order of Art rather than in the order of time, and so to furnish the means for instituting instructive comparisons between the masterpieces in the literature of our own and other countries. In the Second (or Critical) Section numerous extracts, both in prose and verse, are given by way of illustration, and courses of English reading are also suggested, such as may be useful both to teachers and to private students. A chapter on English Metres will be found in the Appendix. To add to the completeness of the work, a copious INDEX has likewise been prepared, with the date of each Author's birth and death annexed to his name.

A New Work entitled *Tales of the Gods and Heroes*, by the Rev. GEORGE W. COX, M.A., late Scholar of Trinity College, Oxford, Author of the "Tale of the Great Persian War," from HERODOTUS, is in the press and will shortly appear in a small volume, with six Landscape Illustrations engraved on Wood from Drawings by the Author. The vast stores of Greek legend supply a mass of tales which fall under more than one method of classification. They may be arranged with reference to their subject-matter, as they exhibit either the relics of strictly mythical speech, or the religious, and, finally, the moral sentiment of the Greek mind. But another principle of division is furnished by the character of these tales, which are sometimes marvellously simple, sometimes very complicated. Some specimens of the former class were published in a volume by the same Author entitled "Tales from Greek Mythology," intended chiefly for the amusement and instruction of very young children. In that series care was taken not to include any tales involving ideas which young children would not readily understand; and the sorrows of Dêmêtêr and of Niobê were recounted, because in such legends no marked distinction need be drawn between gods and men. But it is obvious that the tale of Iô and Prometheus, or of the rivalry of Poseidon and Athênê for the naming of Athens, cannot be told without a distinct reference to deified heroes and the successive dynasties of the Hellenic gods. The present work consists of tales, many of which are among the most beautiful in the mythological stores common to the great Aryan family of nations. The simplicity and tenderness of many of these tales suggests a comparison with the general character of the Northern mythology, while others tend in great measure to determine the question of a patriarchal religion, of which the mythical tales of Greece are supposed to have preserved only the faint and distorted conceptions.

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MR. B. B. WOODWARD, B.A., F.S.A., M. Phil. Soc., Librarian to the Queen, is engaged in preparing for publication a new *Historical and Chronological Encyclopædia*. This work,

which is now nearly ready for the press, is intended to form a copious and trustworthy book of reference for both students and general readers, and to present in a brief and convenient form, but with the most scrupulous accuracy as to dates, CHRONOLOGICAL NOTICES of all the great events of universal history, including treaties, alliances, wars, battles, &c.; of the incidents in lives of great and distinguished men, and of their works; of scientific and geographical discoveries; of mechanical inventions; and social, domestic, and economical improvements. Matters of merely local interest, prolix details, with mathematical and technical chronology, are not admitted. The general arrangement will be alphabetical; but wherever connected series of events can be grouped under familiar titles, this expedient will be adopted, both to facilitate reference and to prevent needless repetitions. Historical events and occurrences happening in or relating to England will invariably receive the largest share of attention. In all cases the most exact date which can be ascertained will be given; and wherever it appears desirable, the original or national dates will be added. Where different dates have been assigned to the same event by scholars of reputation, those which can assist the enquiries of the student will be inserted; but the convenience of the general reader will be consulted by placing the best established first. References to the authorities will be frequently given with a view to establish the value of particular dates, as well as to direct students to the sources of further information respecting them.

JOHNSON'S Dictionary of the English Language, a New Edition, founded on that of 1773 (the last published in Dr. Johnson's lifetime), with numerous Emendations and Additions, by R. G. LATHAM, M.D., F.R.S., &c. will be published in Monthly Parts, forming, when completed, 2 vols. 4to. This work will be founded on the last edition of Todd; but will not be regulated by the principles of either Todd or Johnson exclusively. An attempt will be made to give both such new words as have been lately introduced into our language, and such old ones as, although deserving a place, have been omitted in previous dictionaries. At the same time purely technical words will be omitted; as well as those words which from their antiquity may be considered as Anglo-Saxon rather than English. It is clear, however, that no very strict rule can be laid down on this point. The deviations will be on the side of comprehension rather than exclusion. For every word and quotation, in the way of illustration, an authority will be given; special attention being bestowed upon the derivations; among which none which are merely speculative will be admitted. The Historical Introduction will be brought down to the present time, and many omissions in the original made good.

* * The printing of this work is now rapidly advancing. PART the FIRST will be published as soon as sufficient progress has been made to insure the publication of the succeeding Parts monthly without interruption.

THE SECOND and concluding VOLUME of the *Treatise on Mills and Millwork*, by WILLIAM FAIRBAIRN, C.E. LL.D. F.R.S. F.G.S., &c. will be published in October or November. The object of this work is to furnish a complete treatise on the machinery, arrangement, and construction of mills. In the forthcoming volume transmissive machinery will be first treated of, including the teeth of wheels, shafting, couplings, and disengaging gear; and then examples of various descriptions of mills will be given, showing the details of their arrangement, including corn mills, cotton mills, flax mills, and woollen mills; all of which important subjects will be carefully analysed for the guidance of the Engineer and Millwright.

THE Law of Storms considered in connexion with the ordinary Motions of the Atmosphere. By Professor H. W. DOVE, Berlin. An English Translation of this work is nearly ready for publication by Mr. ROBERT H. SCOTT, M.A., Trin. Coll., Dublin, with the author's sanction and co-operation; and illustrated by 9 Diagrams and 6 Charts of Storms from the works of REID and PIDDINGTON. No scientific man of the present day has rendered such eminent service to the cause of Meteorology as Professor DOVE, by whom the scattered materials derived from the various observatories on the surface of the globe have been arranged and classified into one general system. In this work he shows how storms are simple consequences of the ordinary laws by which meteorological changes are governed. The first German edition of the work appeared in the year 1857, as a portion of the author's *Klimatologische Beiträge*, and was almost entirely occupied with a discussion of the Law of Storms. Of this edition an English Translation has been published as No. 3 of Meteorological Papers issued by the Board of Trade, and has already reached a second edition. In the preparation of the second German edition the work has been entirely re-written and nearly doubled in size. The additional matter contains a discussion of the ordinary winds observed in different parts of the world, and of the effects produced by the variations of these winds on the meteorological instruments. This investigation is supported by a series of valuable tables of the indications of the barometer and thermometer in the localities where observations are carried on.

A New Volume of Progressive French Exercises designed chiefly for the use of Classical Schools, entitled *PALÆSTRA GALLICA*, and adapted, mainly, but not exclusively, to the Rev. Dr. COLLIS's *Tirocinium Gallicum*, is nearly ready, by the Rev. F. C. SIMMONS, B.A., late Scholar of Lincoln College, Oxford, and Head Master of the Dundee Proprietary School, and H. DURLAQ, French Master in Dundee High School. These Exercises are intended for boys in the middle and upper forms of public schools beginning French, and having some knowledge of Latin grammar and a little practice in Latin composition. Especial pains have been taken to introduce continuous composition, requiring only an elementary knowledge of French, at a very early stage.

A New Work on British Geography, by Mr. WILLIAM HUGHES, F.R.G.S., Author of the "Manual of Geography," and several approved geographical school-books, is preparing for publication, entitled "*The Geography of British History: comprehending a Geographical Description of the British Islands and the Colonial Empire of Britain.*" It is the author's object in this work to trace the geography of Britain through the successive periods of British history, from the earliest times to the present day, and to engraft upon it a complete geographical description of the British Islands. Incidental to this, his chief purpose, the author seeks to show throughout the intimate connexion between History and Geography—two subjects of study which, although each possessing distinctive features of its own, yet require to be regarded more or less in conjunction, in order that either may be adequately comprehended. This has hitherto been much less fully accomplished in the case of Britain than in the instance of several other countries, ancient and modern. Yet the geographical position, features, and natural productions of the British Islands have in all times exerted, and must continue to exert, a direct and most important influence upon the course of those events which belong to the history of the British nation—in connexion, more particularly, with its manufacturing and commercial greatness, and its wide-spread colonial dominion.

An accurate description of the physical geography of the British Islands, embodying their natural features, climate, and chief productions, mineral or otherwise, forms the basis of the work. The political divisions and various noteworthy localities of Britain are then described, through the successive periods of Roman, Saxon, and Norman rule. The relationship between England and the neighbouring portions of the European continent, through the French possessions of our Anglo-Norman kings, is fully treated, and the geography of Normandy and other provinces described. The localities which, in our own country, are connected with the Wars of the Roses, the Civil War (1643–51), and other great events of British history, fall within the author's plan, as likewise do the beginnings of English colonisation in the East and the West. The longest chapters in the volume are those devoted to the geography of England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, as it exists in the present day. This embodies a brief description of the several counties, in which the natural features, the geological and mineral conditions of each, the localities of manufacturing or commercial industry, the towns and other places of note, are successively passed under view. A brief description of the Colonial Empire of Britain, in its present extent, completes the work, which addresses itself alike to the general student and to those engaged in the higher branches of English education. The necessary statistical details are given throughout, and the divisions of Britain at successive periods are illustrated by Maps.

CONTANSEAU'S French Dictionary Abridged. — A New Pocket Dictionary of the French and English Languages is preparing for publication, being a careful Abridgement (by the Author) of CONTANSEAU'S *PRACTICAL FRENCH and ENGLISH DICTIONARY*, preserving all the most useful features of the original work, viz. classification of meanings, terms of science and art, directions for the choice of the right word or meaning, &c. — condensed into a compactly-printed Pocket Volume for the convenience of Tourists, Travellers, and English Readers or Students to whom portability of size is a requisite.

A New Work by the Rev. T. CLARK, M.A., late Head Master of the Proprietary School, Taunton, entitled, "*The Student's Handbook of Comparative Grammar, applied to the Sanscrit, Zend, Greek, Latin, Gothic, Anglo-Saxon, and English Languages*," is nearly ready, in one volume, post 8vo. This Grammar, which embodies the principal results of recent philological investigations in a concise, systematic, and popular form, applies especially to the Sanscrit, Zend, Greek, Latin, Gothic, Anglo-Saxon, and English languages. It elucidates many difficult points in them, and develops the grammatical system of the Indo-European or Aryan family of languages. It thus supplies an easy introduction to the Science of Language, and places a subject which is continually acquiring greater importance within the reach of those to whom the works already published are inaccessible. It is adapted for private use, or to be employed as a class-book in schools and colleges. The examples, excepting those from the Greek language, are printed in English characters; and the work is, as much as possible, so constructed as to presuppose the knowledge of only the English language.

A New *Elementary Drawing-Book*, entitled, "*Handbook of Elementary Drawing, with Practical Suggestions for the Formation and Conducting of Drawing Classes in Public Schools*," and designed chiefly for the use of teachers, by ROBERT HALE, Head Master of the Burnley School of Art, late Teacher of Drawing in Queen's College, and Second Master in the Government School of Design, Belfast, is nearly ready in 4to. with 24 Plates. The design of this work is to place within reach of the middle and working classes the means of acquiring with facility a knowledge of the first principles of Art. Believing that drawing, which has hitherto been regarded as an ornamental accomplishment, ought to be an essential and indispensable part of general education, the author has endeavoured in the present manual to illustrate a method of instruction which he has successfully practised, as a teacher of drawing, for many years, and to present to teachers a systematic course of lessons in lineal drawing, as well as to suggest a series of directions for conducting drawing classes in Schools. The kind of drawing here illustrated is, in the strictest sense, an education of the eye and of the hand, such as may be the first step in the career of an artist, but must, at the least, benefit the commonest workman, by enabling him to execute his work with more neatness and accuracy.

THE Head Master of Shrewsbury School, in compliance with particular request, has undertaken to edit VIRGIL expressly for School use. The main principle which his experience in teaching has led him to adopt is, that the Notes should be such as a Master, at least in the two highest forms of Public Schools, may justly require all his scholars to prepare as a portion of the lesson. These notes will seldom impart that knowledge which can be obtained from the three Dictionaries supposed to be in the hands of all advanced boys; but they will indicate, by brief examinative questions, what a boy must obtain from his Dictionaries, while they embrace, briefly but sufficiently, whatever is further requisite for the full interpretation of the author. They will contain as much translated matter as may seem necessary to promote taste and guide judgement, while they carefully avoid that luxuriance of English translation which is so unwelcome to every wise Master, as only tending to enfeeble, and often to mislead, the minds of boys. A preface on VIRGIL'S style, in the nature of a Poetic Syntax, will be given: and to this the learner will often be referred. It is hoped that these principles will recommend themselves to scholars engaged in classical instruction. But, as the notes are not yet in the press, the Editor invites the communication of their opinions, with a view to make the edition as complete as possible for the purpose it has in view. The text of WAGNER will be generally, but not implicitly, followed; and there will be a few critical Latin foot-notes, indicating the departures from that text. The other notes, in English, will be at the end of the volume.

A New Classical School-Book, entitled "*Lessons in Continuous Latin Prose-Writing*," by the Rev. W. WINDHAM BRADLEY, M.A., late Demy of Magdalen College, Oxford; Author of "*Latin Prose Exercises*," consisting of English Sentences translated from "*Cæsar, Cicero, and Livy*" to be retranslated into the "original Latin," is preparing for publication, with a KEY. Each lesson of this work will consist of a rule in syntax or explanation of some important point with reference to tense, mood, &c., accompanied, when necessary, by further help, and followed by an English exercise to be translated into Latin, the more difficult Latin words and phrases being given. These exercises will constitute the most valuable part of the work. Some of them will be formed by a compilation of short sentences; but the larger number will consist of paragraphs, some translated from *Cicero, Cæsar, and Livy*, others being English versions of passages from the same writers, simplified and adapted for the purpose in view, and others again the original composition of the author. The book will be divided into four parts, progressive as to difficulty. From the first the use of the subjunctive mood will be studiously excluded. And both the first and in some degree the second part will be of a very simple character, and adapted for the use of boys not sufficiently advanced to do with tolerable ease and correctness the exercises in any published work on continuous Latin prose-writing known to the author.

A New School-Book, entitled *Solutions of Questions in Proportion, Interest, Discount, Stocks, Profit and Loss, Partnership, &c. by First Principles*, will shortly be published by WALTER M'LEOD, F.R.G.S. M.C.P. Head Master of the Model School, and Master of Method in the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea; Author of "Manual of Arithmetic," "Mental Arithmetic," and various other approved elementary works extensively used in schools. This forthcoming work will be found to contain full solutions of questions in Simple and Compound Proportion, Interest, Discount, Stocks, &c. by *First Principles*, in a form adapted for elementary instruction. The superiority of the teaching of Arithmetic by *First Principles* over the general method by Rules, is fully recognised by many Inspectors, and by some of our ablest Teachers. But although the system has been well spoken of in the Reports of H.M. Inspectors, and the methods have to a certain extent been adopted in the solutions of some easy questions in a few manuals of Arithmetic, still no work has attempted to show, by means of a systematic course of exercises, that even the most difficult questions in Compound Proportion, Stocks, Profit and Loss, &c. can be solved without statement, and by means of *Multiplication and Division only*. To supply Teachers and Pupil-Teachers with a Handbook of Questions, all solved by First Principles, and adapted for the instruction of pupils in elementary and middle-class schools, has been the aim of the author in the publication of his book of *Solutions*. Questions in Stocks—the proper method of solving which is a stumbling-block to many—will be treated in a way that will make the subject plain even to children. The chapters on Stocks, Discount, and Partnership are specially recommended to the notice of Teachers.

A New Arithmetical School Book, by WALTER M'LEOD, F.R.G.S., M.C.P. of the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea, is preparing for publication, to be entitled "*The Six Standards of Arithmetic*," and of which "*STANDARD I., containing a Graduated Course of Lessons and about Six Hundred and Fifty Questions, for the use of Infant Schools and Junior Classes*," is nearly ready. The "*Six Standards of Arithmetic*" is the collective name of a series of little manuals intended to comprise a complete course of instruction in the science of numbers, based upon and adapted to the scheme laid down in the *Revised Code of the Committee of Council on Education*. *STANDARD I.*, which is suitable for the use of young children, is divided into two sections. The *First section* consists of lessons and exercises on numbers, from 1 to 10; the *Second section* comprises lessons and exercises in Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, Division, Comparison and Decomposition of Numbers. None of the answers, however, exceed 20. All the Exercises are progressively arranged, and have reference, chiefly, to familiar objects.—*STANDARDS II. and III.* are in progress, and will be issued with as little delay as possible.

A New Work by Dr. GEORGE HARTWIG, entitled *The Tropical World and its Living Wonders; a Popular Scientific Account of the Natural History of the Animal and Vegetable Kingdoms in Tropical Regions*, is preparing for publication. In this work the Author has attempted to treat in detail the extensive and interesting range of subjects included under this title, with the same completeness, living knowledge, and picturesque power which characterise his work on the *Sea and its Living Wonders*.

TWO new School Books, by THOMAS TATE, F.R.A.S., late of Kneller Training College, Twickenham, are preparing for publication. I. "*Companion to TATE'S First Principles of Arithmetic; being a Treatise on the Higher Rules and Operations of Arithmetic, including Rule of Three, Fractions, Decimals, Practice, Tare and Tret, Simple and Compound Interest, Commission and Brokerage, Discount, Profit and Loss, Partnership, Exchange, Involution and Evolution, Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression, Permutations and Combinations, Annuities, Calculations by Logarithms, &c.*" II. For the use of Schoolmasters, Pupil-Teachers, and Self-Teachers, a "*KEY to TATE'S Algebra Made Easy: containing full Solutions and Demonstrations of the Unsolved Problems and Examples in that work.*"

A New Set of *Elementary Latin Prose Exercises*, by the Rev. H. M. WILKINS, M.A., will shortly be published. This work is intended for the use of the Shell Forms, which constitute a considerable section in our principal public schools, and for similar classes in other institutions. In its scope, therefore, it resembles PART I. of Arnold's *Latin Prose*, but differs materially from that manual in its arrangement, and especially in being founded on a systematic exposition of the Latin Syntax. This exposition will not be based on the rules of any one Latin Syntax, since there is none decidedly above its rivals, at any rate in point of circulation. It will consist of a clear and simple digest of the most popular Syntaxes: such, for instance, as those in Dr. Kennedy's, King Edward the Sixth's, and the Eton Grammar, among elementary books of this class, and Schmitz's edition of Zumpt, Madvig, and Dr. Donaldson's recently published *Complete Latin Grammar*, among the larger ones; so as to embody, as far as possible, the various excellences of these works, and also to secure such a wording of the rules as may be most intelligible, because most familiar, to the pupil, who will probably have used one or another of the above Grammars. Each rule will be illustrated by an Exercise, of an easier character than those in Dr. Kennedy's *Curriculum*, and drawn, exclusively, from the purest classical sources. An English-Latin Dictionary, possessed by every pupil in the Shell, and, generally, even in the Fourth Form, will supply the more ordinary words; difficult phrases will be suggested and constructions explained, at the foot of each Exercise.

NOTES ON BOOKS

BEING AN

ANALYSIS of the WORKS published during each QUARTER

BY

MESSRS. LONGMAN AND CO.

No. XXX.

AUGUST 30, 1862

VOL. II.

THE object of this periodical is to enable Book-buyers readily to obtain such general information regarding the various Works published by Messrs. LONGMAN and Co. as is usually afforded by tables of contents and explanatory prefaces, or may be acquired by an inspection of the books themselves. With this view, each article is confined to an ANALYSIS OF THE CONTENTS of the work referred to: Opinions of the press and laudatory notices are not inserted.

. Copies are forwarded free by post to all Secretaries, Members of Book Clubs and Reading Societies, Heads of Colleges and Schools, and Private Persons, who will transmit their addresses to Messrs. LONGMAN and Co., 14 Ludgate Hill, London, for this purpose.

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Jefferson and the American Democracy: An Historical Study. By CORNELIS DE WITT. Translated, with the Author's permission, by R. S. H. CHURCH. 8vo. pp. 476. Price 14s. cloth. [August 2, 1862.]

A STUDY of the life of Jefferson not only shows the nature and extent of the revolution which he effected in the Constitution of the United States, but reveals the causes which from the first threatened the permanence of the Union, and explains at once much in the policy of the Federal Government, and in the feelings of the American people, which otherwise it is not easy to understand. The translator believes that the work here presented to English readers will be found to throw light on questions on which the judgment of Englishmen is still densely clouded by misconceptions. The extent of these misconceptions may be measured by the degree in which the name of Jefferson has

been suffered to eclipse that of Hamilton; and it has become necessary to show that the policy of the former reversed that of Washington, by substituting popular dictation for constitutional liberty. This object M. de Witt endeavoured to attain by a diligent examination of all accessible sources of information, and, among these, of correspondence in the archives of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, of which previous writers had not been able to avail themselves.

The result has been to prove that the estimate which his countrymen have formed of Jefferson is singularly exaggerated, and that in particular the portraiture given of him by Mr. Bancroft in his able History of the United States is a mere stage tradition—that, whereas he is there described as a man altogether free from envy, it was directly to his envy that the recent disasters of his country are mainly traceable. His jealousy both of Washington and of Hamilton led him to get up a cry of the “Republic in danger,” and to insinuate

that they wished to restore the rule of one in place of the liberty of the people. The consciousness that no one regarded the restoration of monarchy as coming within the limits of possibility led him to invent the term *monocrat*, and to stigmatise those whom he represented as wishing to set up monarchy, under the name of Anglomen. He also insinuated that their preference of the monocratic form of government arose from a desire to reimpose British supremacy. Hence he sought to create and to foster a furious enmity against England herself, and laboured with fatal success to deprive his countrymen of a respect and regard for the mother country, which would not only have conferred immense benefits upon the world, but would have exercised a conservative and ennobling effect on American liberty itself. Of the sympathy of his countrymen for the French Revolution, Jefferson dexterously availed himself to fan the flame of enmity to England; and while he professed to feel a regard for Washington and the constitution, he spoke of him, in a letter to Signor Mazzei, as one of many apostates whose "object was to draw over the Federal States the substance, as they had already done the forms, of the British Government"—"men who were Samsons in the field and Solomons in the council, but have had their heads shorn by the harlot England." This substance and form of English government was in effect all that interfered with the absolute supremacy of the masses, without regard to education, property, or character. The growing strength of his party was shown by his return as Vice-President during the presidency of John Adams; his own subsequent election to the office of President was soon followed by the death of his illustrious opponent Hamilton, and from that time each advancing step of the now dominant spirit was marked by a subsidence of the intellectual level of the national representatives. Really superior men began to feel a disgust for public life. The mass of the people very willingly dispensed with their aid, and was exceedingly satisfied at being represented by none but its own peers. The triumph of Jefferson was achieved in the introduction of universal suffrage, and the removal of the last barriers to the uncontrolled license of popular passion. He lived to pay in some degree the penalty of his policy, in the war with Great Britain in 1812, which, provoked by his own folly, was concluded by a treaty ignoring the question of impressment—the alleged ground of quarrel. Still the ascendancy of his principles was secured, and from these principles it followed logically, as Jefferson himself admitted, that the engagements of one generation could not be binding on a future one, and that hence, at the end of each succeeding nineteen years (the length of a generation),

"every constitution, every law, every national contract is void, and bankruptcy, revolution, and the remodelling of society are necessary and warrantable." It was the inevitable result of such a policy that the American people should have not governors, but only agents, and that it should choose these from regard not to their intrinsic value, but to their exact subserviency to every fluctuation of its will.

This view of Jefferson's career rests, in the opinion of the author, on evidence which is irresistibly conclusive; but this work, which draws out that view at length, was written before the outbreak of the American Civil War, and is not therefore a book got up for the occasion. Yet, though not written for the purpose of explaining the actual crisis, it contains much which may not be unacceptable to those who concern themselves with the fate of democratic societies in general.

Reminiscences of the Life and Character of Count Cavour. By WILLIAM DE LA RIVE. Translated from the French by EDWARD ROMILLY. 8vo. pp. 314, price 8s. 6d. cloth. [Aug. 8, 1862.]

THE first chapter of this work gives a general view of the character of the great Italian Statesman. In the six following chapters will be found an account of his family and early life; of his agricultural pursuits; of his visits to Switzerland, Paris, and England; of his acquaintance with and opinion of some of the leading statesmen and politicians of the day; of his articles on Ireland, on the Corn Laws, on Italian Railways, and Model Farms; of the interest he took in the question of pauperism, and of the efforts he made for the advancement of objects of practical utility. The eighth and following chapters are devoted to Count Cavour's public and political life, of which a concise summary is given, concluding with a graphic and detailed account of his illness and death, drawn up by his niece, the Countess Alfieri, who, it is obvious, must have contributed in other ways to the work itself.

The history of Cavour's life is the history of the struggle of Italy for independence from Austria, and, although this work does not profess to be either, it furnishes ample materials for both. The real character of the principal actor in those scenes is amply delineated. The whole work is interspersed with anecdotes, extracts of letters, and characteristic traits which describe the man as he was, and leave us in no doubt as to the motives by which he was actuated during his brilliant and successful career. Notwithstanding the high estimation in which he was held in most countries of Europe, there are many persons who

suppose that he was a politician of great astuteness, and given to intrigue, not devoid of vanity, and imbued with personal ambition, devoted to his country, but still more devoted to himself, and anxious to make the interests of the one subservient to the interests of the other. All such illusions are dispelled by these Reminiscences, which show him to have been not only a great but an upright statesman, a true patriot, single-hearted and frank, standing by his principles whether they made for or against him, and indifferent to popularity, except for the purpose of effecting useful ends and the great objects which he had in view.

The Author, in no way connected with Italian politics, was a relation of Count Cavour's, and, intimate with him throughout life, was constantly in the habit of seeing him at his father's house in Switzerland, and has had access to all the letters which passed between them. This gives to the work an authenticity in which its real value consists.

The Autobiography of the Emperor Charles V. recently discovered in the Portuguese Language. By BARON KERVYN DE LETTENHOVE, Member of the Royal Academy of Belgium. The English Translation by LEONARD FRANCIS SIMPSON, M.R.S.L. Copyright Edition. Post 8vo. pp. 210, price 6s. 6d. cloth. [Aug. 15, 1862.]

IN many works of the sixteenth century, statements are to be found that the Emperor Charles V. committed to writing the memorable events of his chequered career. Various attempts were made to discover the precious document. The libraries at Simancas were carefully searched by the President of the Belgian Archives, Gachard, who came to the conclusion that the suspicious Philip II. had burnt the memoirs with other state documents. Professor Arendt of Liège (Professor of Civil Law), however, still fancied that the document existed, and made every possible research, and in a work entitled "*Récherches sur les Commentaires de Charles Quint*" (Brussels 1859), stated his conviction that an autobiography of Charles V. existed. Charles V.'s private secretary, Van Male, wrote on the 17th July 1550 to his friend Baron de Praet:

"The Emperor, during his journey up the Rhine from Mayence, having nothing to do, has written an account of all that has befallen him from the year 1515 to the present day. I was consulted by him on various points, and brought back many things to his memory. The manuscript is written with great vigour of mind and power of language. I did not think the Emperor was gifted with so much talent."

In a postscript Von Male adds: "The Emperor has allowed me to translate the document as soon as Granvella and the Crown Prince have read it. Yet he was anxious it should not be published, and would sooner have it locked up under a thousand locks."

Arendt made out that the Emperor's journey up the Rhine took six days from Mayence; that he probably continued his autobiography during his lengthened sojourn at Augsburg, that he added to it and completed it at St. Just. Arendt searched through all the libraries of Europe in vain; and now a mere chance has brought it to light. Baron Kervyn de Lettenhove, whilst examining old manuscripts in the Paris library, with a view to complete a work on *Les Chroniques des Chastellains dit l'Aventurier*, stumbled upon the long-lost document, in the Portuguese language, translated from the French. In a letter to his son the Emperor states that he commenced this autobiography on his journey up the Rhine in 1550, that he continued it at Augsburg (where he remained till October), and completed it at Innsbruck, 1552; that he wrote it, not from vanity, but to point out the errors of his life. When Francis Borgia visited him at St. Just, he made a similar statement to him. Amongst other things the Emperor states how the Pope and foreign Ambassadors urged him to oppose the Reformation: when he had at length decided to remain in Germany, he maintained the firm resolution to fight the Protestant Princes to the last.

The History of the Royal Academy of Arts, from its Foundation in 1768 to the Present Time: With Biographical Notices of all the Members. By WILLIAM SANDBY. Pp. 898; with 14 Illustrations engraved on Wood. 2 vols. 8vo. price 30s. cloth.

[Aug. 1, 1862.]

IN this work the Author has endeavoured to recount the circumstances under which the Royal Academy of Arts was originally established, and to detail the events which have occurred in its subsequent history, as well as to give a brief account of each artist who has been connected with the Society, and a general notice of his works. In an introductory chapter a brief sketch is given of the early state of the arts in this country, and of the hindrances which operated to prevent the development of the English School at an earlier period. A subsequent chapter is devoted to an account of the Academies of Art which were proposed or actually established prior to the foundation of the Royal Academy by King George III. The causes which led to that event—the nature of the constitution of the new

Society—and the general question as to the utility of such academies, are next considered, and notices are then given of the personal history of the artists nominated by the King as the first members of the new Society.

The remaining portion of the work is divided into sections, these being the term of each Presidentship; in order that the history of the Academy, and the memoirs of the members elected in each successive stage of its progress might, as far as possible, follow each other.

In the first of these periods, under Sir Joshua Reynolds, from 1768 to 1792, notices are given, among other events, of the addresses of the President, the appointment of Associates, the early Exhibitions in Pall Mall and Somerset House, the Lectures of the Professors, and the Annual Dinners. The offer of the Academicians gratuitously to decorate St. Paul's—the satirical attacks of Peter Pindar—the difference between Reynolds and the Academicians—his subsequent reconciliation and death, are also described, followed by some account of each of the new members added to the Society during that period.

Under the next President, Benjamin West (1792–1820), some account is given of the financial position and progress of the Academy, the award of pensions to members, and of grants to necessitous artists. The attacks of Anthony Pasquin upon the members—the dispute with James Barry and his subsequent dismissal from the Academy—the effects of the death of the Royal Founder upon the Institution—the establishment of other kindred societies—the endeavours of engravers to obtain full Academic rank—the privileges of students—the commemoration of the fiftieth Anniversary—the Exhibitions, and the changes among the members by death or otherwise—are also noticed in this portion of the history, which is followed by biographies of those by whom these vacancies were filled.

The brief period of Sir Thomas Lawrence's term of office as President (1820–30) is next referred to—his discourses to the students, and his patronage of art and its professors—the Exhibitions of the period, and the foundation of similar institutions in Ireland and Scotland. Some special items of expenditure are mentioned, as well as notable gifts made to the Academy, and notices are given of the new members added to the roll of the Academy.

This portion of the history is followed by a full account of the period during which Sir M. A. Shee filled the presidential chair (1830–50)—a period memorable for the opposition in Parliament, instigated by Mr. Joseph Hume, against the Academy. The evidence of those examined before the Select Committee of the House of

Commons is stated and considered, as well as the defence offered by the President and others examined on the same occasion. This chapter also contains notices of the removal of the Royal Academy from Somerset House to Trafalgar Square, under the auspices of William IV.—of the foundation of the National Gallery—the Exhibitions, and other interesting details relating to the progress of the Academy, followed by two chapters containing short biographies of newly-elected members.

The last period of the history is the term of Sir C. Eastlake's presidentship, from 1850 to the present time. Among other topics referred to in this chapter is the address of the Prince Consort at the annual dinner in 1851—the Great Exhibition of that year, and the various public art-galleries and societies formed since that period—the changes effected in the Schools of the Academy and in its government and constitution. A detailed account is given of the arrangements proposed in Parliament for providing a new site for the Royal Academy, and of Lord Lyndhurst's statement in the House of Lords respecting it. This chapter is followed by others giving notices of the members now living; and in a concluding one, a summary view is taken of the influence exercised upon Art and its professors by the Royal Academy, and of its past operations, present position, and future prospects.

In a series of Appendices, complete lists are given of the Royal Academicians and Associates from the commencement,—the Officers, Professors, and Honorary Members—the Diploma Works, &c., possessed by the Academy—the Students to whom gold medals have been awarded—and the Abstract of the Constitution and Laws of the Society, and the rules of its Schools.

The WOODCUT ILLUSTRATIONS consist of portraits of the Presidents, views of the several buildings in which the Royal Academy has been located, and copies of the Diploma, and the Gold and Silver Medals awarded by the Institution.

Herzegovina; or, Omer Pacha and the Christian Rebels: with a Brief Account of Servia, its Social, Political, and Financial Condition.
By Lieut. G. ARBUTHNOT, R.H.A., F.R.G.S.
Pp. 300; with Frontispiece on Wood and 2 Maps. Post 8vo. price 10s. 6d. cloth.

[August 8, 1862.]

IN giving this work to the public, the Author has been influenced by the desire to call attention to the present struggle between Turkey and Montenegro. Although, at the time of his visit to the Slavonic provinces of the Ottoman Empire, actual hostilities against Montenegro had

not commenced, affairs were in so unsettled a state that but one result could be anticipated. Events which he predicted have been literally fulfilled, and the border warfare against the Herzegovinian rebels has resolved itself into an aggressive contest with Montenegro, which has already attracted a considerable share of public attention. Commencing with the history of the province previous to the Turkish conquest, this volume comes down to the present time, dwelling more particularly on the events of the last four years, during which time rebellion has reached its culminating point. During his travels, the Author accompanied Omer Pacha (the Serdar Ekrem and Rumili Valessi, or Governor-General of European Turkey) to the seat of war, whereby he was enabled to visit many parts of the province hitherto unknown, and to gain much insight into Turkish military life. His personal observations in Bosnia, and on the borders of Slavonia and Croatia, add, it is believed materially, to the interest of the work.

The volume concludes with an analytical treatise on Servia—a province which at this moment bids fair to render still more difficult the already complicated Eastern question.

A Guide to the Pyrenees, especially intended for the use of Mountaineers. By CHARLES PACKE. Pp. 146; with Frontispiece on Wood, 3 Maps (2 in colours), and a coloured Diagram. 16mo. price 6s. cloth.

[July 26, 1862.]

THIS volume is simply intended to serve as a *Pocket Guide* among the mountains of the Central Pyrenees, more particularly in the neighbourhood of Luchon. Mr. Weld's excellent work on the "Eastern and Western Pyrenees" is clearly not intended as a guide to pedestrian excursions, and of some of the finest and by no means difficult ascents—such as that of the Pic du Midi de Bigorre—he makes no mention. In Murray's "Handbook of France," the principal routes are given with great accuracy, as far as they go; but they will bear amplification. Of the French guide-books on the Pyrenees, that by Johanne, which includes the whole range, and that by Dr. Lambron, which applies especially to the neighbourhood of Luchon, are both trustworthy and full of useful information; but they are too voluminous, while they yet omit some points. Read amid the mountains and gorges of the Pyrenees, this little book will enable the tourist in a measure to be independent of professed guides, or at all events to select for himself his own excursions, with a fair notion of the distances, and the time to be consumed in them. The times allowed from point to point, in the different excursions, are computed from the writer's

experience, for the pace of moderate walking, including halts. If mounted, taking the rough and the smooth, he found the rate of progress to be about the same.

The heights of the different mountains are given generally from the estimate of M. Lézat, the author of the relief model of the Pyrenees in the *Etablissement* at Luchon.

A MAP is given of the central and principal portion of the Pyrenees, on a large and clear scale. This Map may be had separately, price 3s. 6d. in a case. The coloured diagram will, it is hoped, be found useful in conveying a *general* notion of the structure and geological formation of the chain.

Horne's *Compendious Introduction to the Study of the Bible; being an Analysis of the "Introduction to the Critical Study and Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures,"* by the same Author. Tenth Edition, carefully revised throughout, and re-edited by the Rev. JOHN AYRE, M.A., of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. Pp. 592; with 3 MAPS on Steel and 6 Vignette Illustrations. Post 8vo. 9s. cloth. [Aug. 23, 1862.]

THIS manual is a summary of the same Author's well-known *Introduction to the Critical Study of the Holy Scriptures*, in four octavo volumes. The first edition appeared in the year 1827. Mr. HORNE's larger work had then passed through several editions, and had attained a high place in public estimation. But there were many students to whom the mastery of four thick octavo volumes was not a practicable task. By these, a compendium or condensed view of the topics elsewhere more copiously treated would, it was thought, be welcomed. And there were also many with the larger work in their hands to whom an analysis of it would be useful. Mr. HORNE, therefore, was induced to compile a small volume which might be adapted to the use of general readers, as a comprehensive guide to the study of the Bible, and which might also be preparatory to the greater work. He comprised in it, I. A summary of the evidences of the authenticity, genuineness, credibility, and inspiration of the Holy Scriptures, refuting the most plausible objections of modern infidels; II. An outline of the literary history, criticism, and interpretation of the Bible; III. A compendium of Biblical geography and antiquities; and IV. Introductory prefaces to the several books of Scripture. The order of the larger Introduction was for the most part followed; those subjects only being altogether omitted which either would not admit of abridgement, or would have been unsuited to the generality of readers.

The present edition has been thoroughly revised and corrected after the last edition of the larger work, a considerable portion of it having been re-written, and much new matter introduced. It is hoped that the manual in its present shape will be found both complete in itself, and also well adapted to lead the student on to more extended works on the various branches of Biblical knowledge.

The APPENDIX comprises :—1. Tables of weights, measures, and money mentioned in the Bible; 2. A table of the order and probable dates of the Books of the New Testament, and of the places where they are supposed to have been written; 3. A table of the Psalms, classified according to their several subjects, and adapted to the purposes of private devotion; 4. A table or list of select chapters of the Holy Scriptures, forming an epitome of the Bible, and adapted to family or private reading; 5. A concise chronological table of the principal epochs mentioned in the Old and New Testaments; 6. A table of the principal prophecies relative to the Messiah, with their accomplishment as related in the New Testament; 7. A select list of books facilitating the study of the Bible; and 8—a feature which it is confidently believed will greatly facilitate the use of the work—three new INDEXES:—I. A concise Index of the principal persons and places mentioned in the Scriptures, especially in the New Testament; II. An Index of the principal matters contained in the present volume; III. A List of the principal passages of Scripture referred to, illustrated, or explained.

Reminiscences, Personal and Bibliographical, of Thomas Hartwell Horne, B.D., F.S.A., D.D. of the University of Pennsylvania; Rector of the United Parishes of St. Edmund the King and Martyr and St. Nicholas Acons, in the City of London, Prebendary of St. Paul's; and Author of "An Introduction to the Critical Study and Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures." With Notes by his Daughter, SARAH ANNE CHEYNE; and a Short Introduction by the Rev. JOSEPH B. M'CAUL, Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Rochester, one of the Assistants in the Library of the British Museum, and twice Curate to Mr. Horne at St. Edmund's. Pp. 224, with a Portrait, engraved on Steel from a Photograph. Post 8vo. price 5s. cloth.

[June 2, 1862.]

THE basis of this memoir is furnished by some reminiscences with which Mr. Horne partially occupied the last twelve months of his life. The

account, however, as he left it, was too incomplete to appear alone. In the present volume the attempt has been made to supply this deficiency from general recollection and from the information of friends. The notes are interspersed with letters from eminent Biblical scholars both in Europe and in America, many of them of much importance for the illustration of the narrative. A few of Mr. Horne's own letters are given, as illustrating the activity of his mind, his persevering diligence, and the unseen influence which he exercised over the sacred literature of his time.

The Gentile and the Jew in the Courts of the Temple of Christ: an Introduction to the History of Christianity. From the German of JOHN J. I. DÖLLINGER, Professor of Ecclesiastical History to the University of Munich. By N. DARNELL, M.A., late Fellow of New College, Oxford. 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 960, price 21s. cloth. [July 19, 1862.]

THE treatise of Dr. Döllinger, which Mr. Darnell has translated for the benefit of English readers, forms the introduction to his larger work, the History of Christianity, the first volume of which has already appeared in Germany. Dr. Döllinger modestly styles it, in his preface, the first attempt to represent anti-Christian Paganism with at least an effort at completeness. As the History of Christianity presumes an acquaintance with that of the Gentile and the Jew, the Author has given us an exhaustive view of the soil which Christianity had to build on, of the doctrines and systems of thought to which it could attach itself, the circumstances that prepared it and forwarded it when on its course, the obstacles and adversaries which it had to encounter and to overcome, and the evils which it had to remedy. The adequate treatment of these questions, along with that of the reaction of Paganism on Christianity, made it imperative on the Author to continue the picture of Græco-Roman Paganism down to the times of the Antonines, while it left him to deal in his larger work with the school of Plotinus and Neo-Platonism, as materially influenced by Christianity; and relieved him of the necessity of treating of the Paganism of Eastern Asia as having no direct bearing on, or contact with, the doctrine of Truth.

The whole treatise is in two parts, its length requiring the accidental division of volumes. The first part, of nine books, is occupied with the various phases of Paganism; the second part, forming the tenth book, with the Jew. The first book is introductory, on the ethnological state of the world subject to the Roman

Empire at the coming of our Lord. The second book embraces the Hellenic religion generally, in its polytheistic and fetish forms, its gods, demons, and heroes, ending with a geographical survey of the different worships. The third enters at large into the abstruse field of the mysteries and the Orphic religious doctrines; while the fourth is taken up with the lighter details of Greek worship—its priesthood, divination, oracles, sacrifice and prayers, temples and images.

The fifth book is devoted to the important subject of Greek Philosophy, and its influence on the religious sense of the people. It is divided into two periods—those before and after the time of Alexander the Great. The first of these opens with the Cosmogonies, and conducts us through the different early schools to those of Plato and Aristotle, the Coryphæi of Greek poetry and literature being necessarily introduced in their religious aspect, as they bear upon the religious civilisation of their countrymen. The second part, starting with the fusion of East and West in point of worship, traces the decline of Philosophy and the ascendancy of Materialism, under Stoic influence, down to the first century after Christ.

The religions of Anterior and Middle Asia, and in Africa, form the subject of the sixth book, which presents a mass of new matter, principally on the worships of Persia and Egypt.

In the seventh book, headed the Religious Systems of the West, after a short notice of the religion of the Etruscans, that of the ancient Romans is minutely sketched, from its earliest beginnings through each successive development, with accurate details of its prayers and vows, its sacrifice ritual and calendar, and its different kinds of augury and divination. The whole closes with a brief account of the religions of the Gauls and the Germans. To the following book is appropriated Philosophy and Religion in the Roman Empire, from the end of the Republic to the Antonines. Its first part includes philosophy and literature from the entry of Greek philosophy into Rome, and in it figure Lucretius and Cicero; the Roman Stoic school, represented among others by Seneca and Marcus Antoninus; the Platonic eclecticism of Plutarch; Polybius, Diodorus, and Strabo, with the poets of the Augustan age. It concludes with the final decay and dissolution of the Stoic and Platonic schools. In its second portion we have the idea, not yet worked out, of an Imperial religion, the element of superstition, and the fall of the old religion indicated by its increased reliance on the strangest forms of foreign worships, the most hideous and impure rites, and the wildest fanaticism.

In the ninth book, the social and moral state of Greece and Rome, and of the Roman Empire,

claim our attention in the striking contrasts which they present between Greek and Roman national character—the absence of the idea of law in the one, and its marked prevalence in the other—the domination of the poor at Athens, their numbers and hard treatment by the rich in Rome, as also in the relative positions of women married and unmarried, and of slaves, with their injurious influence on the education of children; and in the community of vices, such as the exposition of infants, the practice of abortion, and the fatal sin of pederastia. The tide of corruption swells from Rome into the depopulated provinces. Philosophy and religion are impotent alike to stem it: life is objectless. Faint longings and whispered hopes of a Saviour alone relieve the last dreary scene. In the same year (A.D. 70), the destruction by fire of the National Sanctuary of Rome and of the Temple of the true God at Jerusalem, typify the beginnings of the new worship in spirit and in truth, and the termination of the great drama of Paganism. We thus reach the second and concluding part, comprising the historical development of Judaism, the Law, and the religious doctrines of the Jewish people. In the former occurs a sketch of the Chasidim, the Sadducees and Pharisees, with a notice of the Essenes and Therapeutæ. The Law comprises the moral and social condition of the Jewish people, and their religious life according to it, in all its aspects. The doctrinal division falls into the several heads of Scripture and Tradition, God and the Angels, the Creation, Man and his Fall, the Demands of God on him, Penance, Death, and the Future State. The prophecies of the Messiah are followed by Alexandrine Judaism, and a disquisition on Philo and his teaching. The last days of the Jewish State, and Church Polity, form a striking pendant to the concluding chapter of the previous book. Israel, without king, sacrifice, altar, or sanctuary, is hardly permitted to enter once a year into the heathen city of Ælia Capitolina, to mourn the second destruction of their temple and city, denied to the last the fate of shattered nationalities—that of absorption into their conquerors—remains an unmixed race, for witness to the world, and as an instrument of Providence in the distant future.

The Life of Sir Philip Sidney. By JULIUS LLOYD, M.A. Post 8vo. pp. 230, price 7s. 6d. cloth. [June 30, 1862.]

MANY interesting particulars of Sir Philip Sidney, dispersed among various memoirs and collections of letters, are brought together in this volume, and illustrated from his own writings and the history of the time. Some facts

previously unknown have been ascertained from the MSS. in the State Paper Office. The clearer view of this celebrated man which is here presented serves to justify his traditional fame, and to exhibit him as no less remarkable for his worth than for his talents.

Chapter I. is an account of Sidney's family and childhood.

Chap. II. relates to his travels, his embassy to Germany, and his friendship with William of Orange and with the Huguenot statesman Languet.

Chap. III. treats of Sidney's life at Court up to the time of writing his expostulation to Queen Elizabeth.

Chap. IV. gives a sketch of "Arcadia" and other literary works which he executed or commenced during his retirement from Court.

Chap. V. relates to his public and private adventures from 1581 to 1585; the poems of "Astropel and Stella;" his knighthood, marriage, schemes of colonization, and appointment as Master of the Ordnance.

Chaps. VI. & VII. are occupied with the details of his campaign in the Netherlands, and the closing scenes of his life.

A Memoir of Thomas Bewick, written by HIMSELF. Embellished by numerous Wood Engravings, designed and engraved by the Author for a Work on British Fishes, and never before published. Pp. 364; with 54 Woodcuts. 8vo. price 18s. cloth.

[June 18, 1862.]

AUTOBIOGRAPHIES are commonly fragmentary. That of Thomas Bewick embraces his whole life, and the concluding pages were written within a few days of his death, when he was seventy-five years of age. It gives a full account of his early years, his special tastes, and the efforts which led to that success which has made his name famous, while it presents also a vivid picture of the man, in his opinions on political, religious, and other subjects. Some chapters towards the close of the memoir describe the peculiarities in his method of wood-engraving.

To the unpublished vignettes which he designed for the History of Fishes are added many other of his cuts of Fishes, which are thus presented together. But the volume was considerably advanced at press before this addition was resolved on. From the ample materials which exist, the Appendix might have been still further extended: but it was felt that after the long delay which had occurred, it was desirable that the work should

be published as speedily as possible. The autobiographical memoir will, it is believed, speak for itself, as the faithful portraiture of a man who was not only an original genius, but also an artist of the highest order.

Maunder's Biographical Treasury; consisting of Memoirs, Sketches, and brief Notices of above 12,000 Eminent Persons of All Ages and Nations, from the Earliest Period of History, and forming a Dictionary of Universal Biography. Twelfth Edition, revised, corrected, and extended to the Present Time; with an Additional Supplement. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 982, price 10s. cloth.

[July 19, 1862.]

IN 1850, MAUNDER's well-known and popular *Biographical Treasury* was reprinted on a larger page, and with a new type; and the opportunity was taken to correct mistakes that had crept into former editions, to supply not a few names which had been omitted, to rewrite many memoirs which appeared either imperfect or inexact, and, in a word, to maintain the long-established character of this work as a trustworthy repository of Universal Biography. In the eleventh edition the work was again subjected to a careful revision, and the Supplement reconstructed. Among the memoirs added were notices of Béranger, Cavaignac, George Combe, Hallam, Sir William Hamilton, Humboldt, Dr. Lardner, Lord Lyons, Prince Metternich, Prescott, Thierry, De Tocqueville, &c. &c. Since the publication of the last edition, a more than usual number of distinguished men have been numbered with the dead. In England especially we have experienced several losses which must be considered national,—among the first being that of H.R.H. the Prince Consort. To the present edition, therefore, an Additional Supplement has been appended, containing, among many other notices, memoirs of Prince Albert, Lord Macaulay, Lord Herbert, Count Cavour, Sir Francis Palgrave, Sir James Graham, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Robert Stephenson, Brunel, Baron Bunsen, Lord Campbell, and Lord Dundonald. But as some difficulty might arise in the use of a volume containing three distinct alphabetical series of lives, a reference has been inserted in the main body of the work to every notice in both the Supplements, specifying the particular Supplement in which it will be found. The whole work, which has been practically reduced to a single series, is thus rendered a complete manual of biographical reference, ancient and modern, native and foreign, down to the present time.

Isca Silurum ; or, an Illustrated Catalogue of the Museum of Antiquities at Caerleon. Containing the substance of the two former volumes on Caerleon, with much additional information. By JOHN EDWARD LEE, F.S.A., F.G.S., Honorary Secretary of the Monmouthshire and Caerleon Antiquarian Association. Pp. 160 ; with 52 Plates of Figures. Imperial 8vo. price 15s. cloth.

[June 6, 1862.]

THE first part of this volume contains drawings and descriptions of nearly all the objects of interest now in the Museum of Antiquities at Caerleon, formerly Isca Silurum, the ancient capital of the Silures, and the metropolitan see of Britain. Some of the plates are chromolithographs. The antiquities are chiefly, but not entirely, Roman ; the whole of them were found either at Caerleon or in the neighbouring district.

The arrangement followed in the class of Roman objects is that of the Catalogue of the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy. Under the head of Stone Materials are drawn and described thirty-one inscriptions, besides several sculptures ; under the division of Earthen Materials will be found notices of the so-called Samian Ware, and of several other varieties of pottery, and of bricks, tiles, lamps, &c. ; also of the remains of tessellated pavements, vessels of glass, and enamels. There are but few antiquities of vegetable and animal materials ; those of most interest are the carved Roman ivories, of which a sketch is given, and which are very rare, at least in England. Under the head of Metallic Materials are described a variety of fibulæ, armillæ, shears, spoons, keys, and several other objects in bronze. A full list is given of all the coins which have been found in the district : this list has been arranged by the Rev. C. W. King, M.A.

The next chapter contains a full account (illustrated by a plan) of the large Roman villa excavated near the Castle Mound, a prominent object in the place.

As many of the antiquities now in the Museum came from the neighbouring Roman station of Caerwent, or Venta Silurum, extracts and plans are given from an account of the excavations made there, and described in the *Archæologia* by Oct. Morgan, Esq., M.P., V.P.S.A.

The few remains which may be called Celtic are next described ; then some fragments of crosses, which may be considered early Welsh ; and, lastly, the mediæval antiquities.

Brief notices of Caerleon and the neighbourhood follow next in order, and the volume is closed by a full abridgement of a paper on the early history of the place by Thomas Wakeman, Esq.

Colossal Vestiges of the Older Nations. By WILLIAM LINTON, Corresponding Member of the Archæological Society of Athens ; Author of "Ancient and Modern Colours," "Scenery of Greece," &c. Pp. 156 ; with a Vignette Etching of Stonehenge, and a selection of some of the most remarkable Monoliths, ancient and modern, drawn and etched to scale. Post 8vo. price 6s. cloth.

[July 1, 1862.]

THIS work professes to be a digest of the most remarkable Monoliths, ancient and modern, which have been employed for the construction of Temples, Statues, Obelisks, Columns, Druidical Circles, Cromlechs, Cyclopean Walls, Fortifications, Substructions, &c., in various parts of the world, from the earliest periods, with occasional notices of the Cities, Public Edifices, Palaces, Mounds, Dykes, &c., of the Ancient Nations. A diagram, comprising a selected portion of these Monoliths, is appended, which presents to the eye many examples drawn to one scale, to enable the reader to form his own judgment of the degree of intelligence and power which must have been required to effect such great results. It may perhaps be styled a little history of the old world, written in stones, rather than in words ; for some of these stones are themselves their sole historians, as those of Stonehenge and other Celtic as well as Indian remains, with the cities of Central America ; whilst others which have been eloquently recorded have little or nothing left to "prate of their whereabouts," as the plains of Lower Egypt and Babylonia testify. The Author's own varied experience and observations during his European tours, the kind aid of Architectural and other friends who had the advantage of more extended travel, and that anxious spirit of research and enquiry which the subject demanded, have not been wanting to make the records in this manual as faithful as possible.

A Handbook of Volumetrical Analysis. By ROBERT H. SCOTT, M.A., Trin. Coll., Dublin, Secretary of the Geological Society of Dublin, and Lecturer on Mineralogy to the Royal Dublin Society. Pp. 116 ; with 18 Woodcuts. Post 8vo. price 4s. 6d. cloth.

[July 12, 1862.]

THE subject of volumetrical analysis has of late years attracted an amount of attention which is continually increasing, and although several works treating of this branch of analysis have appeared on the Continent, the student of

chemistry in this country has been as yet without a handbook devoted entirely to this subject.

In this work the object of the author has been to put together, in a compact form, a selection of volumetrical methods whose value has been tested by experience. The more advanced chemist will find a greater variety of methods in the works of Mohr and Poggiale.

Under the head of Apparatus, descriptions are given of the best forms of burettes, &c., and of the mode of using them.

The analytical portion of the work is divided into three chapters, on (a) Saturation Analyses, (b) Oxidation and Reduction Analyses, (c) Precipitation Analyses.

The chapter on Saturation Analyses comprises Alkalimetry and Acidimetry, with an Appendix containing Kieffer's method of estimating the amount of free acid in saline solutions. That on Oxidation and Reduction Analyses contains the process in which (a) permanganate of potassa and (b) iodine are employed as the oxidizing agents. Under the first head come the estimations of iron and manganese ores, and of zinc, indigo, phosphoric acid, &c.; and under the head of Bunsen's method—that in which iodine and sulphurous acid are employed—the processes for the estimation of sulphuretted hydrogen, the bleaching salt of lime, &c., are described.

The last chapter is on Precipitation Analyses, and contains the ordinary methods for the determination of chlorine, cyanogen, silver, urea, copper, Fehling's method for sugar, with some others; and in the Appendix a brief account of Soleil's Saccharimeter is given.

The metrical system of weights and measures has been adopted, as the English standards cannot be easily rendered available for the purposes of the volumetrical analyst.

The Law of Storms, considered in Connexion with the Ordinary Movements of the Atmosphere. By H. W. DOVE, F.R.S., Member of the Academies of Berlin, Moscow, Munich, St. Petersburg, Vienna, &c. Second Edition, entirely revised and considerably enlarged. Translated, with the Author's sanction and assistance, by ROBERT H. SCOTT, M.A., Trinity College, Dublin; Lecturer in Mineralogy to the Royal Dublin Society. Pp. 338; with 6 CHARTS of Storms, &c. 8vo. price 10s. 6d. cloth. [Aug. 21, 1862.]

NO scientific man of the present day has rendered such eminent service to the cause of Meteorology as Professor Dove, by whom the scattered materials derived from the various Observatories on the surface of the globe have been

arranged and classified into one general system. In this work he shows how storms are simple consequences of the ordinary laws by which meteorological changes are governed. The first German edition of the work appeared in the year 1857, as a portion of the author's *Klimatologische Beiträge*, and was almost entirely occupied with a discussion of the Law of Storms. Of this edition an English translation has been published, as No. III. of the "Meteorological Papers" issued by the Board of Trade, and has already reached a second edition. In the preparation of the second German edition, the work has been entirely re-written, and nearly doubled in size. The additional matter contains a discussion of the ordinary winds observed in different parts of the world, and of the effects produced by the variations of these winds on the meteorological instruments. This investigation is supported by a series of valuable tables of the indications of the Barometer and Thermometer in the different localities where observations are carried on.

The book is divided into three sections: I. The Laws of the Ordinary Winds. II. The Laws of Storms. III. Practical Rules for the Weather, being deductions from the foregoing laws.

I. The ordinary winds comprise—(a), those which are constant in direction, as the Trade-winds; (b), those whose variations are periodical, as the Monsoons; (c), those whose variations are irregular, as the winds of the Temperate Zone.

(a) The constant winds are, as above stated, the NE. and SE. Trade-winds on the opposite sides of the Equator, and their respective Return-Trades, the SW. and NW. winds felt on the Northern and Southern limits respectively of the two Trade-Zones. A valuable series of observations is given as to the extent of the districts affected by these currents, and the duration and direction of the wind during their prevalence.

(b) The periodical winds are the Monsoons. The cause of these alternating currents is shown, by a copious array of observations, to be due to the extreme rarefaction of the air over the whole of the central table-land of Asia during the summer months. This rarefaction causes the SE. Trade-wind to cross the line during half the year, and to make its way into latitudes north of the Equator, where its course becomes changed to SW. During the other half of the year the normal NE. Trade-wind resumes its proper sway over the district.

(c) The section devoted to the variable winds of the Temperate Zone comprises a series of facts and tables to support the author's "Law of Gyration," which is already well known to the English reader.

II. In the second section, Professor Dove discusses the Laws of Storms. He adopts the views

of Redfield, Reid, and Piddington, relative to the rotatory motion of the storms of the Caribbean and China Seas, and points out several instances of similar storms being felt in Europe. In addition to Rotatory Storms, or "Cyclones," he proves that many of our storms are not referable to that type, inasmuch as the direction of the wind does not change during the storm—a phenomenon which is always observable in cyclones. The approach of such storms is to be observed by simultaneous indications of the barometer and thermometer. Cyclones never affect the latter instrument.

III. The third division of the book is a summary of the results obtained from the observations given in the preceding pages. It is entitled "Practical Rules," and contains directions for steering a ship when a cyclone is approaching, as well as rules for the prediction of the weather derived from observations and experience.

List of Vertebrated Animals living in the Gardens of the Zoological Society of London, 1862. 8vo. pp. 108, price 1s. 6d. sewed.
[June 16, 1862.]

THIS List, which has been prepared by Mr. LOUIS FRASER, under the superintendence of Dr. P. L. SCLATER, the Secretary of the Zoological Society, contains the scientific and common names of all the vertebrate animals living in the Society's Gardens at the present time, arranged in order according to their natural affinities. The sex, native country, date of arrival, and mode of acquisition of each individual specimen is likewise given. The number of animals exhibited at the present moment is about 1,450, representing 180 species of mammals, 409 of birds, 62 of reptiles, and 23 of fishes; altogether 682 species of vertebrates. This is believed to be the largest and most nearly complete series of living animals ever brought together.

Keith Johnston's *Dictionary of Geography, Descriptive, Physical, Statistical, and Historical; forming a Complete General Gazetteer of the World.* New Edition, revised to February 1862. 8vo. pp. 1,360, price 30s. cloth.
[July 16, 1862.]

THE demand for a New Edition of this work has afforded an opportunity of bringing the information it contains down to the present date, and of rendering it more worthy of the very favourable reception it has already met with. During the few years that have elapsed since its first publication, vast strides have been made in geographical knowledge, and great changes have taken place in the political relations of

countries. New enumerations of the people have been made in Great Britain, France, America; in many of the Kingdoms and States of Germany, in several of the countries of India, and in the colonial possessions of the principal European States; while numerous places, formerly of little general interest, have risen into importance since the commencement of the present war.

Accurate, and where requisite, detailed, information on each of these subjects, from authentic and trustworthy sources, embracing new discoveries of places, rectifications of positions, the latest returns of population, trade, colonial and other products, revenue, naval and military resources, historical events, new railways and navigation routes, will be found embodied in this edition, in which so many additional places have been described, that the number now amounts to nearly *fifty thousand entries*. Omissions in the principal articles have also been supplied, and the number of abbreviations has been greatly reduced. In order to effect these changes without increasing the bulk of the book, most of the less important articles have been condensed, while care has been taken to retain every essential particular.

So large a portion of the volume has thus been re-written, and the remainder has been so thoroughly revised and corrected, that it may fairly claim to be considered a New Work, the most recent, and, it is believed, the most comprehensive of its class.

In the present Edition, while the whole has been revised and rectified to this date, special attention has been paid to the late territorial arrangements, and to the Colonial possessions of Great Britain. The Author is indebted to his friend Mr. W. Westgarth for the very recent and accurate series of articles on the Australian Colonies.

Two Maps of the World, with Lines of Magnetic Declination; and Four Charts of the Stars, on the Geometrical Projection of Two-thirds of the Sphere. By Colonel Sir HENRY JAMES, R.E., F.R.S., &c., Director of the Ordnance Survey. Imperial folio, coloured, price 10s. 6d. in sheets, or 21s. mounted in a plain quadrant-shaped leather case, or 30s. in a handsome quadrant-shaped leather case; the Magnetic Variation Maps, separately, 3s. each; the Charts of the Stars, 2s. each.
[August 9, 1862.]

THE Maps of the World, with the lines of magnetic variation on them, and the Charts of the Stars, are made on a geometrical projection which embraces two-thirds of the sphere, by which the relative positions of places on the globe, and the relative positions of the stars, are

more accurately represented than upon any maps which have been hitherto published.

In a recent discussion of the relative merits of several projections, which was published in the *Philosophical Magazine* for April 1862, it has been mathematically demonstrated that the point of sight selected for Sir H. James's projection gives for the hemisphere the least possible distortion of form and area; and as there are four Maps of the Stars, with the central meridians at six hours' intervals, it is obvious that on one of these maps every group of stars in the heavens will be represented with the greatest possible accuracy. On one of the Charts of the Stars the whole of the "Milky Way" is represented in its true circular form, and in a manner which, before this mode of constructing maps was invented, it was not possible to represent it. The large portion of the surface of the earth which is represented on the Map of the World has made it possible to exhibit the circumpolar regions of one hemisphere, and all the interval to the pole of the opposite hemisphere, with perfect accuracy, and to represent at one view the four magnetic poles of the earth, and the manner in which the lines of equal magnetic variation converge upon them.

This series of maps is, therefore, peculiarly well suited for instruction in Astronomy and Navigation. By observation of the stars, the sailor finds his position on the globe; and then by the magnetic variation maps he sees at once what is the variation of the compass at the place he then is at.

Distortion in form and area is an evil to which all representations of a curved surface upon a plane are subject; the question for the geometer is how to render the distortion the least possible. And as it has been demonstrated that the central five-sixths of this projection has the least possible distortion, Sir H. James is preparing two additional Maps of the World for publication, the central meridians of which will pass through America and Asia, and thus these regions will be brought within the area of least distortion. This will, in fact, complete the series for the Earth, on the same principle that the Charts of the Stars have been made.

The Student's Handbook of Comparative Grammar, applied to the Sanskrit, Zend, Greek, Latin, Gothic, Anglo-Saxon, and English Languages. By Rev. THOMAS CLARK, M.A., late Head Master of the Proprietary School, Taunton. Crown 8vo. pp. 364, cloth. [September 4, 1862.]

COMPARATIVE GRAMMAR treats of several languages in conjunction. It explains what has become obscure in one by that which remains

intelligible in others. It is thus enabled to trace the origin of grammatical forms, and to illustrate the nature of language itself more fully and satisfactorily than could be done by the investigation of any one language separately. Lord Bacon judged that to be the noblest form of grammar which should compare the properties of many tongues, "both learned and vulgar," and so attain to a perfect system — as Apelles shaped his Venus, not according to one model, but from the separate beauties of many individuals. No linguist, however, appeared for centuries to carry out this idea. Little was done until the discovery and study of Sanskrit literature gave the impulse and supplied the materials for those works upon the subject which have appeared in Germany during the last thirty years.

The results of this study are already considerable. The resources of language have been applied to the elucidation of Roman history, and have established some important facts which escaped the penetration even of Niebuhr. The same means may reasonably be expected to place in a much clearer light the early social condition of many of the nations of antiquity. It is also obvious that what makes language itself more intelligible will render important service in philosophical and ethical inquiries. But it is in the acquisition and teaching of languages that Comparative Grammar will be found most extensively useful. It has been already applied to the Greek and Latin grammars; and it will not long be possible for anyone to teach them satisfactorily who has not at least made himself familiar with its leading principles.

An acquaintance with Comparative Grammar will be equally serviceable to the learner. Hitherto he has had to learn by rote what was never explained. He was told, for instance, that *habet* and *habent* are the singular and plural of the same word, without being able to see how the one was derived from the other. He had to learn by heart several hundred equally unintelligible symbols, as mysterious to him as the Egyptian hieroglyphics. No doubt a great part of the reproach which has fallen upon the study of languages, as being a mere exercise of memory, is the consequence of so many dead forms having to be learnt. As soon as life is imparted to them by proper explanation, the study of languages will be found to promote a more healthy development of the entire mental constitution than any other study. Many a youth who, under the old system, was glad to give up his Latin in exchange for the physical sciences, or was content to be behind others in a matter which he deemed to depend only upon memory, will then see that his judgment is called into exercise, and will feel as much pleasure in the study of languages as in that of

geology or chemistry. It is, hence, not only important that the teacher should master this subject, but desirable also that its leading features should be made known to boys in the early part of their studies. The works hitherto published are too extensive for general use, and one in a smaller compass appeared to be wanting. The Author has, therefore, endeavoured to bring together in a concise and popular form the principal results already established, and thus to meet the wants of those to whom the profounder and more voluminous works upon the subject are inaccessible. He has also, by employing English characters for all but the Greek language, and by adding translations to the examples, made the work available to the merely English student.

The School Euclid, comprising the First Four Books, chiefly from the Text of Dr. Simson; with a New Arrangement of the Figures and Demonstrations. By A. K. ISBISTER, M.A., Head Master of the Stationers' Company's School, London. 12mo. pp. 160, price 2s. 6d. cloth. [Aug. 27, 1862.]

THE difficulty of teaching Euclid to young pupils, more especially to those who have not acquired habits of close application, is generally acknowledged. One reason for this arises probably from the nature of the subject itself, which requires a greater concentration of thought than beginners can ordinarily be induced to apply to any subject at the age when the study of Euclid is commonly begun in schools. But the chief cause of the difficulty is the absence in the ordinary editions of the Elements of those aids to the learner which are so plentifully supplied in every other department of instruction. The present edition is designed to afford such assistance, partly by the use of a peculiar type in those parts of a proposition which require to be distinguished from each other, and partly by a new arrangement of the figures and demonstrations. The chief features of this arrangement may be summed up as follows:—

Immediately following the enunciation are given, in each case, the "references," or elements, of the proposition—the definitions, axioms, and previous propositions—on which the successive steps of the reasoning depend, and which must be thoroughly mastered by the pupil before either the construction or the proof is attempted.

In describing the figures, the parts which are given in the enunciation are represented by dark lines, and those which are added in the course of the demonstration by dotted lines.

In the demonstrations, the several steps of the proof are arranged in a logical form, by giving

the premisses and the conclusion always in separate lines, and in a different type; and, as a further aid to the learner, the enunciations are broken into paragraphs, and the demonstration into corresponding divisions, wherever the proposition consists of more than one case.

The plan of printing every sentence, or part of a sentence, which contains a new step in the reasoning, in a *separate line*, adopted in Mr. Potts' and some other editions, has been followed in the present edition, but with increased distinctness; while, to avoid the confused appearance produced by the lines being scattered irregularly over the page, the lines have been printed so as to commence uniformly from the side of the page.

Although the text of Dr. Simson has been, in the main, adhered to in the present edition, alterations have been made wherever there appeared to be any obscurity in the language which could be removed by the introduction of a step, or the variation or transposition of a sentence.

As examples of such alteration may be mentioned the introduction of an additional figure in prop. 27, book i., and the use of a definite form of expression to mark the distinction in indirect demonstrations between a conclusion true in itself and one correctly deduced, but from an incorrect hypothesis. This distinction, it is believed, will be found of considerable practical importance in teaching Euclid to young students.

Handbook of Elementary Drawing; with Practical Suggestions on the formation and conducting of Drawing Classes in Public Schools. Designed chiefly for the use of Teachers. By ROBERT HALE, Head Master of the Burnley School of Art, late Teacher of Drawing in Queen's College, and Second Master in the Government School of Design, Belfast. Pp. 16; with 24 Plates of Figures. 4to. price 5s. cloth. [June 13, 1862.]

THE design of this work is to place within reach of the middle and working classes the means of acquiring with facility a knowledge of the first principles of Art. Believing that drawing, which has hitherto been regarded as an ornamental accomplishment, ought to be an essential and indispensable part of general education, the author has endeavoured in the present manual to illustrate a method of instruction which he has successfully practised, as a teacher of drawing, for many years, and to present to teachers a systematic course of lessons in lineal drawing, as well as to suggest a series of directions for conducting drawing classes in schools. The kind of drawing here illustrated is, in the strictest sense, an educa-

tion of the eye and of the hand, such as may be the first step in the career of an artist, but must, at the least, benefit the commonest workman, by enabling him to execute his work with more neatness and accuracy.

Manual of Mechanics. By Rev. J. A. GALBRAITH, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College and Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy in the University of Dublin; and Rev. S. HAUGHTON, M.A., F.R.S., Fellow of Trinity College and Professor of Geology in the University of Dublin. *Sixth Edition*, greatly improved. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 188, price 3s. sewed, or 3s. 6d. cloth. [June 27, 1862.]

THE authors have added to the present (sixth) edition of their *Manual of Mechanics*, at the request of many of their friends, a chapter on Friction. The examples and tables, on the work done by men and animals, are entirely recast, and the interesting principles involved in them are more fully analysed and discussed. The *Manual* now closes with a *MECHANICAL GYMNASIUM*, which it is hoped will be found of great service to the student who is desirous to improve himself in the working of miscellaneous mechanical problems.

The Six Standards of Arithmetic. STANDARD I. containing a Graduated Course of Lessons and Six Hundred and Fifty Questions in Mental and Slate Arithmetic. By WALTER M'LEOD, F.R.G.S., Head Master of the Model School, and Master of Method, Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea; Author of "A Manual of Arithmetic," "An Explanatory English Grammar," &c. 18mo. pp. 82, price 9d. sewed. [Aug. 26, 1862.]

STANDARD I. of Arithmetic is the first of a series of small manuals, containing lessons and exercises on numbers, for the use of Infant and Elementary Schools.

These manuals, the collective title of which is "*The Six Standards of Arithmetic*," contain a course of instruction in Mental and Slate Arithmetic, based upon, and adapted to, the scheme laid down in the *Revised Code of the Committee of Council on Education*. Subjects not specified, however, in the Code, but which may easily be taught to children in all good schools, are inserted at those stages of a child's progress which seemed best adapted for their introduction.

Standard I. contains remarks on the method of teaching Arithmetic to beginners, with a syste-

matic course of lessons, and a graduated series of nearly 700 exercises for Mental and Slate Arithmetic. The work, which is divided into *two sections*, is specially adapted as a hand-book for the teachers and assistants of those schools which are annually examined by Her Majesty's Inspectors, in accordance with the conditions of the new Code,—although it is equally well suited for families, and for those schools that do not receive Government grants.

The *First Section* consists of lessons and exercises on numbers from 1 to 10; the *Second Section* comprises, in addition to a course of lessons on numbers from 1 to 20, questions on Notation, Numeration, Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, Division, Comparison and Decomposition of Numbers, &c. The examples, which have reference chiefly to familiar and sensible objects, serve, in each case, as a review of the lesson, while they illustrate its use, and teach the learner how to put the knowledge he acquires in practice.

The writer has endeavoured to produce a work that may be advantageously used by parents and teachers;—it shows a method of teaching Arithmetic to beginners, and contains, at the same time, a large number of mental and written examples so arranged as to be adapted to the increasing intelligence of a child.

STANDARD II., containing exercises in Addition and Subtraction, will shortly be published.

Analytical Latin Grammar, for the use of Schools. By the Rev. C. G. HAMILTON, M.A., formerly Scholar and Senior Classical Moderator of the University of Dublin; Head Master of the Grammar and Free School, Stockport. Post 8vo. pp. 130, price 3s. 6d. cloth. [Aug. 27, 1862.]

THIS work will, it is hoped, prove acceptable in those schools, in which such English Grammars as those of MORELL and MASON are already in use. It is, indeed, intended to be a kind of companion to them, so as to preserve some uniformity in the teaching of the English and Latin languages.

A Chaplet of Verses. By ADELAIDE A. PROCTER, Author of "Legends and Lyrics." Pp. 142; with a Vignette on Wood by Richard Doyle. Square fcp. 8vo. price 5s. cloth.

[June 2, 1862.]

THIS volume, which consists of thirty-two pieces of poetry preceded by a brief Introduction, is published for the benefit of the Night Refuge for Homeless Women and Children,

Providence Row, Finsbury Square. Some of these poems were written twenty years ago; but only three of them have been previously published. The CONTENTS are as follows:—

The Army of the Lord.	Fishers of Men.
The Star of the Sea.	The Old Year's Blessing.
The Sacred Heart.	Evening Chant.
The Names of our Lady.	A Christmas Carol.
A Chaplet of Flowers.	Our Titles.
Kyrie Eleison.	Ministering Angels.
The Annunciation.	The Shrines of Mary.
An Appeal.	The Homeless Poor.
The Jubilee of 1850.	Milly's Expiation.
Christmas Flowers.	A Castle in the Air.
A Desire.	Per Pacem ad Lucem.
Our Daily Bread.	A Legend.
Threefold.	Birthday Gifts.
Confido et Conquiesco.	A Beggar.
Ora pro Me.	Links with Heaven.
The Church in 1849.	Homeless.

Harebell Chimes; or, Summer Memories and Musings. By ANDREW JAMES SYMINGTON, Author of "Pen and Pencil Sketches of Faröe and Iceland," "The Beautiful in Nature, Art, and Life," &c. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 264, price 5s. cloth. [July 22, 1862.]

ABOUT fifty of the eighty poems comprised in this volume are reprinted from the former edition published in 1848, and shortly afterwards out of print. The others are either collected from magazines, or are now published for the first time.

The poems, which are very varied both in subject and treatment, might in general terms be characterised as containing descriptions of Scenery; attempts to set forth the spirit-meanings and harmonies of Nature under its various moods and aspects; together with the high teachings of Music, and of all pure Art. The Author recognises throughout, that the yearnings and aspirations after the Divine, originally implanted by God in the soul, form a true chord in the great harmony of the universe when they are tuned and directed aright by the sure standard of REVELATION.

In the volume are several poems in blank verse, and of greater length than the others, such as "Sketches on Lochlomond;" poems on Music, such as "On hearing Jessica play sweet Music;" "The Dream Harp," "The Waits," "Nature Musical," "To Mademoiselle Jenny Lind;" poems on Art, such as "Consolation to the Artist," "Lines on Seeing a Cast of Two Angels by Thorwaldsen," "The Artist's Dream," or "Bertram's Last Picture." It also contains a few translations from the Greek and German; several Summer Songs, and a miscellaneous collection of Lyrics.

Practical and Critical Commentary on the Epistles of the New Testament, for English Readers. PART I.—*Epistle to the Romans.* By C. E. PRICHARD, M.A., Rector of S. Luffenham, Rutland; Prebendary of Wells; late Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford. Post 8vo. pp. 124, price 3s. 6d. cloth.

[July 5, 1862.]

THIS work is intended to put English readers in possession of the results of a critical reading of the Epistles so far as is necessary for their doctrinal and practical import. The author has endeavoured to comment on the really difficult passages, and to avoid unnecessary expansion. If the First Part is found useful, it will be followed by the other Epistles. The English text is printed with running comment and occasional notes.

The Gospel of St. Mark, in the Authorised Version, arranged in Parts and Sections, with Titles and Summaries of Contents, Marginal Notes of Time and Place, and a Preface. To which are appended Cautions against the Greek Testament. of, Dean Alford and the Hulsean Lectures of, Dean Ellicott. By the Rev. J. FORSHALL, M.A., F.R.S., formerly Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford. Post 8vo. pp. 118, price 2s. 6d. cloth. [Aug. 16, 1862.]

The Gospel of St. John, on the same plan, price 1s. 6d.

The Gospel of St. Luke, lately published, price 2s. 6d.

THE object of this series is to induce a more systematic and accurate study of the Gospels. With this view the four Gospels are published separately, so that the attention may be confined to one particular narrative, and not be tempted to wander until that narrative is sufficiently understood. The preface puts briefly before the student the leading characteristics of the inspired author, and the distinctive features of his Gospel. Each Gospel is divided into parts, showing the portions of our Lord's history which it comprises, and the parts are again divided into sections, assisting the reader to keep distinct the chief incidents, and to remember their sequence and connexion. Each incident has its time and place assigned to it, and its principal points are set forth in a summary prefixed to the section. There seems no more effectual method of counteracting the mischievous influence of the very bold, but weak-minded, expositors and critics who have in modern times assailed the text, facts, and doctrines

of Holy Scripture than by more exact instruction of our Elementary and Middle-class Schools in the narratives of the Evangelists. The Editor has appended to the preface of St. Mark a refutation of the exegetical principles of Dean Alford and of the mistaken theory of Dean Ellicott, in the hope of preserving in the truth some who might be misled by the reasonings and statements of these writers.

The Cabinet Lawyer: A Popular Digest of the Laws of England, Civil and Criminal; Comprising also a Dictionary of Law Terms, Maxims, Statutes, and Legal Antiquities: Tables of Assessed Taxes, Excise Licences, and Stamp Duties; Post-Office Regulations and Prison Discipline; and the Costs, Fees, and Charges in Courts of Law. Nineteenth Edition, recomposed, extended, and corrected throughout by the Author; with the Statutes and Legal Decisions to Hilary Term, 24 and 25 Victoria, incorporated. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 856, price 10s. 6d. cloth.

[June 28, 1862.]

IN the present entirely new edition of the *Cabinet Lawyer*, the aim has been to bring the legal and judicial changes made since the publi-

cation of the former editions, to the commencement of the year 1862. For this purpose many additions and alterations have been indispensable to maintain the original purport of the work as a popular and complete transcript of the Civil, Criminal, and Constitutional Laws of England, as now administered. The more important additions comprise, amongst other articles, the New Bankruptcy Act; the Statutes for the Arbitration of Disputes by Railway Companies, for the Relief of Trustees and Mortgagees, the Union of Benefices, the Erection of New and Improvement of Old Parishes; for the Amendment of Law Procedure; the Medical Acts; the Weights and Measures Acts; the Acts for taking evidence out of the Jurisdiction and the ascertainment of the Laws of Foreign Countries; ameliorations or additions in the Laws pertaining to Mines and Bleaching Works, Provident Societies, Saving Banks, Reformatory and Industrial Schools; the Consolidation of the Criminal Statutes of 1861; the several new Acts bearing on the National Defences, in relation to Reserve Military and Naval Forces, the Organisation of Volunteer Rifle Corps, the Fortification of Dockyards, and the Construction of Arsenals; Acts relating to the Adulteration of Food and Drink, the establishment of Wine and Refreshment Houses, the Sale of Poisons, and the Prevention of Nuisances and Diseases.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIR RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, K.C.B., Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Japan, has prepared for the press a narrative of three years' RESIDENCE in JAPAN, under the title of *The Capital of Tycoon*. This work will be published in the autumn by Messrs. LONGMAN and Co., and will form two volumes octavo, illustrated by numerous Maps and upwards of one hundred Engravings on wood and in chromo-lithography.

THE SECOND PART of Dr. TRAVERS TWISS's work upon the *LAW of NATIONS* is in course of preparation, and will appear after the present Long Vacation. This part will embrace the *Right and Duties of Nations in time of War*, and will treat in *extenso* of the Rights of Neutrals as well as Belligerents, the former subject being susceptible of fuller discussion than it has hitherto received at the hands of English writers. The Author proposes also to investigate the important influence which the Declaration of Paris of 1856 must have upon the exercise on the part of the Powers which have acceded to it, of their Rights of War under the Common Law of Nations. An Introductory Chapter and an INDEX to the whole work will be supplied in this part.

NEW Work by the Author of "The Arrest of the Five Members."—Preparing for publication in November, in 2 vols. post 8vo. uniform with "The Arrest of the Five Members," with Two Portraits, from Original Paintings at Port Eliot, *The Life of Sir John Eliot*. By JOHN FORSTER. Some delay in the appearance of this work has unavoidably arisen from the recent discovery of important papers illustrative of Eliot's career.

A New "Weather Book, or Manual of Practical Meteorology," is preparing for publication by Rear-Admiral FITZROY, and is intended to form a handbook for general use. A few portions are scientific, but the greater part of it is entirely free from technicality. Easy reference, clear explanation, and popular illustrations are studied in connexion with ascertained meteorological facts and deductions.

THE *History of Jerome Savonarola and his Times*, by PASQUALE VILLARI, Professor of History in the University of Pisa, is preparing for publication, in English, accompanied by New Documents, and translated from the Italian by LEONARD HORNER, Esq., F.R.S., with co-operation and Additions of the Author.

THE Life of Robert Stephenson, F.R.S., late President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, by JOHN CORDY JEAFFRESON, Barrister-at-Law ; and WILLIAM POLE, Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers,—is preparing for publication, in 2 vols. 8vo. with Portrait and numerous Illustrations.

THE HISTORY of the REFORMATION in EUROPE IN THE TIME OF CALVIN.

By Dr. MERLE D'AUBIGNÉ.—The first two volumes of this new work, by the Author of the *History of the Reformation in the Sixteenth Century*, will appear in the Autumn. A comparison of the nations which have received the Reformation of Luther with those who adhere to that of Calvin (as Switzerland, Holland, England, Scotland, &c.), shows that the latter have been more firm in their faith, and more active in the propagation of the Gospel, while they have carried out more fully the developement of social life, especially in all that relates to constitutional liberty. This distinction has been carefully brought out by the Author.

He has devoted a part of these two forthcoming volumes to Geneva, the centre of the new phase of the Reformation, as Wittenberg had been to that of Luther. The struggles of the first *Huguenots* in this city, at the beginning of the sixteenth century, to maintain their independence and their ancient freedom, may be said to have taken the lead in initiating the Reformation. Geneva was the first ecclesiastical principality in Europe which fell to make way for liberty; as Rome will be the last. The energy of the freemen of Geneva recalls the heroic times of the old republics; and the fate of those who fell martyrs for freedom teems with human interest.

In another part of the work the Author narrates the history of the Reformation in France during Calvin's sojourn in that country, from 1525 to 1536, in which year he went to Geneva. The character of Calvin has been hitherto very imperfectly understood; and after the lapse of three centuries the time seems come that the Great Reformer of Geneva should cease to be regarded solely as a cold theologian, that we should appreciate him as a man of warm heart, kindly feelings, and estimable personal character. The forthcoming work throws, it is believed, a new light on his conversion, which is not less striking than that of Luther, and on his first years of Christian activity, of which few even to the present time know the most interesting circumstances. The Author has availed himself of documents recently discovered, and is thus able, for instance, to give the celebrated discourse which Calvin wrote at the age of twenty-four, and which was read by the Rector of the University of Paris in 1533, at the opening of the University year; when it is well known that both the Rector and Calvin were obliged to fly in haste from Paris.

Other subjects, which have not yet received a satisfactory explanation, are placed in a clear light; and among these may be specified the relations of Francis I. of France with the Protestant Princes and Doctors of Germany. It is proved by official documents that

Francis, notorious for his worldliness and his persecution of the Reformed Christians, was at that time ready to follow the example of his friend Henry VIII. of England, and actually submitted to the Sorbonne, at Paris, a confession of faith nearly approaching to that of Augsburg.

On all these points, and on several collateral topics of enduring historical interest, it is believed that Dr. D'AUBIGNÉ's forthcoming volumes will afford abundant proof of much successful research.

A "*Life of Bishop Warburton*," by the Rev. J. S. WATSON, M.A., Author of "*The Life of Porson*," is preparing for publication in one volume 8vo., with portrait. This work will contain a complete account of Warburton's life and literary career, with remarks on his writings. The author has endeavoured to supply a want long felt in English literature. No full biography of the author of the "*Divine Legation*" has yet been submitted to the public; Hurd's sketch of his patron was poor and meagre, and readers who desired further information respecting him have been left to seek it in the unconnected paragraphs of Nichols or Disraeli, the dry summaries of biographical dictionaries, or in obscure pamphlets or other publications of minor note, which it is not always easy to procure. Among the various contents of this volume will be presented ample notices of the Bishop's connections with Pope, Bolingbroke, Hare, Sherlock, Lowth, Hanmer, Edwards, Mallett, and many other literary and clerical characters with whom his long and busy life brought him into contact; accounts of the attacks made on his writings, and his replies to them; extracts from his correspondence; expositions of his theological doctrines and arguments; reviews of his works; and whatever may serve to furnish an ample and impartial delineation of his character.

JOHNSON'S Dictionary of the English Language, a New Edition, founded on that of 1773 (the last published in Dr. Johnson's lifetime), with numerous Emendations and Additions, by R. G. LATHAM, M.D., F.R.S., &c. will be published in Monthly Parts, forming, when completed, 2 vols. 4to. This work will be founded on the last edition of Todd; but will not be regulated by the principles of either Todd or Johnson exclusively. An attempt will be made to give both such new words as have been lately introduced into our language, and such old ones as, although deserving a place, have been omitted in previous dictionaries. At the same time purely technical words will be omitted; as well as those words which from their antiquity may be considered as Anglo-Saxon rather than English. It is clear, however, that no very strict rule can be laid down on this point. The deviations will be on the side of comprehension rather than exclusion. For every word and quotation, in the way of illustration, an authority will be given; special attention being bestowed upon the derivations; among which none which are merely speculative will be admitted. The Historical Introduction will be brought down to the present time, and many omissions in the original made good.

THE REV. DR. KENNEDY, Head Master of Shrewsbury School, and Prebendary of Lichfield, has in the press, and approaching completion, *Hymnologia Christiana*, an ample collection of the best Psalms and Hymns in the English language, suitable either for congregational or for private singing, or for both; in number about 1500. The Psalms are extracted from many versions, old and new. The Hymns are the partly original, partly translated, work of numerous Christian poets from the Reformation to the present day, including many which will now appear in print for the first time. All the Psalms and Hymns are arranged under the Christian seasons to which they are adapted, from the First Sunday in Advent to the Last Sunday after Trinity; those for Morning, Evening, and the Sabbath appearing, for instance, at the close of the Easter Hymns. The volume will be prefaced by historical sketches of Christian Hymnology and the Christian Seasons, and will be dedicated, by special permission, to the Lord BISHOP of LICHFIELD.

A New Edition of the *Lyra Germanica*, with Music, will shortly be published under the title of "*The English Choral-Book*." It will form a complete Hymn-book for public and private worship in accordance with the services and festivals of the Church of England; the Tunes, arranged in four parts, with historical annotations &c., compiled, harmonised, and edited by WILLIAM STERNDAL BENNETT, Professor of Music in the University of Cambridge, and OTTO GOLDSCHMIDT; the Hymns translated from the German by CATHERINE WINKWORTH. This work will contain 120 original tunes to about 200 hymns, the latter not only bearing upon all the festivals, seasons, and rites of the Church, but a great number of them suitable for private devotion, and for morning and evening use. It has been compiled exclusively with a view to the excellence of its quality, as none but the gems among the sacred tunes of Protestant Germany—commonly known under the name of Chorales—have been introduced. The tunes appear, as far as it was practicable, in their original form, and—for the first time in England—coupled to the hymns for which they were composed, or to which they have become traditionally attached.

A small number of Psalm tunes in use for the last three centuries in the Calvinistic Church on the Continent—generally ascribed to Goudimel—as also a few from the congregational music of the Moravians, which on account of their beauty have readily been admitted into the service of the Lutheran Church, have likewise found a place in this work; and it thus contains nearly the whole of that standard and central portion of their hymnology, which the Protestant Churches of the Continent have regarded and cherished for the last three centuries as one of their most precious heirlooms, and the bulwark of their services.

The original harmonies of the period at which the tunes were written or introduced into the Church, have as far as possible been retained, and all of them

revised by Professor Bennett and Mr. Goldschmidt. This work also offers for the first time to the English public an opportunity of tracing back the tunes to their real sources, or to the period at which they first appeared; a subject likely to prove of interest, considering the frequent controversies going on respecting foreign tunes well known in this country, such as the "Old Hundredth," that called "Luther's Hymn," and others.

The Hymns, carefully selected from the rich stores of Germany, include many new translations made expressly for this volume, and are appropriate to every condition of the Christian life; and as the tune, arranged in four parts, will be printed over each separate hymn, the work will be equally adapted for public and private worship, and for the use of choirs and organists.

A *New Practical Dictionary of the English and German Languages* is in preparation by the Rev. W. L. BLACKLEY, M.A., and Dr. CARL MARTIN FRIEDLÄNDER, Member of the Order of Leopold, Corresponding Member of the French Historical Institute, &c.

In announcing a New Practical Dictionary of the English and German Languages, the Authors consider it advisable in a few words to point out its general purpose and its peculiar features. The object they have proposed to themselves has been the production, in a convenient form, of a work calculated especially for the use and assistance of *English* students of the German language, and thus to supply a real want of the present day, the existence of which may be asserted without disparagement to the learned labours of many predecessors in the same field of knowledge, who, addressing themselves, for the most part, to a different object, have generally achieved a different result.

The projected Dictionary by no means aims at being an "Index Verborum," and will neither seek nor merit approbation for containing multitudes of archaic or merely pedantic words, unknown to the living literature, almost to the living language, they profess to illustrate. Its general purpose will be to present every word at all likely to be needed in interpreting or in speaking the German tongue, and its peculiar additional objects will be as follows:—

I. By simplicity of arrangement to enable the student, at the least expense of time and trouble, to discover the exact sense of the words he seeks, with reference to their context in his reading, or their fitness for his speech; and,

II. To supply him copiously with the best equivalents in either language for the abundant and characteristic idioms of the other.

The association in the work of an actual representative of each language may justify the expectation of a useful accuracy being obtained, at least in this latter department.

On the two points, of *practical facility* and *idiomatic phraseology*, the compilers expend especial care and pains, in the sincere hope that their treatment of such important features in the undertaking may render it of more than usual value and service to the public.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL'S "*Course of Lectures on HEAT, considered as a MODE of MOTION*," delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain, are preparing for publication in one volume, crown 8vo. with Illustrations.

A New Work entitled *Tales of the Gods and Heroes*, by the Rev. GEORGE W. COX, M.A., late Scholar of Trinity College, Oxford, Author of the "*Tale of the Great Persian War*," is in the press and will shortly appear in a small volume, with six Landscape Illustrations engraved on Wood from Drawings by the Author. The vast stores of Greek legend supply a mass of tales which fall under more than one method of classification. They may be arranged with reference to their subject-matter, as they exhibit either the relics of strictly mythical speech, or the religious, and, finally, the moral sentiment of the Greek mind. But another principle of division is furnished by the character of these tales, which are sometimes exceedingly simple, sometimes very complicated. Some specimens of the former class were published in a volume by the same Author entitled "*Tales from Greek Mythology*," intended chiefly for the amusement and instruction of very young children. In that series care was taken not to include any tales involving ideas which young children would not readily understand; and the sorrows of Démêtér and of Niobé were recounted, because in such legends no marked distinction need be drawn between gods and men. But it is obvious that the tale of Iô and Prometheus, or of the rivalry of Poseidon and Athênê for the naming of Athens, cannot be told without a distinct reference to deified heroes and the successive dynasties of the Hellenic gods. The present work consists of tales, many of which are among the most beautiful in the mythological stores common to the great Aryan family of nations. The simplicity and tenderness of many of these tales suggests a comparison with the general character of the Northern mythology, while others tend in great measure to determine the question of a patriarchal religion, of which the mythical tales of Greece are supposed to have preserved only the faint and distorted conceptions.

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A New Work on British Geography, by Mr. WILLIAM HUGHES, F.R.G.S., Author of the "*Manual of Geography*," and several approved geographical school-books, is preparing for publication, entitled "*The Geography of British History: comprehending a Geographical Description of the British Islands and the Colonial Empire of Britain*." It is the author's object in this work to trace the geography of Britain through the successive periods of British history, from the earliest times to the present day, and to engraft upon it a complete geographical description of the British Islands. Incidental to this, his chief purpose, the author seeks to show throughout the intimate connexion between History and Geography—two subjects of study which, although each possessing distinctive features of its own, yet require to be regarded more or less in conjunction, in order that either may be adequately comprehended. This has hitherto been much less fully accomplished in the case of Britain than in the instance of several other countries, ancient and modern. Yet the geographical position, features, and natural productions of the British Islands have in all times exerted, and must continue to exert, a direct and most important influence upon the course of those events which belong to the history of the British nation—in connexion, more particularly, with its manufacturing and commercial greatness, and its wide-spread colonial dominion.

An accurate description of the physical geography of the British Islands, embodying their natural features, climate, and chief productions, mineral or otherwise, forms the basis of the work. The political divisions and various noteworthy localities of Britain are then described, through the successive periods of Roman, Saxon, and Norman rule. The relationship between England and the neighbouring portions of the European continent, through the French possessions of our Anglo-Norman kings, is fully treated, and the geography of Normandy and other provinces described. The localities which, in our own country, are connected with the Wars of the Roses, the Civil War (1643–51), and other great events of British history, fall within the author's plan, as likewise do the beginnings of English colonisation in the East and the West. The longest chapters in the volume are those devoted to the geography of England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, as it exists in the present day. This embodies a brief description of the several counties, in which the natural features, the geological and mineral conditions of each, the localities of manufacturing or commercial industry, the towns and other places of note, are successively passed under view. A brief description of the Colonial Empire of Britain, in its present extent, completes the work, which addresses itself alike to the general student and to those engaged in the higher branches of English education. The necessary statistical details are given throughout, and the divisions of Britain at successive periods are illustrated by Maps.

THE FOURTH SERIES of Mrs. JAMESON'S *SACRED and LEGENDARY ART*, completing the work, is preparing for publication. It is entitled "The History of Our Lord and of his Precursor John the Baptist; with the Personages and Typical Subjects of the Old Testament, as represented in Christian Art," and will be illustrated, uniformly with the other three series, with many etchings and engravings on wood.

A New Work, entitled the *Treasury of Bible Knowledge*, is preparing for publication, by the Rev. JOHN AYRE, M.A., of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. It will comprise a Summary of the Evidences of Christianity; the Principles of Biblical Criticism; the History, Chronology, and Geography of the Scriptures; an Account of the Formation of the Canon; separate Introductions to the several Books of the Bible, &c.; presenting at one view, and in a convenient form for reference, a complete body of information most necessary for the thorough understanding of the Sacred Volume. The *Treasury of Bible Knowledge* will form a volume in fcp. 8vo. accompanied by Maps, Engravings on Steel, and numerous strictly illustrative Woodcuts; uniform with Maunders's well-known Series of Treasuries.

MR. B. B. WOODWARD, B.A., F.S.A., M. Phil. Soc., Librarian to the Queen, is engaged in preparing for publication a new *Historical and Chronological Encyclopædia*. This work, which is now nearly ready for the press, is intended to form a copious and trustworthy book of reference for both students and general readers, and to present in a brief and convenient form, but with the most scrupulous accuracy as to dates, **CHRONOLOGICAL NOTICES** of all the great events of universal history, including treaties, alliances, wars, battles, &c.; of the incidents in lives of great and distinguished men, and of their works; of scientific and geographical discoveries; of mechanical inventions; and social, domestic, and economical improvements. Matters of merely local interest, prolix details, with mathematical and technical chronology, are not admitted. The general arrangement will be alphabetical; but wherever connected series of events can be grouped under familiar titles, this expedient will be adopted, both to facilitate reference and to prevent needless repetitions. Historical events and occurrences happening in or relating to England will invariably receive the largest share of attention. In all cases the most exact date which can be ascertained will be given; and wherever it appears desirable, the original or national dates will be added. Where different dates have been assigned to the same event by scholars of reputation, those which can assist the enquiries of the student will be inserted; but the convenience of the general reader will be consulted by placing the best-established first. References to the authorities will be frequently given with a view to establish the value of particular dates, as well as to direct students to the sources of further information respecting them.

THE SEVENTH and concluding VOLUME of the Rev. C. MERIVALE'S *HISTORY of the ROMANS under the EMPIRE* will be ready in the Autumn, completing the work to the death of M. Aurelius, the point at which the narrative of Gibbon commences.

THE SECOND and concluding VOLUME of the *Treatise on Mills and Millwork*, by WILLIAM FAIRBAIRN, C.E. LL.D. F.R.S. F.G.S., &c. will be published in the approaching Autumn. The object of this work is to furnish a complete treatise on the machinery, arrangement, and construction of mills. In the forthcoming volume transmissive machinery will be first treated of, including the teeth of wheels, shafting, couplings, and disengaging gear; and then examples of various descriptions of mills will be given, showing the details of their arrangement, including corn mills, cotton mills, flax mills, and woollen mills; all of which important subjects will be carefully analysed for the guidance of the Engineer and Millwright.

LAURIE'S FIRST STEPS to READING. — Mr. J. S. LAURIE'S *First Steps to Reading, being an Introduction to the "Graduated Series of English Reading Books,"* may now be had, conspicuously printed in bold type for Class-Teaching, price 4s. 6d. in 30 large Broadside Sheets; or price 7s. the Set of Broadside mounted as 15 Cardboards.

A NEW Series of Reading-Books, adapted to the requirements of School Libraries, Families, and Working Men, is in preparation by Mr. J. S. LAURIE, Editor of "The Graduated Series of Reading-Lesson Books," to be entitled "*The Shilling Entertaining Library for Leisure Hours*," to be published in quarterly volumes, from January 1, 1863. Two or three volumes, as specimens of the Series, will be ready in December. The object of this Library is to provide the young, and, generally speaking, the less educated sections of the community, with a set of *readable* books. The collection will be distinguished in various respects from others that have a similar aim. The volumes will, first of all, be uniformly entertaining; since the Library is designed precisely for a class of readers who demand, above all, an inducement to take a book into their hands.

The Library will include adaptations of works of time-honoured celebrity, such as Robinson Crusoe, Gulliver's Travels, &c. which will be to some extent abridged by the exclusion of objectionable and uninteresting passages. It will also comprise reprints of more modern works which have equally received the stamp of popular approbation. These will be varied with newly-translated and original works.

The books will be printed in a large, distinct type, and strongly bound; and they will be illustrated by a first-rate artist. The price—One Shilling per volume—will place the Library within the reach of the poorest families and the smallest elementary schools.

GLEIG'S SCHOOL SERIES.—The next work in this Series will be a "*Treatise on Logarithms*," by the Rev. JOHN HUNTER, M.A., forming a Companion and Supplement to the Author's "*Elements of Plane Trigonometry for Beginners*," in the same Series, and containing not only the Theory and Practice of *LOGARITHMS*, but also *TABLES* for the Logarithmic Calculation of all the *PROBLEMS* in the "*Elements of Plane Trigonometry*."

A *New Manual of English Literature, Historical and Critical*, by THOMAS ARNOLD, B.A., Professor of English Literature, Cath. Univ. Ireland, will shortly be ready for publication. This work is principally designed for the use of Students at Universities, or for the higher forms in Public Schools and Colleges. It professes to act as a guide to the systematic study of English literature. Such guidance appears to be more and more demanded, not only from the magnitude and bewildering variety of the field, but from the increasing sense of the educational importance of its contents. The day has gone by when it would be thought no disgrace for a young Englishman to leave Oxford, familiar with the beauties of all the classic poets, but having never read a line of Absalom and Ahithophel, or of the Essay on Man. The present state of opinion on this subject is indicated distinctly enough by the prominent position which the English Language and Literature hold in all public competitive examinations, and by the honourable place assigned to these studies in the curriculum of every newly-founded university. It must be confessed that in this respect other nations—the French especially—are before us. The student of French literature can be referred to more than one manual, where writers of the most cultivated intelligence and the most brilliant imagination will take him by the hand, and, conducting him through all the courts of the temple of the past, will point out in succession all the monuments raised by the genius of the gifted dead. In this country far less has been achieved; but it may safely be predicted that the necessity of dealing with our literature systematically will become every year more manifest.

The work is divided into two nearly equal portions:—one tracing the growth of our literature historically, from its earliest beginnings to the vigour and vastness of its present developement—the other attempting, by a classification of literature, to exhibit the works of our greatest writers in the order of Art rather than in the order of time, and so to furnish the means for instituting instructive comparisons between the masterpieces in the literature of our own and other countries. In the Second (or Critical) Section numerous extracts, both in prose and verse, are given by way of illustration, and courses of English reading are also suggested, such as may be useful both to teachers and to private students. A chapter on English Metres will be found in the Appendix. To add to the completeness of the work, a copious INDEX has likewise been prepared, with the date of each Author's birth and death annexed to his name.

A New Work on the *Comparative Anatomy and Physiology of the Vertebrate Animals*, by RICHARD OWEN, F.R.S., D.C.L., Superintendent of the Natural History Department, British Museum, Fullerian Professor of Physiology in the Royal Institution of Great Britain, Foreign Associate of the Institute of France, &c., is preparing for publication, to form one thick volume, illustrated with upwards of Twelve Hundred Engravings on Wood.

A New Work by Dr. GEORGE HARTWIG, entitled *The Tropical World and its Living Wonders; a Popular Scientific Account of the Natural History of the Animal and Vegetable Kingdoms in Tropical Regions*, will be ready in the Autumn. In this work the Author has attempted to treat in detail the extensive and interesting range of subjects included under this title, with the same completeness, living knowledge, and picturesque power which characterise his work on the *Sea and its Living Wonders*.

A New Work, entitled "*The EARTH and its MECHANISM, being an Account of the various Proofs of the Rotation of the Earth, with a full Description of the Instruments used in the Experimental Demonstrations; to which is added the Theory of the Gyroscope, with Practical Directions for Illustrating by it the Laws of Rotating Bodies*," by HENRY WORMS, F.R.A.S., F.G.S., is nearly ready, in One Volume, 8vo. with numerous illustrative Woodcuts and Diagrams. This work is divided into two parts. PART I., which is popular, and adapted to the comprehension of the general reader, commences with the History of the Discovery, tracing the various notions of the System of the Universe entertained by the leading philosophers, from the time of Pythagoras to that of Galileo. The Author then proceeds to expound in chronological order the various demonstrations, after refuting the religious and scientific objections put forth in the middle ages against the true hypothesis. Especial attention is drawn to a new proof suggested by Arago and founded on the finite propagation of Light, which not only affords evidence of the motion of Translation as thought hitherto, but also of that of Rotation. The instrument he employed for measuring the velocity of light was Professor Wheatstone's revolving mirror. This and many other inventions of the learned Professor have been communicated by him to the Author, with the permission to publish them in their originality, and must add peculiar interest and value to the last chapters, which treat of Foucault's Pendulum and Gyroscope. Finally, the experiments made on falling bodies for showing the Earth's diurnal motion, though proposed by the illustrious Newton, are here for the first time presented to the English reader in all their details. The SECOND PART contains a careful synopsis of the most valuable analytical investigations with regard to the Earth's Rotation, of the Theory of Falling Bodies, the Free Pendulum, and the Gyroscope, and will, it is hoped, be found useful to the more proficient student of Natural Philosophy.

A New Classical School-Book, entitled *Lessons in Continuous Latin Prose-Writing*, by the Rev. W. WINDHAM BRADLEY, M.A., late Demy of Magdalen College, Oxford; Author of "Latin Prose Exercises," consisting of English Sentences translated from "*Cæsar*, *Cicero*, and *Livy*, to be retranslated into the "original Latin," is preparing for publication, with a KEY. Each lesson of this work will consist of a rule in syntax or explanation of some important point with reference to tense, mood, &c., accompanied, when necessary, by further helps, and followed by an English exercise to be translated into Latin, the more difficult Latin words and phrases being given. These exercises will constitute the most valuable part of the work. Some of them will be formed by a compilation of short sentences; but the larger number will consist of paragraphs, some translated from *Cicero*, *Cæsar*, and *Livy*, others being English versions of passages from the same writers, simplified and adapted for the purpose in view, and others again the original composition of the author. The book will be divided into four parts, progressive as to difficulty. From the first the use of the subjunctive mood will be studiously excluded. And both the first and in some degree the second part will be of a very simple character, and adapted for the use of boys not sufficiently advanced to do with tolerable ease and correctness the exercises in any published work on continuous Latin prose-writing known to the author.

A New Set of *Elementary Latin Prose Exercises*, by the Rev. H. M. WILKINS, M.A., will shortly be published. This work is intended for the use of the Shell Forms, which constitute a considerable section in our principal public schools, and for similar classes in other institutions. In its scope, therefore, it resembles PART I. of Arnold's *Latin Prose*, but differs materially from that manual in its arrangement, and especially in being founded on a systematic exposition of the Latin Syntax. This exposition will not be based on the rules of any one Latin Syntax, since there is none decidedly above its rivals, at any rate in point of circulation. It will consist of a clear and simple digest of the most popular Syntaxes: such, for instance, as those in Dr. Kennedy's, King Edward the Sixth's, and the Eton Grammar, among elementary books of this class, and Schmitz's edition of *Zumpt*, Madvig, and Dr. Donaldson's recently published *Complete Latin Grammar*, among the larger ones; so as to embody, as far as possible, the various excellences of these works, and also to secure such a wording of the rules as may be most intelligible, because most familiar, to the pupil, who will probably have used one or another of the above Grammars. Each rule will be illustrated by an Exercise, of an easier character than those in Dr. Kennedy's *Curriculum*, and drawn, exclusively, from the purest classical sources. An English-Latin Dictionary, possessed by every pupil in the Shell, and, generally, even in the Fourth Form, will supply the more ordinary words; difficult phrases will be suggested, and constructions explained, at the foot of each Exercise.

A New School-Book, entitled *Solutions of Questions in Proportion, Interest, Discount, Stocks, Profit and Loss, Partnership, &c. by First Principles*, will shortly be published by WALTER M'LEON, F.R.G.S. M.C.P. Head Master of the Model School, and Master of Method in the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea; Author of "Manual of Arithmetic," "Mental Arithmetic," and various other approved elementary works extensively used in schools. This forthcoming work will be found to contain full solutions of questions in Simple and Compound Proportion, Interest, Discount, Stocks, &c. by *First Principles*, in a form adapted for elementary instruction. The superiority of the teaching of Arithmetic by *First Principles* over the general method by Rules, is fully recognised by many Inspectors, and by some of our ablest Teachers. But although the system has been well spoken of in the Reports of H.M. Inspectors, and the methods have to a certain extent been adopted in the solutions of some easy questions in a few manuals of Arithmetic, still no work has attempted to show, by means of a systematic course of exercises, that even the most difficult questions in Compound Proportion, Stocks, Profit and Loss, &c. can be solved without statement, and by means of *Multiplication and Division only*. To supply Teachers and Pupil-Teachers with a Handbook of Questions, all solved by First Principles, and adapted for the instruction of pupils in elementary and middle-class schools, has been the aim of the author in the publication of his book of *Solutions*. Questions in Stocks—the proper method of solving which is a stumbling-block to many—will be treated in a way that will make the subject plain even to children. The chapters on Stocks, Discount, and Partnership are specially recommended to the notice of Teachers.

A *Dictionary of Chemistry*, founded on that of the late Dr. URE, is now preparing for publication, purposing to give a full representation of the present state of Chemical Science; with especial reference to the elucidation of general principles, to the explanation of processes used in the Arts, and to the description of analytical methods, both qualitative and quantitative; by HENRY WATTS, B.A., F.C.S., Editor of the *Journal of the Chemical Society*. It is intended to issue the work in monthly parts, uniform with the New Edition of Dr. URE's *Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*, recently completed.

A New Work, entitled the *Treasury of Botany*, is preparing for publication, under the editorship of JOHN LINDLEY, M.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., Emeritus Professor of Botany in University College, London; assisted by Professor BALFOUR, F.R.S.E.; the Rev. J. M. BERKELEY, F.L.S.; JOHN BALL, Esq., F.R.S.; the Rev. C. A. JOHNS, F.L.S.; J. T. SYME, Esq., F.L.S.; MAXWELL MASTERS, Esq., F.L.S.; THOMAS MOORE, Esq., F.L.S.; and other practical Botanists. The *Treasury of Botany* will form a volume in fcp. 8vo. uniform with Maunder's well-known Series of *Treasuries*, and illustrated with 16 Engravings on Steel, and numerous Engravings on Wood, from designs by W. H. FITCH.

THE Head Master of Shrewsbury School, in compliance with particular request, has undertaken to edit VIRGIL expressly for School use. The main principle which his experience in teaching has led him to adopt is, that the Notes should be such as a Master, at least in the two highest forms of Public Schools, may justly require all his scholars to prepare as a portion of the lesson. These notes will seldom impart that knowledge which can be obtained from the three Dictionaries supposed to be in the hands of all advanced boys; but they will indicate, by brief examinative questions, what a boy must obtain from his Dictionaries, while they embrace, briefly but sufficiently, whatever is further requisite for the full interpretation of the author. They will contain as much translated matter as may seem necessary to promote taste and guide judgement, while they carefully avoid that luxuriance of English translation which is so unwelcome to every wise Master, as only tending to enfeeble, and often to mislead, the minds of boys. A preface on VIRGIL's style, in the nature of a Poetic Syntax, will be given; and to this the learner will often be referred. It is hoped that these principles will recommend themselves to scholars engaged in classical instruction. But, as the notes are not yet in the press, the Editor invites the communication of their opinions, with a view to make the edition as complete as possible for the purpose it has in view. The text of WAGNER will be generally, but not implicitly, followed; and there will be a few critical Latin foot-notes, indicating the departures from that text. The other notes, in English, will be at the end of the volume.

CONTANSEAU'S French Dictionary Abridged. — A New Pocket Dictionary of the French and English Languages is preparing for publication, being a careful Abridgement (by the Author) of CONTANSEAU'S PRACTICAL FRENCH and ENGLISH DICTIONARY, preserving all the most useful features of the original work, viz. classification of meanings, terms of science and art, directions for the choice of the right word or meaning, &c. — condensed into a compactly-printed Pocket Volume for the convenience of Tourists, Travellers, and English Readers or Students to whom portability of size is a requisite.

A New Volume of Progressive French Exercises designed chiefly for the use of Classical Schools, entitled *PALÆSTRA GALLICA*, and adapted, mainly, but not exclusively, to the Rev. Dr. COLLIS's *Tirocinium Gallicum*, is nearly ready, by the Rev. F. C. SIMMONS, B.A., late Scholar of Lincoln College, Oxford, and Head Master of the Dundee Proprietary School, and H. DURLAC, French Master in Dundee High School. These Exercises are intended for boys in the middle and upper forms of public schools beginning French, and having some knowledge of Latin grammar and a little practice in Latin composition. Especial pains have been taken to introduce continuous composition, requiring only an elementary knowledge of French, at a very early stage.

A New Work, entitled *Notes on Mexico in 1861 and 1862, Politically and Socially considered, from a Survey of the Actual State of that Country*, by CHARLES LEMPRIERE, D.C.L., of the Inner Temple, and Law Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, is nearly ready for publication in One Volume, with a Map and Illustrations.

NEW WALL-MAPS of ENGLAND and WALES, preparing for publication, edited by WALTER M'LEOD, F.R.G.S., M.C.P., &c., Head Master of the Model School and Master of Method in the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea. In offering to the Masters of Colleges and Schools a new school MAP for Class Instruction, it will be necessary to give the reasons which have led to the publication of the first of a new series of maps for elementary and middle-class schools. According to the testimony of our best teachers, the maps at present in use are faulty in the following respects:—They do not give the physical features of countries with sufficient clearness and distinctness;—the mountains are too frequently a confused mass of black, without any attempt to show the ranges, the peaks, and depressions;—the rivers are laid down in a manner which renders it often impossible to say where they rise;—places of importance in a commercial point of view are omitted; and the positions of cities and towns are not given with that accuracy which is essential to sound teaching.

It is believed that these evils can only be remedied by having *Two Maps* for each country; *one*, in which the *Physical Features*,—the mountains, plains, rivers, &c. — shall be clearly and boldly delineated; and *another*, which shall contain, in addition to the physical features, the *Political Divisions, Cities, Towns, &c.* Of *England and Wales* it is intended to publish *Three Maps*, the third being coloured geologically.

This method of treating the geography of a country has received the approbation of some of the Principals of Training Colleges and of some eminent teachers to whom the plan was submitted for consideration and suggestions, and to whom the Editor and Publishers are indebted for very valuable and practical recommendations.

The first issue of the series, *3 WALL-MAPS OF ENGLAND AND WALES*, will soon be ready; and should the plan meet with success, MAPS of the various countries of the globe will from time to time be published in the following order:—*Scotland, Ireland, Palestine, Europe, &c.*

Each Map will be 4 ft. 8 in. long by 3 ft. 4 in. wide — a size well adapted for school purposes. To insure a clearness and distinctness not hitherto attempted in school maps, the Mountains will be printed in *brown*; the Rivers, Lakes, Coast-line, and all names relating to Hydrography, in *blue*; and the names of Counties, Cities, &c. in *black letters*. This method of representing to the EYE the grand physical features and divisions of a country will materially assist pupils in learning and also in remembering the physical formation and features of the several regions of the earth. The MAPS will be drawn by EDWARD WELLER, F.R.G.S.

THE SECOND VOLUME of "*The Constitutional History of England since the Accession of George the Third—1760 to 1860*"—by THOMAS ERSKINE MAY, C.B., completing the work, will be published in the Autumn. The first volume comprised an historical review of the prerogatives and influence of the Crown, and of the relative powers of the two Houses of Parliament. It exhibited the ascendancy of the king and the aristocracy in the councils of the State, and the manifold corruptions by which the popular branch of the legislature had become their tool. It traced the progress of popular power, until the Commons acquired their proper constitutional position—controlling the executive, without encroaching upon its authority—predominant in legislation, without overbearing the House of Lords, and themselves accountable to their constituents, and to public opinion.

The forthcoming volume will continue the survey of constitutional progress, under aspects no less interesting. It will illustrate the influence of party organisation in a free State, and the principles which have advanced public liberty. It will describe the progress of freedom of opinion—including the press, public meetings, and political agitation. It will review the history of the Church, the progress of Dissent, and the struggles and final triumph of religious liberty. It will sketch the constitutional history of Ireland; of municipal institutions, and local self-government; and of Colonial administration. It will conclude with a summary of the general legislation of the period, which evinces—as the natural result of extended liberties—not only enlarged principles of government, but a wider spirit of humanity, and a more generous consideration for the interests of the people.

While the narrative embraces many of the most stirring incidents of political history, it follows the development of the laws and liberties of England during a period which, more than any other, affects our present political condition and future destinies.

A New Work by Mr. ROBERT SCOTT BURN, Editor of the "Year-Book of Agricultural Facts, &c.," entitled "*Notes of an Agricultural Tour in Belgium, Holland, and on the Rhine, with Practical Remarks on the Principal Departments of Flemish Husbandry, as Treatment and Uses of Manure, Cultivation of Flax, Colza, Beet-Root, &c.*" is nearly ready for publication, in One Volume, post 8vo. with numerous Illustrations. The substance of these Notes appeared originally in the "Journal of Agriculture," and the "Transactions of the Highland and Agricultural Society;" and, from the interest which they excited, it has been deemed advisable to republish them in a complete form. To verify the results of his investigations made during his first visit to these neighbouring countries, and to obtain further and fuller information on subjects connected with departments of Flemish agriculture which possess much interest for British farmers, Mr. Burn passed a second

time through certain districts. The results of the enquiries then made are embodied, in the form of additional notes, in the forthcoming volume, which will also contain several illustrations from sketches made during this second visit. Besides notes on various subjects of practical importance, copious information will be found on the subject of Flemish husbandry. The farmers of Flanders have long been famous for their skill in the treatment and uses of manures, more especially liquid manure, and the waste matter of towns; in their preparation of the soil, arrangement of rotations, and in the cultivation of a wide and valuable variety of crops. To these departments Mr. Burn paid special attention during a protracted sojourn in Flanders; and the results will be embodied in the volume now announced.

"THE ROYAL FARMS, an Agricultural Memoir of His Royal Highness the late Prince Consort," is the title of a work now in the press, prepared, with the sanction and permission of Her Majesty the Queen, by JOHN CHALMERS MORTON, and forming a volume in 4to., embellished with about Thirty Pages of Illustrations. This volume, which is expected to be ready in the course of June, describes in detail the relations to British Agriculture sustained by the late PRINCE CONSORT—the President of the Royal Agricultural Society of England. It relates the improvements carried out under His Royal Highness's instructions on the estates and farms of which he was the owner and the cultivator. The whole subject of estate and farm management has received the most valuable illustration at Osborne and Balmoral, and on the farms around Windsor, of which the PRINCE was the tenant; and it is attempted in these pages to make generally known those examples of farm buildings, good cottage accommodation, thorough drainage, steam tillage, skilful cattle breeding, and good cultivation generally, which the Royal Farms have for many years presented.

The PRINCE CONSORT's relations to the labouring class, and especially to the labourers on his own estates, are also described. And an account is given of what he actually did in furtherance of general agricultural improvement, and in aid of those societies by which in this country it is promoted.

The author gratefully acknowledges the help he has received from the several departments presided over by the Hon. Sir CHARLES PHIPPS, K.C.B.; the Hon. Col. HOOD; and Major-General SEYMOUR; in whose hands the management of the Royal Farms is placed.

Illustrations, filling upwards of thirty quarto pages, give maps of the estates, plans, and sketches, and isometrical perspectives of buildings and cottages, and all such details as may be necessary for the easy understanding of the text; and it has been attempted by a simply written story, and by the best efforts in typography and engraving, to present a worthy memorial of a most useful and distinguished agricultural career.

NOTES ON BOOKS

BEING AN

ANALYSIS of the WORKS published during each QUARTER

BY

MESSRS. LONGMAN AND CO.

No. XXXI.

NOVEMBER 29, 1862

VOL. II.

THE object of this periodical is to enable Book-buyers readily to obtain such general information regarding the various Works published by Messrs. LONGMAN and Co. as is usually afforded by tables of contents and explanatory prefaces, or may be acquired by an inspection of the books themselves. With this view, each article is confined to an ANALYSIS OF THE CONTENTS of the work referred to: Opinions of the press and laudatory notices are not inserted.

. Copies are forwarded free by post to all Secretaries, Members of Book Clubs and Reading Societies, Heads of Colleges and Schools, and Private Persons, who will transmit their addresses to Messrs. LONGMAN and Co., 14 Ludgate Hill, London, for this purpose.

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The Pentateuch and the Book of Joshua critically examined: PART I. The Pentateuch examined as an Historical Narrative. By the Right Rev. JOHN WILLIAM COLENSO, D.D., Bishop of Natal. 8vo. pp. 198, price 6s. cloth. [October 29, 1862.]

ON the inquiries of which the present work is the result, the Author entered from no wish or purpose of his own, but from the plain necessities of his position as a Missionary Bishop. Writers who have been supposed to assail the authority of the Old Testament, and writers who stand forward in its defence, alike profess their belief that any final agreement is only to be looked for through a searching criticism. It has been urged that if the writers of *Essays and Reviews* had stated a single case with its evidence, their opponents would know how to deal with them, and, after examining their arguments *seriatim*, either refute them or admit their validity. It has

been further maintained that the criticism applied to the Old Testament should be of the severest possible kind; that no difficulty is to be neglected, no peculiarity of expression disregarded, no minute detail overlooked, or, in other words, that the history of the Pentateuch should be submitted precisely to those tests which Sir Cornewall Lewis has applied to the early histories of Rome, Egypt, and Assyria. But some of the writers who demand the application of such a criticism to the Bible as to other books, maintain at the same time that the history of the Pentateuch is in all essential particulars correct; that undoubting confidence may be placed in the historical veracity and infallible accuracy of the Mosaic narrative in all that is of any importance, and that the writers, having received by Divine Revelation many facts unknown before, were directed in the selection of other facts already known, and preserved from error of every kind in the records they made.

With these questions the Author was brought directly into contact in his labours as a translator of the Bible into the Zulu language. Having for a long time contented himself with a general belief in the substantial credibility of the Mosaic history, he felt, in the face of difficulties and questions constantly urged upon him by native converts and learners, that it would be a sinful abandonment of his duty to turn away from an inquiry which involved the truthfulness of his own teaching to the heathen. He undertook, therefore, an examination of the Pentateuch, applying to it the same principles of criticism which are used in sifting all other historical narratives; and the result of his inquiry is, that the Pentateuch, as a whole, cannot possibly have been written by Moses, or by anyone acquainted personally with the facts which it professes to describe; and further, that the so-called Mosaic narrative, by whomsoever written, and though imparting to us Revelations of the Divine Will and Character, cannot be regarded as *historically* true. This conclusion has been forced upon him, not by bringing together any number of petty variations and contradictions which may be explained by alleging our ignorance of all the circumstances of the case, by supposing some misplacement, or loss, or corruption of the original manuscript, or by any other suggestions of a like kind. The difficulties of which the present volume treats are not such as arise from considering the accounts of the Creation and the Deluge, or of miracles wrought, whether by the leaders of the Jews or by the Egyptians; nor such as are raised by the trivial nature of a vast number of conversations and commands ascribed directly to Jehovah; or such as are grounded on moral considerations connected with the character of the Mosaic legislation. They are difficulties which are involved, not in the narration of miraculous or supernatural events, but in the absolute, palpable self-contradictions of the histories. The Author felt that a sincere love of Truth impelled him to a strict examination of this narrative, regardless of all consequences; and the examination has issued in the discovery of cardinal difficulties, in matters of fact, which are woven as a kind of thread into the whole story of the Exodus, and cannot be taken out without tearing the whole fabric to pieces.

In the present volume the Author has confined himself to a clear exposition of these difficulties, and of the several arguments by which writers who uphold the historical truthfulness of the Pentateuch have sought to answer them. He has reserved for another Part the consideration of all questions which relate to the date and method of composition of the several books which make up the so-called Mosaic records.

He has written for those who seek simply and absolutely to arrive at the Truth, and he believes that his duty as a Bishop in the Church of England requires him to declare the Truth and recommend the subject of this work to the thoughtful consideration of English churchmen, more especially of the laity—that he owes it as a duty to the Church itself of which he is a minister to do his part to secure for the Bible its due honour and authority, and save its devout readers from ascribing to it attributes of perfection and infallibility which it never claims for itself. But while his conclusions with regard to the Pentateuch appear to him matters, not of speculation, but of fact, he regards it still as an integral portion of that Book which, whatever intermixture it may show of human elements, has yet, through God's Providence and the special working of His Spirit on the minds of its writers, been the means of revealing to us His true name, and has all along been, and, as far as we know, will never cease to be the mightiest instrument in the hands of the Divine Teacher for awakening in our minds just conceptions of His character and of His gracious and merciful dealings with the children of men. It is still a book which does not cease to 'contain the true Word of God,' with 'all things necessary for salvation,' and to be 'profitable for doctrine, reproof, correction, and instruction in righteousness.' And the recognition of its real value, and of the grounds on which it rests, will be, as the Author believes, the commencement of a period of far greater strength and efficiency to the Church of England, both at home and abroad, and of increased harmony among its members and the whole body of Christians generally.

The Targums of Onkelos and of Jonathan ben Uzziel on the Pentateuch; with the Fragments of the Jerusalem Targum: Genesis and Exodus. From the Chaldee. By J. W. ETHERIDGE, M.A., Translator of the New Testament from the Peschito Syriac, and Author of 'A Survey of the Scholastic and Religious Literature of the Jews.' 12mo. pp. 588, price 8s. 6d. cloth. [Nov. 20, 1862.]

THESE Chaldee Paraphrases on the writings of Moses, so long valued by the most learned Divines, are now for the first time rendered accessible to the general reader and student of the Holy Scriptures, by a translation into the English language. The translation, made directly from the Chaldee, is strictly *ad literam*, and preserves the idiomatic characteristics of the original. The Targum of Onkelos possesses an intrinsic philologic and critical value from its

close adherence to the Hebrew text as extant in the first century; while the more diffuse paraphrase of the Jonathan, or Palestinian Targum, variegated with the picturesque traditions of the Jews, will, it is believed by the translator, be found of general interest to all readers. The volume now published comprises the books of *Genesis* and *Exodus*, preceded by a full Introduction to the literature of the very little known Targums. It will be followed, in a few months, by another, completing the remaining books of the Torah, in a similar translation of *Leviticus*, *Numbers*, and *Deuteronomy*.

The Weather Book: A Manual of Practical Meteorology. By Admiral FITZROY, F.R.S. Pp. 472; with an APPENDIX and 16 Diagrams. 8vo. cloth. [December 1862.]

THE want of a short treatise on the practical use of meteorologic instruments, explaining clearly their application in every-day life, on land as well as at sea, having often been expressed to the Author, he has aimed at supplying in the present work a popular account of the theory and practice of meteorology.

Having given a view of the world (as from an eye in space) and of its atmospheric conditions, the Author proceeds to describe the use of instruments, such as *Weather-Glasses*, and to give a condensed abstract of rules and notices respecting changes of weather and premonitory signs—with suggestions intended to promote accordance among observers; and considerations about existing, as well as possible scales, or graduations, of instruments. With modes of publishing results, and preferable courses of proceeding, the more technical part of the work is concluded.

Then follow historical sketches of the progress made in meteorology from early times to the present, a general examination of leading principles and the chief effects of solar heat combined with diurnal rotation. Currents of air, or winds, climates, and oceanic effects, are treated in their order, with atmospheric zones, barometric curves, parallel currents, laws of gyration and of storms, electricity and the polarisation of air. These discussions are followed by proofs of horizontal movements and translation of air-currents, their changes and deflections, with observations on cyclones and other storms.

Views are then given of all the principal climates in the world, their prevailing winds and weather, followed by explanations of the present system of forecasting weather, with reflections on the atmosphere and its various striking peculiarities; on electricity, as connected with meteorology, and on warning signals sent telegraphically.

The writer next explains the recently developed movements in our atmosphere, which have facilitated forecasting weather; and, with some entirely original explanations and diagrams, ventures to make an advance toward a general theory—offering for consideration certain tidal effects of moon and sun, in accordance with strict Newtonian principles, and not at variance with those of Whewell, Herschel, and Dove.

Having shown the existence of *recurring periods*, and their propagation into remote derivative air-tides, corresponding to luni-solar periodicities, he brings forward some applications of these views to winds in general, and to storms exceptionally, as 'crucial instances.' Some remarks are added on supposed lunar temperatures and dispersion of clouds. *Extracts* show the nature of hurricanes and other storms, as examples for cautioning inexperienced persons; and the work concludes with a few descriptions, selected from the Author's personal observations, of wind-force, lightning, and waves of ocean.

In the APPENDIX are full details of the present system of Meteorologic Telegraphy; papers on tides, clouds, aqueous vapour, anemometry, an Eastern earthquake *alarum*, and lightning *averters*; camphor-glasses; some tables for reference; a letter to the Board of Trade from the Royal Society, and explanatory notices of some original and novel diagrams; with an INDEX to the whole.

The Gardeners' Annual for 1863. Edited by the Rev. S. REYNOLDS HOLE. With a Coloured Illustration by JOHN LEECH. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 160, price 2s. 6d. cloth.

[December 1, 1862.]

THE object of Mr. Hole and the contributors to the present volume is to produce a Christmas Book acceptable to gardeners and lovers of a garden. In the first article, on *Roses, how to Grow and Show them*, the results of a long and successful experience are given by the Editor, for the instruction of younger amateurs. *Fragments*, by THOMAS RIVERS, the well-known writer upon roses, orchard-houses, &c., treats on *Lawn Trees*, *Pyramidal Roses*, *Plums*, *Clematises*, *Siberian Trees*, *Lilacs*, and *Decorated Climbing Roses*. *The Novelties of 1862*, by the Rev. H. H. DOMBRAIN, the Editor of the 'Floral Magazine,' enumerates and describes such trees, plants, and flowers, amongst those recently introduced, as seem most worthy of cultivation. In a paper entitled the *Hollyhock*, Mr. WILLIAM PAUL gives full directions for the culture of that showy flower, and appends descriptive lists of the best varieties for exhibition and for garden decoration.

An article on *Cottage Gardening* follows, in which the writer speaks from personal observation of the great advantages, moral and physical, which are derived by the poor from the careful cultivation of their gardens, and urges the encouragement of an horticultural taste by annual exhibitions and rewards. The *Cineraria*, its manifold charms and uses, are next discussed in a paper so called, and hints are given for its successful treatment, by Mr. CHARLES TURNER. *Notes on the Exhibitions of the Royal Horticultural and Botanic Societies*, 1862, follow, by the Rev. JOSHUA DIX, in which the most striking features of these two great floral meetings are portrayed by an eye-witness. An account of *New Roses* is contributed by the Editor, who speaks of the rapid progressive improvement of the Queen of Flowers; and gives a selection from the latest novelties. The paper entitled the *Pelargonium* is in substance a brief recommendation of some new varieties. An article is next assigned to *New Plants from Japan*, in which an account is given by Mr. STANDISH of various trees, plants, and flowers sent to him from Japan by Mr. ROBERT FORTUNE, and not hitherto known in this country. Some account of the *Pansy* is combined, in a short paper, with a list of the best sorts, both English and 'Fancy.' *Greenhouses for Working Men* is the subject of the next article, in which the Editor treats of their successful establishment in the neighbourhood of Nottingham, and advocates their extension. This is followed by *Select Lists of the most Popular Flowers*, prepared for the *Gardener's Annual* by several skilful and experienced florists, and including *Auriculas, Azaleas, Camellias, Carnations, Chrysanthemums, Cinerarias, Dahlias, Fuchsias, Hollyhocks, Hyacinths, Pansies, Pelargoniums, Picotees, Pinks, Roses, and Verbenas*. The volume concludes with a *Monthly Calendar*, containing cultural directions for the Conservatory and Flower-garden throughout the year, and compiled by the Rev. H. H. DOMBRAIN.

Notes on Mexico in 1861 and 1862, Politically and Socially considered. By CHARLES LEMPRIERE, D.C.L., of the Inner Temple, and Law Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford; Author of 'The American Crisis.' Pp. 490; with a coloured Map and 10 Illustrations engraved on Wood. Post 8vo. price 12s. 6d. cloth. [November 26, 1862.]

THIS volume contains a full account of the different States of the Republic of Mexico, up to the latest dates, with statistics of their agricultural, mineral, and other resources. The financial

position of the Governments, and their prospect of development, is treated with reference to European relations. The social status of its actual population, the capacities of increased civilisation, are treated by an eye-witness, whose observations claim additional interest from the fact of his journey coinciding with the preparations for the Allied Intervention. A MAP, drawn up from the newest information, accompanies the text; and a series of engraved sketches of the costume and incidents of travel, as well as of the most remarkable views passed on the route, illustrate the description of this visit to Mexico. As a *resumé* of the current of political opinion of the day on the Mexican question in France, Spain, and England, this work appeals as much to the student of contemporaneous history as to the general reader. The philanthropist and the philosopher, the statesman and the merchant, and indeed all who take an interest in the commercial and social wellbeing of different races living under the same rule in so romantic a country, will find in these pages ample materials to occupy their attention. The peculiar circumstance of Mexico being the principal country whence Europe draws its supply of silver, invests its mineral statistics with peculiar interest; while its amazing wealth, due as much to the variety of climate as to the almost inexhaustible riches of its soil and vegetation, renders such information valuable in these days of advance in the intercommunication of nations for the mutual benefit of all.

British Columbia and Vancouver's Island; comprising a Description of these Dependencies, their Physical Character, Climate, Capabilities, Population, Trade, Natural History, Geology, Ethnology, Gold-fields, and future Prospects; also an Account of the Manners and Customs of the native Indians. By DUNCAN GEORGE FORBES MACDONALD, C.E. (late of the Government Survey Staff of British Columbia, and of the International Boundary Line of North America); Author of 'What the Farmers may do with the Land,' 'The Paris Exhibition,' 'Decimal Coinage,' &c. &c. With a comprehensive Map. 8vo. pp. 542, price 12s. cloth. [July 12, 1862.]

THIS work, which is specially written for intending emigrants, contains information regarding British Columbia and Vancouver's Island, which the author was qualified to supply, from having been professionally employed by the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works of British Columbia, and by the British North American Boundary

Commission. The topographical features of the country are fully detailed, and its natural productions, mineral wealth, and social arrangements duly noticed. The practice and evil consequences of land jobbing are exposed, and all that the agricultural emigrant has to contend with is placed before his eyes. A chapter is devoted to the gold mines and miners, and their adventurous life, with tables of distances, routes, and all that concerns the intending digger; and another to the native Indians, their manners and customs, and probable fate. There is an account also of the fauna and flora, such as they are, of these inhospitable regions. In the eighth chapter the author enters into the question of the management of Crown lands, and the proceedings of the Colonial Government, and severely censures the practice of inducing emigration by false representations. Military and naval officers will here find information regarding emigration to these and other colonies.

A chapter is allotted to Vancouver's Island, and a notice is given of San Francisco. The APPENDIX contains, among other information of a similar kind, the cost of passage to all our colonies, and the means of reaching them, with a notice of their respective climates and advantages, and hints for the guidance of emigrants on their arrival.

The Tropical World: a Popular Scientific Account of the Natural History of the Animal and Vegetable Kingdoms in the Equatorial Regions. By Dr. GEORGE HARTWIG, Author of 'The Sea and its Living Wonders.' Pp. 586; with 8 Illustrations in Chromoxylography, and 172 Engravings on Wood. 8vo. price 21s. cloth.

[December 4, 1862.]

THE purpose of the Author in the present work is to present a vivid and accurate picture of equatorial lands, with reference to the causes which explain the variations in their climate and in their animal and vegetable productions. These causes are to be sought in the degrees of moisture and dryness consequent on their geographical position and height above the level of the sea. The first part of the work is therefore occupied with tracing out the marvellous influence which these causes exercise on the climate of the Torrid Zone, as exhibited in the exuberant or scanty development of animal and vegetable life.

Thus, while the Sahara, the Kalahari, and the Peruvian Sand-Coast show the barrenness which immediately results from want of moisture, the regions watered by the Amazons show, in the vegetation of the primitive forests and the dense

growth of the mangrove woods, pictures not less striking of the fertility which moisture and heat together produce in the equatorial lands. The slopes of the Sikkim and the terraced plateaus of Mexico exhibit in succession, as the traveller ascends from the coast, the character of the Torrid, the Temperate, and the Frigid Zone; and while he feels the cold of a Northern winter in the Puna or high table-lands of Bolivia and Peru, he sees the magnificent effects produced by alternating dry and rainy seasons in the Llanos of Venezuela and Guiana.

In the second part, which treats of the most useful and remarkable plants of the Tropics, the Author gives an account of the palms and giant trees of the equatorial regions, and of the chief alimentary plants, as Rice, Maize, Bread Fruit, Cassava, Sugar, Coffee, Cocoa, Cotton, Caoutchouc, and Gutta Percha, together with the spices and vegetable dyes of these countries.

The third and longest portion of the work is devoted to the animal life of the Tropics, and ascending from the lowest to the highest orders of organisation, first describes the insects which appear simply to plague men, and then those which are directly useful to him; ending with an account of the tropical ants, termites, spiders, and scorpions. To this succeeds an examination of the reptile tribes, snakes, lizards, frogs, toads, crocodiles and alligators, tortoises and turtles: with a general survey of tropical bird-life, and a more detailed description of birds of prey, as well as of the ostrich and the parrot.

Separate chapters are given to most of the larger quadrupeds; and by the minuteness and accuracy of his descriptions the Author trusts that he has produced a thoroughly popular treatise, combining entertainment with instruction.

Geological Observations in South Australia, principally in the District South-East of Adelaide. By the Rev. JULIAN EDMUND WOODS, F.G.S., F.R.S.V., F.P.S., &c. Pp. 424; with a Map and 38 Woodcut Illustrations. 8vo. cloth.

[December 1862.]

IN this work the Author has endeavoured to give the geological history of a country which, more than any other, has contributed to advance the science of geology, while it has received from that science benefits of which it would be difficult to exaggerate the importance. While yet in its infancy, geology had proved itself to be practically useful; but although, by the industry of scientific investigators in Europe, it had become possessed of certain principles, the paramount utility of these principles could only be tested in some new country of which the mineral riches

were unknown. Such a field was found in Australia; and the interest, arising from the rapid growth of its population and the marvellous increase of its resources, has its foundations in its geology. The Author believes, therefore, that he has undertaken a work in which the English public generally will find an interest, no less than Colonial readers. The discovery of its gold-fields is distinctly traceable to the efforts of geologists, who, by an examination of its rocks, declared the nature of its mineral wealth; and a country of which the progress must otherwise have been exceedingly slow and precarious, has thus received from this science a benefit fully as great as that which it had conferred upon geology.

The Author has had to contend with formidable difficulties in the duties of a missionary district, extending over many thousands of square miles, and in the want of museums and libraries, as well as of scientific advisers; but he believes that he has furnished a clear and accurate account of a geological formation which has many features of peculiar interest, and which shows that there has been in Australia an immense area of subsidence at a time when much of Austria and Italy were under the sea. The accompaniments and results of this subsidence have been carefully traced out. It will be seen that they contribute many new facts to the science of geology.

The South Vindicated: being a Series of Letters written for the American Press during the Canvass for the Presidency in 1860; with a Letter to Lord Brougham on the John Brown Raid; and a Survey of the Result of the Presidential Contest and its Consequences. By the Hon. JAMES WILLIAMS, late American Minister to Turkey. Preceded by an INTRODUCTION by JOHN BAKER HOPKINS. 8vo. pp. 504, price 10s. 6d. cloth. [September 25, 1862.]

THE object of this work, so far as it refers to Slavery, is not to defend the institution in the abstract, or even on the ground of expediency. Mr. Williams endeavours to place before his readers a view of Southern Slavery as it exists, and to disprove the misrepresentations and calumnies of fanatical abolitionists and unscrupulous political enemies. The Author recalls the fact that Slavery is not a creation but an heritage of the South; and maintains that if she would she could not suddenly abolish a system forced upon her against her repeated protests. He combats the prejudice which has induced Europe practically to excommunicate the South from the influence of European public opinion,

by pointing out that Slavery was an English institution within the memory of living men; and therefore, whether Slavery is right or wrong, it does not, the writer argues, justify the British public in assuming that the South, on account of her domestic institution, is guilty of the crimes with which she is charged by her detractors. Mr. Williams contrasts Slavery with other systems of labour, showing that all are imperfect. He claims for the South only that, with all its inevitable evils, American Slavery has changed the African negro into a docile, happy, and Christian servitor.

Besides discussing the Slavery question, Mr. Williams gives an account of the disruption of the Union and its causes. This part of the work includes a condensed body of authentic particulars which will be found of much importance to those readers who desire to form an intelligent opinion on the present momentous crisis in the history of America. The INTRODUCTION, by Mr. JOHN BAKER HOPKINS, sets forth the resources and furnishes statistics of the wealth of the Southern States, and describes the condition of Southern society.

Lyra Germanica with Music.

The Chorale Book for England; a complete Hymn Book for Public and Private Worship in accordance with the Services and Festivals of the Church of England: the Hymns, from the Lyra Germanica and other sources, translated from the German by CATHERINE WINKWORTH; the Tunes, from the Sacred Music of the Lutheran, Latin, and other Churches, for Four Voices, with Historical Notes, &c. compiled and edited by WILLIAM STERNDAL BENNETT, Professor of Music in the University of Cambridge, and by OTTO GOLDSCHMIDT. Fcp. 4to. pp. 408, price 10s. 6d. cloth; or 18s. half-bound in morocco, with gilt edges. [December 2, 1862.]

THE *Chorale Book for England* contains about 120 Tunes set to 200 Hymns, adapted not only to the Festivals, Seasons, and Services of the Church, but a number of them also suitable for private devotional use. The work has been compiled with regard mainly to the excellence of the matter, none but gems among the Sacred Tunes of Protestant Germany—commonly known under the name of Chorales—having been inserted. The Tunes appear, as far as it was practicable, in their original form, and—for the first time in England—coupled with the Hymns for which they were composed, or to which they have become traditionally attached.

In addition to all the best Chorales which have originated in the Lutheran Church, several Tunes emanating from the Latin Church, which were retained for the Lutheran Service, are comprised in the *Chorale Book*.

A small number of Psalm Tunes in use since the Reformation in the Calvinistic Church of the Continent—generally ascribed to Goudimel—as also a few from the congregational music of the Moravians, which on account of their beauty have been admitted into the service of the Lutheran Church, are likewise included in this collection. The work thus contains the kernel of that standard hymnology which the Protestant Churches of the Continent have cherished for the last three centuries as one of their most precious heirlooms.

The original harmonies of the Tunes, as they were written or introduced into the Church, have to a great extent been retained, and all have been revised by Professor BENNETT and Mr. GOLDSCHMIDT.

The *Chorale Book* also offers the opportunity of tracing back the Tunes which it contains to their sources, or to the period at which they first appeared; a point of some interest, considering the frequent controversies that arise respecting foreign Tunes well known in this country, such as the 'Old Hundredth,' that called 'Luther's Hymn,' and others.

The Hymns, carefully selected from the rich stores of Germany, in addition to the principal contents of the *Lyra Germanica*, include many new translations made expressly for this work; and they are appropriate to every condition of the Christian life. The Tunes, arranged for four voices, are printed over each Hymn separately; and thus the *Chorale Book for England* will be found adapted equally for public and private worship, and for the use of choirs and organists.

A History of the Romans under the Empire.

By CHARLES MERIVALE, B.D., late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. VOL. VII. 8vo. pp. 638, price 16s. cloth.

[October 16, 1862.]

THE seventh and concluding portion of this work embraces the History of Rome from the Fall of Jerusalem to the Death of M. Aurelius.

The Author has studied to bring within the compass of one volume a period which possesses a unity of interest, in the full career and development of the second phase of the Roman Empire. The Antonine, or, as he would prefer to designate it, the Flavian period, commences with the overthrow of Nero, the extinction of the family of the Cæsars, and the abrogation of the principle of government by a legitimate, divine race of princes.

The Flavii and their immediate successors claim to be no more than the chosen of the senate, and affect to rule only by the right of election and a voluntary delegation of power. It is not till the death of Pertinax, the last elect of the nobles, that this principle is avowedly overruled, and the emperors assume the sovereignty by direct appointment of the soldiers. It is with Pertinax accordingly that the Antonine or Flavian period actually closes. But the reign of Commodus is a mere spasm of exceptional tyranny, and that of Pertinax but a momentary reaction of senatorial influence; and Gibbon having commenced his narrative of the Decline and Fall with the accession of the son of Aurelius, the Author of the present History has judged it best to conclude his own work at that precise point—an arrangement which relieves him from the necessity of marring the pleasing picture of the best age of the Empire by the contrast of its miserable termination.

New Editions of the first Six Volumes may now be had:—

Vols. I. and II. comprising the History from the First Triumvirate to the Fall of JULIUS CÆSAR	28s.
VOL. III. to the Establishment of the Monarchy by AUGUSTUS	14s.
Vols. IV. and V. from AUGUSTUS to CLAUDIUS, B.C. 27 to A.D. 54	32s.
VOL. VI. from NERO to the Destruction of Jerusalem, A.D. 70	16s.

The Pope and his Patron: a Political Burlesque. By the Author of 'Horace at Athens.' Crown 8vo. pp. 56, price 2s. cloth. [June 12, 1862.]

THIS literary *jeu d'esprit* is a squib directed at Mr. DISRAELI's advocacy of the retrograde party in Italian politics. It relates, with more pretension to liveliness than to historical accuracy, the story of the intrigue by which that eminent statesman was induced to undertake the cause of the POPE and the KING of NAPLES.

Tales of the Gods and Heroes. By the Rev. GEORGE W. COX, M.A., late Scholar of Trinity College, Oxford; Author of 'Tales from Greek Mythology,' and 'The Tale of the Great Persian War from Herodotus.' With 6 Landscape Illustrations on Wood from Designs by the Author. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 330, price 5s. cloth. [Oct. 20, 1862.]

THE vast stores of Greek legend supply a mass of tales which fall under more than one method of classification. They may be arranged

with reference to their subject-matter, as they exhibit either the relics of strictly mythical speech, or the religious, and, finally, the moral sentiment of the Greek mind. But another principle of division is furnished by the character of these tales, which are sometimes exceedingly simple, sometimes very complicated. Some specimens of the former class were published in a volume by the same Author entitled *Tales from Greek Mythology*, intended chiefly for the amusement and instruction of very young children. In that series care was taken not to include any tales involving ideas which young children would not readily understand; and the sorrows of Dêmêtêr and of Niobê were recounted, because in such legends no marked distinction need be drawn between gods and men. But it is obvious that the tale of Iô and Prometheus, or of the rivalry of Poseidon and Athênê for the naming of Athens, cannot be told without a distinct reference to deified heroes and the successive dynasties of the Hellenic gods. The present work consists of tales, many of which are among the most beautiful in the mythological stores common to the great Aryan family of nations. The simplicity and tenderness of many of these tales suggests a comparison with the general character of the Northern mythology; while others tend in great measure to determine the question of a patriarchal religion, of which the mythical tales of Greece are supposed to have preserved only the faint and distorted conceptions.

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The ILLUSTRATIONS comprise the Pillars of Heracles (Gibraltar from the Neutral Ground), the Vale of the Peneios (Thessaly), the Field of Marathon, the Land of the Hesperides (the African Coast from Gibraltar), the Land of Athênê (the Hill of the Acropolis), and the Plains of Ilion.

Pictorial Bible and Church-History Stories, from the Earliest down to the Present Times. By the Rev. H. FORMBY. With upwards of 500 Illustrations engraved on Wood. 3 vols. 16mo. pp. 1,270, price 12s. cloth; or 21s. on fine paper, with gilt edges. [Sept. 27, 1862.]

* * Each volume may be had separately:—

- I. *Old Testament History*, to the birth of Our Saviour, price 5s. cloth; fine paper, with gilt edges, 8s. 6d.
- II. *Life of Our Lord* (dedicated by permission to Pope Pius IX.), price 2s. cloth; fine paper, with gilt edges, 4s.
- III. *Church-History Stories*, from the Conflict of Christianity with Roman Paganism to A.D. 1860, price 5s. cloth; fine paper, with gilt edges, 8s. 6d.

THE present work, which was originally prepared for the use of young members of the Roman Catholic Church, will, it is believed, be found to offer some points of interest for a wider circle of readers. Adults, of whatever form of faith, who have limited leisure for reading, may find in the completeness of the plan, with its strictly chronological arrangement and copious pictorial illustration of events, not merely a new light thrown upon the Scriptural narrative, but also a moderate-sized compendium, embracing the whole range of the Sacred History in a manner convenient alike for reference and for occasional reading. Protestants may turn to its pages for an indication of the style and mode of reading on sacred subjects permitted to the disciples of the Church of Rome.

The FIRST VOLUME contains an epitome, in chronological order, of Old Testament and Apocryphal history; the SECOND is an abridged harmony of the Gospels, presenting in one series the chief events of the life of Christ; and the THIRD details the acts of the Apostles and the lives of martyrs and missionaries, down to the present day.—The 500 WOODCUTS which illustrate the volumes are all from original designs furnished by some of the most eminent English and foreign artists.

The Missionary Life and Labours of Francis Xavier, taken from his own Correspondence; with a Sketch of the General Results of Roman Catholic Missions among the Heathen. By HENRY VENN, B.D., Prebendary of St. Paul's; Honorary Secretary of the Church Missionary Society. Post 8vo. pp. 336, with Map, 7s. 6d. cloth. [Oct 21, 1862.]

ARE Roman Catholic missions to the heathen, especially the Jesuit missions of the sixteenth century, a great success or a great failure? Ro-

man Catholic writers universally refer to the work and character of Francis Xavier as a proof of their success. He, it is said, planted the Christian faith in the East, and gathered innumerable multitudes into the fold of Christ. He is alleged as the type and pattern of a noble succession of missionaries, and of missionary martyrs, who have carried forward the work to the present day. He is the patron saint of Roman Catholic missions. Altars and chapels are erected to his honour, and his name is invoked for missionary success.

But whence can we obtain a true account of the life and labours of Xavier? How can the truth be reached between the representations of Roman Catholic writers, which present him to us as an Apostle, endued with the power of working miracles and achieving mighty spiritual triumphs, and the counter-representations of Protestant writers, who deny all these claims? The history of Xavier has been hitherto a mystery and a controversy. Yet all this time there has lain neglected an original portrait, bearing throughout an evident stamp of truthfulness, and enlivened with such vivid colouring, that it is impossible to contemplate it without a satisfactory conviction that we see the living man, and understand his history. That portrait is drawn by Xavier's own hand, in a copious collection of original letters. The letters were written chiefly to friends in Europe, with the avowed intention of putting them in possession of all that he did, and of all that had happened to him; so that they contain a complete, though not a formal, *Autobiography of Francis Xavier*.

The present volume weaves into a connected narrative the incidents recorded by Xavier's own pen. Such a narrative must be authentic as far as it extends, and may be therefore applied as a test of the accuracy of the wonders related by his partial biographers. Brought to this fair and simple test, the legend of Francis Xavier dissolves. He appears before the reader as a zealous and devoted labourer in the missionary field, repudiating all the attributes of extraordinary and miraculous powers; and confessing with bitter regret the failure of all his missionary schemes. He leaves India with the gloomy conviction that the Civil Governors, and not the missionaries, were the parties to convert the heathen. He died with the confession on his lips, 'I can do nothing myself but open the way for others.'

The Author traces to their source, and lays bare, the frauds by which Roman Catholic writers have attempted to gain credit to their Church by exalting Xavier into a saint, and by attributing to his labours an amount of Divine blessing far beyond that granted to the Apostles. He contrasts, also, the flimsy testimony to Xavier's spurious miracles, with the firm and substantial

evidence upon which our faith reposes, in the miracles of the New Testament.

The character of Xavier, when stripped of its fabulous attributes, stands out in its natural simplicity, as one of a noble and generous stamp, and presenting many qualities which would have made him a useful missionary, had not his religious system dwarfed and paralysed his powers, and deprived his ministrations of the force of truth. His letters, however, contain many striking sentiments and much practical wisdom, for which the Author gives him full credit. But he conceives that he has established the fact, that the results of Xavier's labours, and of all his successors, have been delusive and transient: when supported by the sword of civil power, Roman Catholic missions flourish for a time, but they have not within them the principle of permanent vitality, and therefore crumble away when temporal support is withdrawn.

The work is divided into nine chapters, the headings of which afford a tolerably complete view of its range of topics, and are as follows:—
I. Xavier's Life before his Departure for India.
II. First Three Years of Missionary Life in India.
III. Legendary Life of Francis Xavier. IV. Xavier's Visit to the Spice Islands of the Indian Archipelago. V. Xavier a Director of Jesuit Missions in the East, and a Royal Commissioner from the King of Portugal. VI. Xavier's Labours in Japan. VII. Internal Dissensions of the Missions in India. VIII. Xavier's Attempt to reach China; Death and Character. IX. The Failure of Romish Missions to the Heathen, in South India, Ceylon, Japan, China, Abyssinia, Paraguay, and the Philippine Islands.

A Manual of English Literature, Historical and Critical: With an Appendix on English Metres. By THOMAS ARNOLD, B.A., formerly Scholar of Univ. Coll. Oxford, and late Prof. of Engl. Lit. in the Cath. Univ. of Ireland. Post 8vo. pp. 434, price 10s. 6d. cloth. [October 17, 1862.]

THIS work is principally designed for the use of Students at Universities, or for the higher forms in Public Schools and Colleges. It professes to act as a guide to the systematic study of English literature. Such guidance appears to be more and more demanded, not only from the magnitude and bewildering variety of the field, but from the increasing sense of the educational importance of its contents. The day has gone by when it would be thought no disgrace for a young Englishman to leave Oxford, familiar with the beauties of all the classic poets, but having never read a line of Absalom and Ahithophel, or of the

Essay on Man. The present state of opinion on this subject is indicated distinctly enough by the prominent position which the English Language and Literature hold in all public competitive examinations, and by the honourable place assigned to these studies in the curriculum of every newly-founded university. It must be confessed that in this respect other nations — the French especially — are before us. The student of French literature can be referred to more than one manual, where writers of the most cultivated intelligence and the most brilliant imagination will take him by the hand, and, conducting him through all the courts of the temple of the past, will point out in succession all the monuments raised by the genius of the gifted dead. In this country far less has been achieved; but it may safely be predicted that the necessity of dealing with our literature systematically will become every year more manifest.

The present work is divided into two nearly equal portions:—one tracing the growth of our literature historically, from its earliest beginnings to the vigour and vastness of its present development — the other attempting, by a classification of literature, to exhibit the works of our greatest writers in the order of Art rather than in the order of time, and so to furnish the means for instituting instructive comparisons between the masterpieces in the literature of our own and other countries. In the Second (or Critical) Section numerous extracts, both in prose and verse, are given by way of illustration, and courses of English reading are also suggested, such as may be useful both to teachers and to private students. In the APPENDIX on *Mètres* the student will find all the most important and characteristic points of English Prosody succinctly treated. To add to the completeness of the work, a copious INDEX is appended, giving the dates of each Author's birth and death annexed to his name.

Elements of Comparative Philology. By R. G. LATHAM, M.A., M.D., F.R.S., &c., late Fellow of King's College, Cambridge; and late Professor of English in University College, London. 8vo. pp. 806, price 21s. cloth. [September 13, 1862.]

THE object of this work is to lay before the reader the chief facts and the chief trains of reasoning in Comparative Philology. The great mass of these facts lies in the details of the languages themselves. We have to enumerate the existing forms of speech, and to examine the phenomena connected with their distribution over the earth's surface. These, taken by themselves,

are of great importance and interest, and it is plain that they must be known in their integrity. Any important omission would damage the systematic exhibition of the whole. Hence, by far the larger portion of the volume is taken up with the descriptive chapters. The shortness of the Second Part, which treats of language in general, arises from the indispensable necessity of entering largely into these preliminary details; but the notice goes at once to the two main problems, the origin of inflexions, and the origin of roots; giving a general view of these questions, along with a few suggestions as to the method by which it is to be explored.

Problems in Human Nature. By the Author of 'Morning Clouds,' the 'Afternoon of Life,' and the 'Romance of a Dull Life.' Post 8vo. pp. 168, price 5s. cloth.

[December 3, 1862.]

IN the present work, which consists of three detached Essays on the Source of Vanity, on the Decline of Sentiment, and on Disappointment in the Religious World, the Author has sought to solve some serious difficulties, which, although trenching, more or less, upon the regions of abstruse thought, yet have their practical effects on every-day life, and assail all who are not armed by inflexible religious principle for intercourse with the world. Thus, while the mischief which flows from what is called the vice of vanity is deeply felt and clearly recognised, few have cared to analyse the source of the feeling, and fewer still have seen that the source is the mainspring of human action, influencing not less the noblest efforts of benevolence than the frivolous displays of the most thoughtless, and that great harm results from not fully admitting the extent to which this principle must have power over almost all men throughout the whole course of their lives. So again, while much is said on the Decline of Sentiment, the causes which usually lead to it have scarcely ever been carefully examined, and a tendency has of late years become manifest to undervalue or ignore a principle with which human nature cannot afford to dispense. Still less has sufficient attention been bestowed on the several influences affecting what is called the religious world, and with the general axiom that 'The religious world is a great obstacle to religion,' the causes of the reaction which expresses itself in such assertions are in greater or less degree put out of sight. It becomes necessary, therefore, to inquire how the religious theory which places no value on the pursuits, concerns, and feelings of this life came into being, and to make due allowance for its influence as a motive or spring of action, in the

formation of opinion, and as an element in the human character. By this process of reasoning, carried to a legitimate conclusion, while the balance would be struck between the principles of self-denial and self-development, it would be further seen that a higher value for the ideal things of this world might induce us to expend its realities less ignobly.

Such are the topics on which the writer has endeavoured to follow out a train of reflection, which may produce thoroughly practical effects in our method of treating difficulties from which, except by stifling all thought, it is impossible to escape.

Notes of an Agricultural Tour in Belgium and Holland and on the Rhine: with Practical Notes on the Peculiarities of Flemish Husbandry; the Saving, Treatment, and Use of Liquid Manure; the Cultivation of Special Crops, such as Flax, Colza, and Beet-Root, &c. By ROBERT SCOTT BURN, Editor of 'The Year-Book of Agricultural Facts,' and one of the Authors of 'The Book of Farm Implements and Machines,' and of the 'Book of Farm Buildings.' Pp. 252, with 43 Woodcuts. Post 8vo. price 7s. cloth.

[October 18, 1862.]

THE substance of these Notes appeared originally in the *Journal of Agriculture*, and the *Transactions of the Highland and Agricultural Society*; and, from the interest which they excited, it has been deemed advisable to republish them in a complete form. To verify the results of the investigations made during his first visit to these neighbouring countries, and to obtain further and fuller information on subjects connected with departments of Flemish agriculture which possess much interest for British farmers, Mr. Burn passed a second time through certain districts. The results of the inquiries then made are embodied, in the form of additional notes, in the present volume, which also contains upwards of forty ILLUSTRATIONS from sketches made during this second visit.

The farmers of the Low Countries have for a very long period been famous for their skill. When the agriculture of Great Britain was in a miserably low condition, and as remarkable for the fewness of the crops which served as food for man or forage for his cattle, as for the carelessness with which they were cultivated; Flemish agriculture could boast of its wide variety of produce, of the fertility of its soils, and of the judicious use of manure, and the careful treatment by which this fertility was secured. At a very early period

in agricultural history some of the authorities on this side of the Channel, interested in the progress of its agriculture, had their attention directed to the Low Countries, and the result of an observant though limited intercourse was the introduction of more than one of our most important crops, and of several improved modes of culture. It is, indeed, difficult to over-estimate the value of the benefit which British agriculturists have derived from an intercourse with the Flemish.

The Flemish farmers have long been famous for their skill in the treatment and uses of manures, more especially liquid manure and the waste matter of towns; in their preparation of the soil, arrangement of rotations, and in the cultivation of a wide and valuable variety of crops. Their skill also has long been acknowledged in the cultivation of the flax crop, in the oleaginous plants, as colza and the like, and in the management of stolen crops. To all these departments—to more than one of which the attention of the British public is now being directed, as, for instance, the flax crop and the liquid manure question—Mr. Burn has paid special attention during a protracted sojourn in Flanders; and the results are embodied in the volume now published.

The Earth and its Mechanism: being an Account of the various Proofs of the Rotation of the Earth, with a Description of the Instruments used in the Experimental Demonstrations. To which is added the Theory of Foucault's Pendulum and Gyroscope. By HENRY WORMS, F.R.A.S., F.G.S. Pp. 312; with 31 Woodcuts and Diagrams. 8vo. price 10s. 6d. cloth. [Oct. 28, 1862.]

THIS work aims at presenting at one view a complete collection of the arguments used since the time of Copernicus in support of the hypothesis of the Earth's Rotation, including all the theorems and problems of mechanics connected with this branch of astronomical science. In the First Part the Author gives a popular view of the subject, adapted to the comprehension of the unscientific reader; the Second Part, which consists principally of analytical proofs and delineations, is intended chiefly for the perusal of the professed mathematician. The discoveries made in this branch of scientific inquiry during the last ten years are in this volume, for the first time, made generally accessible, in a condensed and systematic form, and accompanied by engraved representations of all the auxiliary instruments. The results of more than a hundred experiments on the deviation of falling bodies from the plumb-

line are carefully tabulated, and compared with theory, which itself, with several other intricate problems, is investigated by higher analysis in the Second Part.

On Photo-Zincography and other Photographic Processes employed at the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton. By Captain A. DE C. SCOTT, R.E., under the Direction of Colonel Sir HENRY JAMES, R.E., F.R.S., &c. Published by permission of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for War. Pp. 24; with 12 Plates. 4to. price 12s. cloth.

[October 24, 1862.]

THIS work contains a minute description of the processes invented and applied by Sir Henry James for accurately reducing and printing the Ordnance plans on the several scales required for the National Survey, by means of Photography. It also contains a minute description of the methods employed for producing printed facsimiles of line engravings, of printed or MS. documents, by means of Photo-zincography and Photo-lithography, with numerous beautiful specimens of the art, printed from Photographic transfers to zinc or stone; amongst which is the facsimile of a page of Domesday Book, as an example of the perfect manner in which ancient records may be copied, and of several beautiful engravings of vases, &c., to show its applicability to the reproduction of the most elaborate engraved designs.

A description is also given of the art which Sir H. James has named Photo-papyrography, by which a perfect copy of any document may be printed directly from the Photograph without transferring it to zinc or stone.

This art promises to be of great practical value for the copying of deeds and other law documents for record, either on paper or vellum, or any map, design, or document of which only a few copies are required.

The work is, in fact, a practical guide to the use of Photography to numerous purposes beyond the mere production of perishable portraits or pictures; it describes the manner in which reprints of rare works, with their illustrations, may be made not only of the size of the original, but of any size required. Thus, a reprint of a work in folio may be made of the size of an octavo, and of an octavo a duodecimo or pocket edition, with every beauty or peculiarity of the original, and in durable ink.

A Pocket Dictionary of the French and English Languages: being a careful Abridgment of the Practical French and English Dictionary, preserving all the most Useful Features of the Original Work. Containing the following Improvements: 1. New words in general use in each language not to be found in other Dictionaries. 2. Compound words not translated literally. 3. Prepositions annexed to the French verbs and adjectives, showing what Case they govern. 4. Acceptations of the words separated by figures, with directions as to the choice to be made of the proper word. 5. Examples of the most familiar Idioms and Phrases, &c. Followed by *Abridged Vocabularies of Geographical and Mythological Names.* By LÉON CONTANSEAU, Professor of the French Language and Literature in the late Royal Indian Military College, Addiscombe; French Examiner for Military and Civil Appointments; &c. Square 18mo. pearl, pp. 640, price 5s. cloth. [Dec. 1862.]

THE great success of the Author's *Practical French Dictionary* has induced him to prepare the present Abridgment, or *Pocket Dictionary*, on the same plan and with the same improvements, with a view to afford those pupils, readers, and travellers, both French and English, who object to the size or the expense of the larger work, the benefit of a good French and English Dictionary of more portable size and at a lower price.

It may be safely asserted that there is no good Pocket Dictionary of the French and English languages. The current editions of the most popular pocket dictionary of the present day all fail in those points where the Author's *Practical Dictionary* has been found to offer peculiar advantages to English persons consulting it, as may be seen on comparison almost at a glance.

All the leading characteristics possessed by the original work are preserved in this Abridgment. They are briefly as follows:—

I. The omission of all those words which, however in place in a lexicon or more copious dictionary, are never met in authors usually read, or heard in general conversation. No purpose can be served by the retention in a dictionary, even on the largest scale, of such words, for instance, as the following, which all occur in a single page of what is called an *Improved Dictionary*:—*Bual, bocasine, boccal, boddle, bodge, bombulation, boost, boscage, bote, bothy, bots, bott, bouking, boul, &c.*

II. The insertion of all the New Words that have come into use in both languages during the present century, especially words of quite recent origin, such as *screw-ship*, *telegram*, *photograph*, *Davy lamp*, *stereoscope*, *gasometer*, *revolver*, &c.

III. The incorporation into the general alphabet of compound words not translated literally; as *stock-broker*, *agent de change*; *stock-exchange*, *bourse*; *air-stove*, *calorifère*; *iron-plated*, *cuirassé*, &c.

IV. The statement in every case of the preposition taken by each French verb and adjective respectively — a glaring omission not hitherto supplied, and one of the greatest difficulties which the English learner has to overcome, viz.: *ATTEND*, v.n. *s'appliquer* (*à*), *s'occuper* (*de*); — *FIT*, adj. *propre* (*à*); *convenable* (*de*), &c.

V. The interpretation and conversion of a large number of familiar Idioms and Phrases, not found in any other dictionary of the same size.

VI. The principal Tenses of the leading Irregular Verbs in French, such as *aller*, *allant*, *allé*, *je vais*, *ils vont*, *j'allai*, *j'ai été*, *je suis allé*, *j'irai*, *que j'aile*; — *Mourir*, *mourant*, *mort*, *je meurs*, *je mourus*, *je mourrai*, and others.

VII. As the distinctive feature of the present Dictionary, the various acceptations of the words are specified, and explicit directions added for the choice of the right word in translating English into French. The essential utility of such directions is shown by absurd examples happening almost daily in the teacher's experience. When an English pupil translating English into French looks out the French equivalent for a particular word in his dictionary, he usually finds the several meanings thrown together without regard to order; and owing to his imperfect knowledge of French, he is naturally unable to select the only term appropriate to his subject-matter: a ridiculous mistake is usually the result, because his dictionary affords no clue to the word which he wants, and he takes the wrong one. This radical defect the present *Pocket Dictionary* aims at supplying, by the addition of precise directions for the selection of the words which may, in each case, be used with propriety. Three Words taken at random are subjoined as specimens for comparison.

The Improved Dictionary.

CASE, s. *boîte*, f.; *étui*, m.; *gaine*, f.; *cartouche*, f.; *cause*, *matière*, f.; *état*, m.; *cas*, m.

LIGHT, a. — ly, ad. *léger*; *aisé*; *clair*; *gai*; — horse, *cavalerie légère*, f.

MEND, v. a. & n. *raccommoder*; *amender*, *améliorer*; *rétablir*; *s'améliorer*; *se reformer*; *se rétablir*.

The Best Dictionary.

CASE, s. *étui*, *fourreau*, m.; *boîte*, f.; *housse*, f.; *cas*, m.; (good) *embonpoint*, m.; (in law) *procès*, m., *cause*, f.; (— for needles) *étui*, m.

LIGHT, a. *léger*; (fair) *blond*. To make — of a thing, *traiter une chose légèrement*.

MEND, v. a. n. *amender*; *réparer*; *corriger*; *arranger*; *se corriger*. To — the matter, *pour réparer le mal*; (clothes) *raccommoder*; (in sickness) *se rétablir*; *aller mieux*.

Now, from an undigested heap of equivalents like the above, it is unreasonable to expect a learner to take the proper word, which, in the absence of directions, he is left to guess at; and the articles cited above are but an average specimen of at least half the nouns and verbs, where the English word has numerous meanings and acceptations, entirely different, only separated by a comma. Hence such absurd mistakes as the following, which are of daily occurrence: — '*In a desperate case*' — *dans un étui désespéré*. '*The army took flight*' — *l'armée prit le vol*. '*The spot where he fell*' — *la tache où il tomba*, &c. It is evident that such absurd mistakes could not have been made had a dictionary in which the significations and acceptations of the words are discriminated and pointed out, been placed in the pupil's hands.

CONTANSEAU'S Pocket Dictionary.

CASE, s. (sheath) *étui*, *fourreau*, m.; (of a watch, a box) *boîte*, f.; (for packing) *caisse*, f.; (for needles, etc.) *étui*, m.; (build.) *corps*, m.; (of a door) *chambranle*, m.; (print) *casse*, f.; (occurrence or event) *cas*, m.; (state) *état*, m., *condition*, f.; (law) *cause*, f.

LIGHT, adj. *léger*; (easy) *facile*; (nimble) *agile*, *léste*; (gay) *gai*; (of weight) *faible*; (bright) *clair*; (fair) *blond*. — horse, *cavalerie légère*, f. To make — of, *faire peu de cas de*.

MEND, v. a. (clothes) *raccommoder*; (arrange) *arranger*; (repair) *réparer*; (reform) *corriger*, *réformer*; (a pen) *retailer*; (the pace) *hâter*; — v. n. (reform) *se corriger*; (improve) *s'améliorer*; *se rétablir*.

As in the larger edition, all the English prepositions or adverbs annexed to a verb, the meaning of which they frequently alter essentially, have been carefully arranged in alphabetical order, and printed in black letters; viz., *to take away*; *to — back*; *to — down*; so as to strike the learner's eye, and save him the trouble of perusing sometimes a whole page to find the word he is looking for.

The Author trusts that this *Pocket Dictionary* will be found, on comparison, a great improvement on all the works of this kind published before; but at the same time it should be borne in mind that the larger or *Practical Dictionary* contains a fuller vocabulary, and an abundance of phrases and idioms necessarily excluded, on account of space, from the plan of a pocket volume.

Messrs. Longman and Co.'s Wall-Maps.

Wall-Maps of England and Wales. Edited by WALTER M'LEOD, F.R.G.S., Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea; Author of "Class Atlas of Physical Geography," &c. The Maps Drawn and Engraved by E. WELLER, F.R.G.S. MAPS I. and II. in elephant folio. England and Wales, No. I. *Physical Map*, price 6s. coloured; or 9s. either plain or varnished, mounted on ROLLERS, or in a Portfolio. England and Wales, No. II. *Political Map*, price 7s. 6d. coloured; or 10s. 6d. either plain or varnished, mounted on ROLLERS, or in a Portfolio; or the two Maps together in a Portfolio, price 18s.

[October 4, 1862.]

IN offering to the Masters of Colleges and Schools a new set of SCHOOL MAPS for Class Instruction, it seems necessary to state briefly the reasons which have led to the preparation of this Series. According to the testimony of our best teachers, the maps at present in use are faulty in the following respects:—They do not give the physical features of countries with sufficient clearness and distinctness;—the mountains are too frequently a confused mass of black, without any attempt to show the ranges, the peaks, and depressions;—the rivers are laid down in a manner which renders it often impossible to say where they rise;—places of importance in a commercial point of view are omitted; and the positions of cities and towns are not given with that accuracy which is essential to sound teaching.

It is believed that these evils can only be remedied by having *TWO MAPS* for each country; *one*, in which the *Physical Features*,—the mountains, plains, rivers, &c.—shall be clearly and boldly delineated; and *another*, which shall contain, in addition to the physical features, the *Political Divisions, Cities, Towns, &c.*

This method of treating the geography of a country has received the approbation of some of the Principals of Training Colleges and of some eminent teachers to whom the plan was submitted for consideration and suggestions, and to whom the Editor and Publishers are indebted for very valuable and practical recommendations.

Of *England and Wales* it is intended to publish *THREE MAPS*, of which the *FIRST (Physical)* and *SECOND (Political)* may now be had, as above described; the *THIRD, coloured Geologically*, is nearly ready. Should the plan meet with success, MAPS of the various countries of the globe will from time to time be published in the following order:—*Scotland, Ireland, Palestine, Europe, &c.*

Each MAP will be four feet eight inches in length by three feet four inches in width—a size

well adapted for school purposes. To insure a clearness and distinctness not hitherto attempted in school maps, the mountains will be printed in *brown*; the Rivers, Lakes, and Coast-line, and all names relating to Hydrography, in *blue*; and the names of Counties, Cities, &c. in *black letters*. This method of representing to the ~~eye~~ the grand physical features and divisions of a country will, it is believed, materially assist pupils in learning and in remembering the physical formation and features of the various regions of the globe.

A First English Course, based on the Analysis of Sentences; comprising the Structure and History of the English Language, with Copious Exercises. By WILLIAM MARTIN, A. C. P., First-Class Certificated Master. 12mo. pp. 204, price 2s. 6d. cloth.

[November 28, 1862.]

THE aim of the present work is to place the teaching of English Grammar upon the basis of a sound knowledge of the construction of sentences. The principles of grammar are, therefore, deduced from a consideration of the analysis of sentences—simple, complex, and compound. An accurate appreciation of the office of any particular word in a sentence can only be gained by means of an intelligent consideration of the structure of the sentence, and thence of the relations existing between its different parts. The Analysis of Sentences, therefore, properly forms the foundation of grammatical knowledge, and should not be treated, at least in an elementary work, as a separate and independent department of the subject.

Another distinctive characteristic of this work is that, in every case, principles are deduced from examples; and the laws and principles of grammar are thus, as far as possible, drawn from the *practical* knowledge which the pupil will have already acquired of his mother-tongue.

It is believed that this mode of teaching English Grammar will not only convey a more intelligent appreciation of its principles, but will also afford a better exercise to the mental faculties than that which is more commonly followed; and that it will also give to the study a much greater amount of interest. The rules given for the punctuation of sentences are substantiated by instances taken from writers of eminence, and exercises for the pupil are subjoined.

In PART II. is given such an account of the history of the language (considered with relation both to its origin and to its changes) as, it is conceived, may be advantageously placed before the pupil at that stage of his education at which

the present work is intended to be used. The APPENDIX contains a set of grammatical Paradigms, a List of Irregular Verbs, Definitions of the Parts of Speech, the principal Rules of Syntax, and copious lists of Prefixes, Affixes, and Roots. The pupil is thus supplied with all that he will need, for some time, for the intelligent study of his own language.

The Shilling Entertaining Library; adapted to the requirements of School Libraries, Families, and Working Men. Edited by J. S. LAURIE, Editor of the 'Graduated Series of Reading-Lesson Books,' &c. Three volumes, viz., I. *Gulliver's Travels*, II. *Robinson Crusoe*, and III. *Christmas Tales*, each with 6 full-page Woodcuts, in square 18mo. price 1s. cloth, or 9d. sewed, are now ready. [December 1862.]

THE object of the ENTERTAINING LIBRARY is to provide the young and, generally speaking, the less educated portion of the community with books which they will find *readable*. Many similar projects have been started, and have failed. The Proprietors of the present LIBRARY believe that those failures are to be ascribed to a fundamental deficiency which, with proper attention and care, may be fully supplied.

In undertakings of this kind too little allowance has been made for what may almost be termed the repulsiveness of a book to the untutored mind. Children freed from irksome tasks, and working men wearied with a hard day's toil, cannot possibly be induced to read until they find out what a wealth of entertainment is concealed under the hard, ungraceful forms of typography. Nothing appears more certain than that they will not read at all, unless materials are placed before them which are calculated to arouse their interest and enchain their attention.

The practical problem to be solved would seem to be to furnish a selection of works which will appeal to that dominant principle in the human breast, the love of pleasure. The aim of the Editor of the ENTERTAINING LIBRARY is to provide an ample and varied repast for the gratification of this instinct. The concentration of his efforts upon this single point will give the present series of books its distinctive character.

A glance at the sources upon which he has already drawn will, it is believed, convince those who are acquainted with English literature, that such volumes as the ENTERTAINING LIBRARY promises to contain will necessarily tend to enlarge the intellectual views, and to direct and strengthen the moral sentiments of every reader. But the prime end kept in view will be to afford, in a wide

and liberal sense, pleasure and amusement; and to this end whatever bears more directly upon the practical utilities of life will invariably be held subordinate.

It is proper to state that the Editor assumes the right of adapting the original texts so as to suit his purpose. Grammatical constructions which are too involved and difficult will be simplified; modern words and idioms will be substituted for such as have become obsolete or nearly obsolete; and in all cases passages which are unsuitable to the young will be expunged.

Care will be taken to adorn each of the volumes with a number of striking illustrations. The illustrations to the three volumes now ready are drawn by Mr. Sandercock, a rising artist, whose merit has been acknowledged by competent judges.

Special attention will be paid to the binding of the volumes. They will be prepared for being well thumbled. The type, also, in which they will be printed will be of the clearest and distinctest kind that can be procured.

Volumes preparing for publication uniformly with the above three, quarterly, from January 1863:—

The Pilgrim's Progress.
Sandford and Merton.
Evenings at Home.
History of the Plague.
Christmas Tales, SECOND SERIES.

Gleig's School Series.

Treatise on Logarithms; with copious Tables of Selected Logarithms, adapted to the Author's Elements of Trigonometry [also in GLEIG'S School Series]: Explaining simply the Nature and Use of Logarithms and Logarithmic Tables, the Principles and Methods of their Construction, and their Applications in Arithmetic, Mensuration, and Trigonometry. With numerous Examples and Exercises. By the Rev. J. HUNTER, M.A. 18mo. pp. 82, price 1s. sewed.

Logarithmic KEY to HUNTER'S 'Treatise on Logarithms' and 'Elements of Plane Trigonometry.' By the same Author. 18mo. pp. 54, price 9d. sewed. [Oct. 22, 1862.]

THE object of the present Manual is to provide the youthful student of mathematics with a tolerably complete treatise on Logarithmic Arithmetic, and such a selection of Logarithms as is requisite, not only for working all the exercises in that treatise, but also for solving logarithmically all the problems in the author's *Elements of Plane Trigonometry*. The general and extensive practice thus afforded in the use of Logarithmic Tables,

together with an attempt which is made to simplify to young minds the mathematical investigation of the Theory of Logarithms, will, it is hoped, render this Manual, and that which it is designed to accompany, of some service in elementary schools, from which treatises of a more expensive and abstruse character are necessarily excluded.

The *Logarithmic Key* will, it is hoped, in its legitimate use, promote sound progress in the pupil, as well as economise his teacher's time and labour.

Solutions of Questions in Proportion, Interest, Discount, Stocks, Profit and Loss, Partnership, &c. by First Principles. By WALTER M'LEOD, F.R.G.S., M.C.P., Head Master of the Model School, and Master of Method in the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea; Author of *Manual of Arithmetic, Mental Arithmetic*, and various other approved Elementary School Books. 8vo. pp. 116, price 3s. 6d. cloth. [November 30, 1862.]

THIS work contains full solutions of questions in Simple and Compound Proportion, Interest, Discount, Stocks, &c. by *First Principles*, in a

form adapted for elementary instruction. The superiority of the teaching of Arithmetic by *First Principles* over the general method by Rules, is fully recognised by many Inspectors, and by some of our ablest Teachers. But although the system has been well spoken of in the Reports of H.M. Inspectors, and the methods have to a certain extent been adopted in the solutions of some easy questions in a few manuals of Arithmetic, still no work has attempted to show, by means of a systematic course of exercises, that even the *most difficult questions* in Compound Proportion, Stocks, Profit and Loss, &c. can be solved *without statement*, and by means of *Multiplication and Division only*. To supply Teachers and Pupil-Teachers with a Handbook of Questions, all solved by First Principles, and adapted for the instruction of pupils in elementary and middle-class schools, has been the aim of the author in the publication of the present work. Questions in Stocks—the proper method of solving which is a stumbling-block to many—are treated in a way that makes the subject plain even to children. The chapters on Stocks, Discount, and Partnership are specially recommended to the notice of Teachers.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE *History of Jerome Savonarola and his Times*, by PASQUALE VILLARI, Professor of History in the University of Pisa, is nearly ready, in English, accompanied by New Documents, and translated from the Italian by LEONARD HORNER, Esq., F.R.S., with the co-operation of the Author.

THE *Story of a Siberian Exile*, by M. 'RUFIN PIETROWSKI, followed by a Narrative of Recent Events in Poland, translated from the 'French,' will be published early in December, in one volume.—Not more than two or three instances are on record, in which persons condemned to exile in Siberia have succeeded in making their escape. The escape of M. PIETROWSKI presents a marvellous example of endurance under almost insuperable difficulties, and of perseverance in a scheme in which the plan and execution called for consummate forethought and unwavering courage. The present work is a condensation of the narrative of M. PIETROWSKI, and it is perhaps desirable to add that the whole story is in every particular true. For the English public the work will have a further interest, in so far as it reveals the method in which the Russian Government systematically deals with the Polish Nation. The working of this system is still more minutely shown in the appended narrative of the events at Warsaw and elsewhere, which during the last two years exhibit the Poles as a people who are resolved to win their rights by a purely moral and passive resistance.

THE *Life of Robert Stephenson, F.R.S., late President of the Institution of Civil Engineers*, by JOHN CORDY JEAFFRESON, Barrister-at-Law; and WILLIAM POLE, Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers,—is preparing for publication, in 2 vols. 8vo. with Portrait and numerous Illustrations.

THE REV. DR. HOWSON'S *Hulsean Lectures*.—Preparing for publication '*Sermons on the Character of St. Paul*,' being the Hulsean Lectures for 1862, by the Rev. J. S. Howson, D.D. Principal of the Collegiate Institution, Liverpool; Joint Author of the '*Life and Epistles of St. Paul*'; Author of an Essay on '*Deaconesses*.'

THE SECOND PART of Dr. TRAVERS TWISS'S work upon the *LAW of NATIONS* is in course of preparation, and will appear in the course of the present Season. This part will embrace the *Right and Duties of Nations in time of War*, and will treat in *extenso* of the Rights of Neutrals as well as Belligerents, the former subject being susceptible of fuller discussion than it has hitherto received at the hands of English writers. The Author proposes also to investigate the important influence which the Declaration of Paris of 1856 must have upon the exercise, on the part of the Powers which have acceded to it, of their Rights of War under the Common Law of Nations. An Introductory Chapter and an INDEX to the whole work will be supplied in this part.

SIR RUTHERFORD ALCOCK'S WORK ON JAPAN.—Early in December will be published, in 2 vols. 8vo. with Maps and above 100 Illustrations in Chromo-lithography and on Wood, '*The Capital of the Tycoon, a Narrative of a Three Years' Residence in Japan,*' by Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, K.C.B. Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Japan. In preparing this work for the press, the Author has kept two objects especially in view—the one, to supply from personal observation new and authentic information of the present social state, civilisation, and government of Japan; the other, to afford materials for the solution of a great problem in our relations with the East, namely, what are the necessary conditions of all Western diplomacy for the maintenance of treaties with Eastern races; and within what limits success is to be looked for in any attempts to reconcile such conflicting elements as the two civilisations present. The extension and free development of commerce, without war or costly armaments, being the avowed and sole object, it is a question of the last importance to determine under what conditions, and to what extent it may be possible to attain this end in the far East, where our interests are already large, and ever threatening to plunge us into new wars and complications. A chapter on the '*Civilisation of the Japanese,*' and another on '*Western Diplomacy in the Far East,*' are calculated to throw a new light on all such questions, and will, it is believed, be read with general interest. The work is largely illustrated from original drawings, and by two maps, one of the Japanese isles, giving the exact locality, and name of all the principal Daimios, Fortresses, and Capitals; and the other of the City of Osaka, the great emporium of Japanese commerce;—the Venice of the East, intersected in all directions by rivers and canals, and over which there are more than 300 bridges. Much useful information on the agriculture and flora of Japan will be found scattered through the work, and in a more systematic form in the APPENDIX, where a list will be given of all the new plants found during excursions into the interior; many of which were sent to the Royal Gardens at Kew by Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK.

NEW Work by the Author of 'The Arrest of the Five Members.'—Preparing for immediate publication, in 2 vols. post 8vo. uniform with '*The Arrest of the Five Members,*' with Two Portraits, from Original Paintings at Port Eliot, *The Life of Sir John Eliot.* By JOHN FORSTER.

THE FOURTH SERIES of Mrs. JAMESON'S *Sacred and Legendary Art*, completing the work, is preparing for publication. It is entitled '*The History of Our Lord and of his Precursor John the Baptist; with the Personages and Typical Subjects of the Old Testament, as represented in Christian Art,*' and will be illustrated, uniformly with the other three series, with many etchings and engravings on wood.—A New and improved Edition, being the Third, of Mrs. JAMESON'S '*Legends of the Monastic Orders,*' forming the SECOND SERIES of *Sacred and Legendary Art*, is also in the press.

A New Work by WILLIAM HOWITT, entitled '*The History of the Supernatural in all Ages and Nations, in all Churches, Christian and Pagan, demonstrating a Universal Faith,*' will shortly be published, in 2 vols. post 8vo. The Author of this work intends by the Supernatural the operation of those higher and more recondite laws of God with which being yet but most imperfectly acquainted, we either denominate their effects miraculous, or, shutting our eyes firmly, deny their existence altogether. So far from holding that what are called miracles are interruptions, or violations, of the course of nature, he regards them only as the results of spiritual laws, which in their occasional action subdue, suspend, or neutralise the less powerful physical laws, just as a stronger chemical affinity subdues a weaker one, producing new combinations, but combinations strictly in accordance with the collective laws of the universe, whether understood or not yet understood by us. At a time when so many objections are raised to portions of the Scripture narrative, which unsettle men's minds and haunt them with miserable forebodings, the Author has thought it of the highest importance to bring into a comprehensive view the statements of the most eminent historians and philosophers of all ages and nations on the manifestations of those spiritual agencies amongst them, which we, for want of further knowledge, term supernatural. It will be seen that he has assembled a mass of evidence from every age and people, even down to our own times, as recorded by their greatest and most accredited authors, so overwhelming, that we are thereby reduced to this dilemma;—either to reject this universal evidence, by which we inevitably reduce all history to a gigantic fiction, and destroy every appeal to its decision on any question whatever; or to accept it, in which case we find ourselves standing face to face with a principle of the most authoritative character for the solution of spiritual enigmas and the stemming of the fatal progress of infidelity. What is more; to the history of the total past, the author brings the evidence of a large body of intelligent persons in nearly every country of Europe, as well as in America, where they count by millions, who confirm the verdict of all history on this point by their own familiar experience. The Author adds his own conclusions from a practical examination of these higher phenomena through a course of seven years.

Thus all past history being supported by a vast present experience, the Author deems the candid consideration of this aggregate of historic evidence as the highest duty of the day for all who regard the most sacred hopes and the moral progress of humanity. If this evidence be found conclusive—and it cannot be found otherwise except at the cost of all historic verity—then it presents an impassable barrier to the ultimate and dreary object of scepticism, and renders easy the acceptance of the marvellous events of the sacred Scriptures. Once admitted as historic and present truth, it furnishes of necessity the only conceivable antidote to the great psychologic malady of the time; for nothing can ever effectually arrest the now age-long conflict of words and opinions but the blunt and impassable terminus of fact.

A New Work, entitled '*Explorations in Labrador, the Country of the Montagnais and Nasquaques Indians, in the year 1861,*' by HENRY YOUNG HIND, M.A., F.R.G.S., Professor of Chemistry and Geology in Trinity College, Toronto, Author of the '*Narrative of the Canadian Red River Exploring Expedition of 1859, and of the Assiniboine and Saskatchewan Exploring Expedition of 1858,*' is preparing for publication, in 2 vols. 8vo. with Maps and numerous Illustrations in Chromo-lithography and Wood Engravings. Having been deputed by the Canadian Government to make a geological survey of the Peninsula of Labrador, the Author has endeavoured in this forthcoming work to furnish a complete description of the physical features and conformation of the country, as well as of the habits and geographical range of the animals found within it, and likewise to give from actual observation accurate particulars of the history and present condition of the various Indian tribes inhabiting the Peninsula. Working its way up the Moisie River, the Expedition passed into the Cold Water River, and thence into a chain of lakes,—the furthest point reached being the Dividing Ridge, about 120 miles distant from the mouth of the Moisie. At this point the further prosecution of the journey became impracticable, without endangering the canoes; and the loss of these would have involved the loss of life to the whole Expedition. The Author with his companions then descended the streams, to the Fishing Station in the Moisie Bay. A full account of the fisheries of the Gulf is followed by a narrative of the history and present state of the Roman Catholic Missions in the country. From the Bay of Seven Islands the Author went to the Mingan Islands, at the north-eastern extremity of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, of which a minute report is given both as regards its fisheries and the general character of its navigation. Especial care has been devoted to the description of the Island of Anticosti; and the concluding chapters of the work enter largely into the history and geography of the Labrador Peninsula, the missions of the Church of England and other religious bodies on the Gulf and coasts, and the political and commercial importance of the various fisheries of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Labrador, and Newfoundland. The distances on the coasts are throughout carefully and minutely stated, with all essential details which may be of service to those who are disposed on their own account to explore the Labrador Peninsula.

THE HISTORY of the REFORMATION in EUROPE IN THE TIME OF CALVIN.

By Dr. MERLE D'AUBIGNÉ.—The first two volumes of this new work, by the Author of the *History of the Reformation in the Sixteenth Century*, will appear in the present Season. A comparison of the nations which have received the Reformation of Luther with those who adhere to that of Calvin (as Switzerland, Holland, England, Scotland, &c.), shows that the latter have been more firm in their faith, and more active in the propagation of the Gospel, while they have carried out more fully the development of

social life, especially in all that relates to constitutional liberty. This distinction has been carefully brought out by the Author.

He has devoted a part of these two forthcoming volumes to Geneva, the centre of the new phase of the Reformation, as Wittenberg had been to that of Luther. The struggles of the first *Huguenots* in this city, at the beginning of the sixteenth century, to maintain their independence and their ancient freedom, may be said to have taken the lead in initiating the Reformation. Geneva was the first ecclesiastical principality in Europe which fell to make way for liberty; as Rome will be the last. The energy of the freemen of Geneva recalls the heroic times of the old republics; and the fate of those who fell martyrs for freedom teems with human interest.

In another part of the work the Author narrates the history of the Reformation in France during Calvin's sojourn in that country, from 1525 to 1536, in which year he went to Geneva. The character of Calvin has been hitherto very imperfectly understood; and after the lapse of three centuries the time seems come that the Great Reformer of Geneva should cease to be regarded solely as a cold theologian, that we should appreciate him as a man of warm heart, kindly feelings, and estimable personal character. The forthcoming work throws, it is believed, a new light on his conversion, which is not less striking than that of Luther, and on his first years of Christian activity, of which few even to the present time know the most interesting circumstances. The Author has availed himself of documents recently discovered, and is thus able, for instance, to give the celebrated discourse which Calvin wrote at the age of twenty-four, and which was read by the Rector of the University of Paris in 1533, at the opening of the University year; when it is well known that both the Rector and Calvin were obliged to fly in haste from Paris.

Other subjects, which have not yet received a satisfactory explanation, are placed in a clear light; and among these may be specified the relations of Francis I. of France with the Protestant Princes and Doctors of Germany. It is proved by official documents that Francis, notorious for his worldliness and his persecution of the Reformed Christians, was at that time ready to follow the example of his friend Henry VIII. of England, and actually submitted to the Sorbonne, at Paris, a confession of faith nearly approaching to that of Augsburg.

On all these points, and on several collateral topics of enduring historical interest, it is believed that Dr. D'AUBIGNÉ's forthcoming volumes will afford abundant proof of much successful research.

COMPLETION of Sir BERNARD BURKE's 'Vicissitudes of Families.'—In a few days will be published the THIRD (and concluding) SERIES of '*Vicissitudes of Families,*' a Collection of Essays and Narratives illustrating the surprising mutability of fortune in the History of our Noble Houses. By Sir BERNARD BURKE, Ulster King of Arms; Author of '*The Peerage and Baronetage,*' &c.

A 'Life of Bishop Warburton,' by the Rev. J. S. WATSON, M.A., Author of 'The Life of Porson,' is preparing for publication in one volume 8vo., with portrait. This work will contain a complete account of Warburton's life and literary career, with remarks on his writings. The author has endeavoured to supply a want long felt in English literature. No full biography of the author of the 'Divine Legation' has yet been submitted to the public; Hurd's sketch of his patron was poor and meagre, and readers who desired further information respecting him have been left to seek it in the unconnected paragraphs of Nichols or Disraeli, the dry summaries of biographical dictionaries, or in obscure pamphlets or other publications of minor note, which it is not always easy to procure. Among the various contents of this volume will be presented ample notices of the Bishop's connections with Pope, Bolingbroke, Hare, Sherlock, Lowth, Hanmer, Edwards, Mallet, and many other literary and clerical characters with whom his long and busy life brought him into contact; accounts of the attacks made on his writings, and his replies to them; extracts from his correspondence; expositions of his theological doctrines and arguments; reviews of his works; and whatever may serve to furnish an ample and impartial delineation of his character. Warburton's history is that of a mind in a great degree self-educated. Had he been regularly bred under a course of school and university discipline, he might have been less arrogant, but would have shown a less interesting character to the world. The present account of his life may claim the attention alike of the scholar, the divine, and the student of English literature.

A New Elementary Treatise on 'Practical Land-Surveying and Levelling' is nearly ready, by ROBERT THORNTON, Civil and Practical Engineer, Master of the Civil and Military Departments of the Scottish Institute, Edinburgh. With a view to simplify and facilitate the acquisition of the useful arts of land-surveying and levelling, by young gentlemen who propose to proceed to India or who may be qualifying for the colonial service, for whose use the work was originally projected, the Author has divided his treatise into four sections, of which the first embraces the use of surveying instruments and surveying with the chain only; the second exemplifies traversing with the theodolite, contouring, and railway surveying; the third comprises levelling and surveying with the prismatic compass; and the fourth includes trigonometrical and barometrical surveying. The main object of the work being to carry the pupil as rapidly and perfectly as possible to the conclusion of each branch of the subject, algebraical formulæ are adopted throughout; and thus, while the eye is trained to deduce the results from the given figures, the memory is not distressed with a variety of rules reduced to a set form of words. On the other hand, each division is furnished with numerous examples for exercise, selected from actual practice, exemplifying fully the principle laid down; and the process of calculation is further elucidated by explanatory woodcuts and diagrams.

A NEW WORK, entitled '*Lower Brittany and the Bible, its Priests and People; with Notes on Religious and Civil Liberty in France*,' by JAMES BROMFIELD, Author of the '*Bible in Brittany*,' the '*Chase in Brittany*,' &c., will be published in December. The Author of this work enjoyed unusual facilities for investigating the subjects mentioned in his title, having resided ten years in Lower Brittany, during most of which period he was intimately connected with the work of evangelisation in progress in that part of France. While resident there he also founded the Protestant Society now existing in Brittany, and was for some time one of the editors of the *Bulletin Evangelique*. His book contains full particulars of the various Protestant centres in Lower Brittany, many of which are chiefly supported by English societies; and shows grounds for the belief that the promotion of evangelical religion prospers and advances, notwithstanding the counteracting efforts of the Romish system and the Romish priesthood. In the course of his work, the Author relates incidentally numerous infractions of the religious liberty of Protestants which came under his own observation in France; deprecates the system of political coercion usually prevalent, more particularly the servility to spiritual and political tyranny of men of rank and influence, the abject state of the public press, and some other social evils, traceable to the despotic control exercised by the present French Government. The volume concludes with a few observations on the policy of NAPOLEON the THIRD; it being the writer's opinion that, however open to censure his arbitrary rule in France may be regarded, the Emperor is a firm and loyal ally of England.

JOHNSON'S Dictionary of the English Language, a New Edition, founded on that of 1773 (the last published in Dr. Johnson's lifetime), with numerous Emendations and Additions, by R. G. LATHAM, M.D., F.R.S., &c. will be published in Monthly Parts, forming, when completed, 2 vols. 4to. This work will be founded on the last edition of Todd; but will not be regulated by the principles of either Todd or Johnson exclusively. An attempt will be made to give both such new words as have been lately introduced into our language, and such old ones as, although deserving a place, have been omitted in previous dictionaries. At the same time purely technical words will be omitted; as well as those words which from their antiquity may be considered as Anglo-Saxon rather than English. It is clear, however, that no very strict rule can be laid down on this point. The deviations will be on the side of comprehension rather than exclusion. For every word and quotation, in the way of illustration, an authority will be given; special attention being bestowed upon the derivations; among which none which are merely speculative will be admitted. The Historical Introduction will be brought down to the present time, and many omissions in the original made good.

PART I. is expected to be ready early in 1863.

THE REV. DR. KENNEDY, Head Master of Shrewsbury School, and Prebendary of Lichfield, has in the press, and approaching completion, *Hymnologia Christiana*, an ample collection of the best Psalms and Hymns in the English language, suitable either for congregational or for private singing, or for both; in number about 1500. The Psalms are extracted from many versions, old and new. The Hymns are the partly original, partly translated, work of numerous Christian poets from the Reformation to the present day, including many which will now appear in print for the first time. All the Psalms and Hymns are arranged under the Christian seasons to which they are adapted, from the First Sunday in Advent to the Last Sunday after Trinity; those for Morning, Evening, and the Sabbath appearing, for instance, at the close of the Easter Hymns. The volume will be prefaced by historical sketches of Christian Hymnology and the Christian Seasons, and will be dedicated, by special permission, to the Lord BISHOP of LICHFIELD.

COMPLETION of **BARON BUNSEN's** work on '*Egypt's Place in Universal History*,' translated by Mr. C. H. COTTRELL, M.A.—To complete the English Edition of this work, a supplementary volume (the FIFTH) is in the press; no part of which has hitherto appeared in German. This volume will contain an epilogue recapitulating the substance of the whole chronology, with such alterations as have been required by the recent discovery of most important documents at Thebes and Memphis. This will be followed by a translation of the whole of the '*Book of the Dead*,' with an introductory account of it by Mr. Birch, an amended text of Sankhuniathon, and a Dictionary of the Egyptian language, to which an addition of nearly two thousand words has been made since the publication of the first volume. The whole will conclude with a copious chrestomathy, consisting of various unpublished Egyptian texts; and, it is hoped, the most important of all, the remainder of the missing portion of the Tablet of Karnak, and a similar Tablet of the Memphite dynasties, from the times of Menes, both recently disinterred by Mariette on the spot.

THE SECOND VOLUME of '*The Constitutional History of England since the Accession of George the Third—1760 to 1860*'—by **THOMAS ERSKINE MAY**, C.B., completing the work, will be published in the present Season. The first volume comprised an historical review of the prerogatives and influence of the Crown, and of the relative powers of the two Houses of Parliament. It exhibited the ascendancy of the king and the aristocracy in the councils of the State, and the manifold corruptions by which the popular branch of the legislature had become their tool. It traced the progress of popular power, until the Commons acquired their proper constitutional position—controlling the executive, without encroaching upon its authority—predominant in legislation, without overbearing the House of Lords, and themselves accountable to their constituents, and to public opinion.

The forthcoming volume will continue the survey of

constitutional progress, under aspects no less interesting. It will illustrate the influence of party organisation in a free State, and the principles which have advanced public liberty. It will describe the progress of freedom of opinion—including the press, public meetings, and political agitation. It will review the history of the Church, the progress of Dissent, and the struggles and final triumph of religious liberty. It will sketch the constitutional history of Ireland; of municipal institutions, and local self-government; and of Colonial administration. It will conclude with a summary of the general legislation of the period, which evinces—as the natural result of extended liberties—not only enlarged principles of government, but a wider spirit of humanity, and a more generous consideration for the interests of the people.

While the narrative embraces many of the most stirring incidents of political history, it follows the development of the laws and liberties of England during a period which, more than any other, affects our present political condition and future destinies.

'THE ROYAL FARMS, an *Agricultural Memoir of His Royal Highness the late Prince Consort*,' is the title of a work now in the press, prepared, with the sanction and permission of Her Majesty the Queen, by **JOHN CHALMERS MORTON**, and forming a volume in 4to., embellished with about Thirty Pages of Illustrations. This volume, which is expected to be ready in the course of June, describes in detail the relations to British Agriculture sustained by the late PRINCE CONSORT—the President of the Royal Agricultural Society of England. It relates the improvements carried out under His Royal Highness's instructions on the estates and farms of which he was the owner and the cultivator. The whole subject of estate and farm management has received the most valuable illustration at Osborne and Balmoral, and on the farms around Windsor, of which the PRINCE was the tenant; and it is attempted in these pages to make generally known those examples of farm buildings, good cottage accommodation, thorough drainage, steam tillage, skilful cattle breeding, and good cultivation generally, which the Royal Farms have for many years presented.

The PRINCE CONSORT's relations to the labouring class, and especially to the labourers on his own estates, are also described. And an account is given of what he actually did in furtherance of general agricultural improvement, and in aid of those societies by which in this country it is promoted.

The author gratefully acknowledges the help he has received from the several departments presided over by the Hon. Sir CHARLES PHIPPS, K.C.B.; the Hon. Col. HOOD; and Major-General SEYMOUR; in whose hands the management of the Royal Farms is placed.

Illustrations, filling upwards of thirty quarto pages, give maps of the estates, plans, and sketches, and isometrical perspectives of buildings and cottages, and all such details as may be necessary for the easy understanding of the text; and it has been attempted by a simply written story, and by the best efforts in typography and engraving, to present a worthy memorial of a most useful and distinguished agricultural career.

CROWE'S HISTORY of FRANCE.—The THIRD VOLUME of Mr. EYRE EVANS CROWE'S new '*History of France*' (to be completed in Four Volumes) is now in the press. The *Daily News* of January 23, 1861, in a review of the SECOND VOLUME, spoke of this work as follows:—'The second volume of Mr. CROWE'S very accurate and thoughtful history comes before us about two years after the publication of his first volume, and the deliberate care which has evidently been spent upon its composition results in an excellent quality of work, very well worth the time it has employed. We find in it, and to a still greater degree than before, the same merits of clear, straightforward narrative, masterly arrangement of the matter, extensive learning, and philosophical insight, displayed in the author's comments and reflections, to which we bore testimony on the former occasion. We are glad also to remark that here the style of his writing, which was always concise and vigorous, has been polished and cleared of some of those Gallicisms or odd phrases which could not escape notice in the former portions of his work. Thoroughly well informed and reliable in all its details, the *History of France* which Mr. CROWE sets before us is distinguished by a consistency of view, and by an unity of general interest, from the author's complete appreciation of the gradual development of the national monarchy throughout the successive stages of its progress, regarded as a whole. Whenever he pauses to dwell, for a paragraph or two, upon the character of such events as marked the commencement of great social or constitutional changes, we can perceive that he is contemplating their remotest effects, and their bearing upon the liability of modern France to those violent convulsions which have immediately determined its more recent condition. It is in this manner that we may derive from history the full profit of political instruction; and it is only from studies of the French history in this comprehensive spirit, as DE TOCQUEVILLE, GUIZOT, and others have shown, that we can rightly understand the causes and significance of the French Revolution. No English writer is more competent than Mr. CROWE to illustrate this wide subject from our own point of view. But his tone of judicial exposition, though not deficient in moral earnestness of praise or blame, may prove somewhat unattractive to many readers, who prefer to look at historical transactions rather as a dramatic spectacle of the conflict of human passions and faculties, than as an exhibition of the large designs of Providence in combining various agencies through the long course of ages to mould and guide the several communities or states of the European world. Mr. CROWE will not indulge in any romantic enthusiasm, even when he relates how a pious and devoted village maiden, with her unbounded faith in the supernatural assistance that an ardent imagination had invoked, rallied the whole manhood of the French people in their hour of defeat and despair. He deals critically, not rapturously, with JOAN of ARC, admiring her character, but not the trumped-up miracle announced in her name. We fear that Mr.

'CROWE'S History, compared with some modern historical works, which engage at once the delighted attention of a multitude of readers, will seem a little too cold. Yet it is sure to be approved as a standard and valuable book.'

MR. B. B. WOODWARD, B.A., F.S.A., M. Phil. Soc., Librarian to the Queen, is engaged in preparing for publication a new *Historical and Chronological Encyclopædia*. This work, which is now nearly ready for the press, is intended to form a copious and trustworthy book of reference for both students and general readers, and to present in a brief and convenient form, but with the most scrupulous accuracy as to dates, CHRONOLOGICAL NOTICES of all the great events of universal history, including treaties, alliances, wars, battles, &c.; of the incidents in lives of great and distinguished men, and of their works; of scientific and geographical discoveries; of mechanical inventions; and social, domestic, and economical improvements. Matters of merely local interest, prolix details, with mathematical and technical chronology, are not admitted. The general arrangement will be alphabetical; but wherever connected series of events can be grouped under familiar titles, this expedient will be adopted, both to facilitate reference and to prevent needless repetitions. Historical events and occurrences happening in or relating to England will invariably receive the largest share of attention. In all cases the most exact date which can be ascertained will be given; and wherever it appears desirable, the original or national dates will be added. Where different dates have been assigned to the same event by scholars of reputation, those which can assist the enquiries of the student will be inserted; but the convenience of the general reader will be consulted by placing the best-established first. References to the authorities will be frequently given with a view to establish the value of particular dates, as well as to direct students to the sources of further information respecting them.

FOLKARD'S SAILING BOAT.—A New and carefully revised Edition, being the Third, of '*The Sailing Boat, a Treatise on English and Foreign Boats, with Historical descriptions*,' by H. C. FOLKARD, Author of '*The Wildfowler*,' &c. is nearly ready, with considerable additions, and upwards of 40 entirely new engravings. The new edition will contain altogether, above 80 illustrations. This work comprises a brief history of boats and boat-building from the earliest ages; it then enters upon the different varieties of modern English boats, with their sails and other peculiarities; then follows the practical part, or that devoted to the management of sailing boats under all circumstances of wind and weather, with notices of the causes of accidents; also life-boats, sailing chariots, and ice-boats—the latter part of the book being devoted to the curious forms and varieties of the boats and canoes of foreign nations, with their peculiarities in sails, rigging, &c.

A New Work on British Geography, by Mr. WILLIAM HUGHES, F.R.G.S., Author of the 'Manual of Geography,' and several approved geographical school-books, is preparing for publication, entitled '*The Geography of British History: comprehending a Geographical Description of the British Islands and the Colonial Empire of Britain.*' It is the author's object in this work to trace the geography of Britain through the successive periods of British history, from the earliest times to the present day, and to engraft upon it a complete geographical description of the British Islands. Incidental to this, his chief purpose, the author seeks to show throughout the intimate connexion between History and Geography—two subjects of study which, although each possessing distinctive features of its own, yet require to be regarded more or less in conjunction, in order that either may be adequately comprehended. This has hitherto been much less fully accomplished in the case of Britain than in the instance of several other countries, ancient and modern. Yet the geographical position, features, and natural productions of the British Islands have in all times exerted, and must continue to exert, a direct and most important influence upon the course of those events which belong to the history of the British nation—in connexion, more particularly, with its manufacturing and commercial greatness, and its wide-spread colonial dominion.

An accurate description of the physical geography of the British Islands, embodying their natural features, climate, and chief productions, mineral or otherwise, forms the basis of the work. The political divisions and various noteworthy localities of Britain are then described, through the successive periods of Roman, Saxon, and Norman rule. The relationship between England and the neighbouring portions of the European continent, through the French possessions of our Anglo-Norman kings, is fully treated, and the geography of Normandy and other provinces described. The localities which, in our own country, are connected with the Wars of the Roses, the Civil War (1643–51), and other great events of British history, fall within the author's plan, as likewise do the beginnings of English colonisation in the East and the West. The longest chapters in the volume are those devoted to the geography of England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, as it exists in the present day. This embodies a brief description of the several counties, in which the natural features, the geological and mineral conditions of each, the localities of manufacturing or commercial industry, the towns and other places of note, are successively passed under view. A brief description of the Colonial Empire of Britain, in its present extent, completes the work, which addresses itself alike to the general student and to those engaged in the higher branches of English education. The necessary statistical details are given throughout, and the divisions of Britain at successive periods are fully illustrated in a New Series of Maps compiled from the most authentic materials expressly for the present work.

'THE READING-BOX AND CALCULATOR,' by J. S. LAURIE, Editor of the 'Graduated Series of Reading Lesson Books,'—being a simple apparatus adapted to the joint purposes of teaching the rudiments of Reading by means of movable letters, also the first principles of Number, Numeration, Fractions, &c. on a concrete system—will be published in the Spring, accompanied by a **HANDBOOK of DIRECTIONS.**

HUNTER'S 'Questions on COLENSO'S Algebra, PART I.'—A Series of Examination Questions on Bishop COLENSO'S 'Elements of Algebra' designed 'for the use of Schools, PART I. containing the simpler Parts of the Science, suitable for general School purposes, forming the whole Course required for the attainment of an ordinary B.A. Degree,' compiled by the Rev. JOHN HUNTER, M.A., formerly Vice-Principal of the National Society's Training College, Battersea—will be ready in January.

A New 'Compendium of Mathematical Geography, for the use of Students and Candidates for the Civil Service,' by A. H. DICK, M.A., Lecturer on Geography, Free Church Normal College, Glasgow, will be published in January, with a Preface by J. S. LAURIE, Editor of the 'Graduated Series of Reading-Lesson Books.' The object of this work is to provide students, and candidates for the Civil Service, School Certificate, and other Examinations, with a convenient Text-Book of the leading truths of mathematical geography, presenting a clear and concise exposition of the results of scientific research, that are scattered, and in many instances inaccessible, in the pages of Malte-Brun, Herschel, Moseley, Delaunay, Murray's and other Encyclopædias, &c. The work will be copiously illustrated with diagrams.

'THE OXFORD LOCAL EXAMINATIONS, 1863.'—In the Regulations just issued respecting the Oxford Local Examinations for 1863, it is stated that Junior Candidates will be required to satisfy the Examiners in the Analysis and Parsing of a passage taken from *Spring*, in *Thomson's Seasons*. With a view to provide pupils who may be qualifying for these Examinations with a suitable Text-Book, a School Edition of '*Thomson's Spring, with Exercises in Parsing, Specimens of Analysis, numerous Illustrative Notes, and a Life of the Poet,*' is now in preparation by Mr. WALTER M'LEOD, of the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea, and will be ready early in 1863. The Notes will contain, in addition to brief descriptions of the birds, plants, &c., named in the poem, such notices of the phenomena of nature as may be deemed necessary to a comprehension of the text. In order to render the book specially useful to Candidates, a few Exercises in Parsing, on the Foreign Derivatives and words of unusual occurrence, also Specimens of Analysis of some of the more difficult passages, will be occasionally introduced. The volume will be similar in all respects to the Editor's edition of GOLDSMITH'S *Deserted Village* (now in its seventh edition), which has been very favourably received by Teachers.

A New Edition of '*Canada and the Crimea, or Sketches of a Soldier's Life,*' from the Journal and Correspondence of the late Major GEORGE RANKEN, R.E., is nearly ready; edited by the Author's brother, W. BAYNE RANKEN.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL'S '*Course of Lectures on HEAT, considered as a MODE of MOTION,*' delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain, are preparing for publication in one volume, crown 8vo. with Illustrations.

A New Work on the *Comparative Anatomy and Physiology of the Vertebrate Animals*, by RICHARD OWEN, F.R.S., D.C.L., Superintendent of the Natural History Department, British Museum, Fullerian Professor of Physiology in the Royal Institution of Great Britain, Foreign Associate of the Institute of France, &c., is preparing for publication, to form one thick volume, illustrated with upwards of Twelve Hundred Engravings on Wood.

A *Dictionary of Chemistry*, founded on that of the late Dr. URE, is now preparing for publication, purposing to give a full representation of the present state of Chemical Science; with especial reference to the elucidation of general principles, to the explanation of processes used in the Arts, and to the description of analytical methods, both qualitative and quantitative; by HENRY WATTS, B.A., F.C.S., Editor of the *Journal of the Chemical Society*. It is intended to issue the work in monthly parts, uniform with the New Edition of Dr. URE'S *Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*, recently completed.

GALBRAITH and HAUGHTON'S *Manuals: Experimental and Natural Sciences (Chemistry)*.—The next work, a '*Manual of the Metalloids,*' by JAMES APJOHN, M.D., is nearly ready. It will contain a condensed exposition of the more general doctrines of Chemistry, followed by a detailed discussion of the various elements destitute of the metallic character, and will be copiously illustrated by carefully executed woodcuts. From its arrangement and plan it will be found suitable not only for students commencing the study of Chemistry, but for those also who have already made some progress in the science; and, at the same time, can scarcely fail to prove suggestive in the hands of competent teachers.

A New Work, entitled the *Treasury of Botany*, will be published early in the year 1863, under the editorship of JOHN LINDLEY, M.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., Emeritus Professor of Botany in University College, London: assisted by Professor BALFOUR, F.R.S.E.; the Rev. J. M. BERKELEY, F.L.S.; JOHN BALL, Esq., F.R.S.; the Rev. C. A. JOHNS, F.L.S.; J. T. SYME, Esq., F.L.S.; MAXWELL MASTERS, Esq., F.L.S.; THOMAS MOORE, Esq., F.L.S.; and other practical Botanists. The *Treasury of Botany* will form a volume in fcp. 8vo. uniform with Maunders's well-known Series of Treasuries, and illustrated with 16 Engravings on Steel, and numerous Engravings on Wood, from designs by W. H. FITCH.

THE THIRD SERIES of *Letters on the Philosophy of the Human Mind*, by SAMUEL BAILEY, Author of *Essays on the Formation and Publication of Opinions*, &c., is nearly ready for publication. The principal subjects discussed in this forthcoming volume are Causation, Evidence, Language, and Moral Sentiments—the two latter at greater length than the rest.

A New and revised Edition of '*Lectures on Surgical Pathology, delivered at the Royal College of Surgeons of England,*' by JAMES PAGET, F.R.S., lately Professor of Anatomy and Surgery to the College; Surgeon-Extraordinary to H. M. the Queen, and Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, is nearly ready for publication, complete in One Volume 8vo. with numerous Wood Engravings, and edited by WILLIAM TURNER, M.B., Demonstrator of Anatomy in the University of Edinburgh.

EDINBURGH REVIEW INDEX.—Nearly ready for publication, in 8vo. '*An Index to the Edinburgh Review,*' VOLS. LXXXI. to CX. inclusive, in Two Numbers of the *Edinburgh Review*, forming One Volume. Subscribers to the *Edinburgh Review* who desire to possess the forthcoming INDEX VOLUME are requested to intimate their wishes at once to their respective Booksellers. The quire stock of the Volumes of the *Edinburgh Review* to which this INDEX is being prepared having been entirely destroyed by fire at the Publishers' in September 1861, no more copies of this INDEX will be printed than are likely to be required to meet the current demand.

THE SECOND and concluding VOLUME of the *Treatise on Mills and Millwork*, by WILLIAM FAIRBAIRN, C.E. LL.D. F.R.S. F.G.S., &c. will be published in the present Season. The object of this work is to furnish a complete treatise on the machinery, arrangement, and construction of mills. In the forthcoming volume transmissive machinery will be first treated of, including the teeth of wheels, shafting, couplings, and disengaging gear; and then examples of various descriptions of mills will be given, showing the details of their arrangement, including corn mills, cotton mills, flax mills, and woollen mills; all of which important subjects will be carefully analysed for the guidance of the Engineer and Millwright.

A New Work, entitled the *Treasury of Bible Knowledge*, is preparing for publication, by the Rev. JOHN AYRE, M.A., of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. It will comprise a Summary of the Evidences of Christianity; the Principles of Biblical Criticism; the History, Chronology, and Geography of the Scriptures; an Account of the Formation of the Canon; separate Introductions to the several Books of the Bible, &c.; presenting at one view, and in a convenient form for reference, a complete body of information most necessary for the thorough understanding of the Sacred Volume. The *Treasury of Bible Knowledge* will form a volume in fcp. 8vo. accompanied by Maps, Engravings on Steel, and numerous strictly illustrative Woodcuts; uniform with Maunders's well-known Series of Treasuries.

A 'KEY to TATE'S ALGEBRA MADE EASY' (by the Author, T. TATE, F.R.A.S.), for the use of teachers and self-instructors, containing Full Solutions of the Unsolved Problems and Examples in that work, is now ready, in 12mo. price 3s. 6d.

A New Volume of Progressive French Exercises designed chiefly for the use of Classical Schools, entitled *PALÆSTRA GALLICA*, and adapted, mainly, but not exclusively, to the Rev. Dr. COLLIS's *Tirocinium Gallicum*, is nearly ready, by the Rev. F. C. SIMMONS, B.A., late Scholar of Lincoln College, Oxford, and Head Master of the Dundee Proprietary School, and H. DURLAC, French Master in Dundee High School. These Exercises are intended for boys in the middle and upper forms of public schools beginning French, and having some knowledge of Latin grammar and a little practice in Latin composition. Especial pains have been taken to introduce continuous composition, requiring only an elementary knowledge of French, at a very early stage.

A 'Latin Anthology for the Use of the Junior Forms in Schools,' by the Rev. H. MUSGRAVE WILKINS, M.A., Author of a 'Progressive Greek Delectus,' of a 'Progressive Greek Anthology,' and of 'Notes for Latin Lyrics,'—is preparing for publication. The object of this book, which was suggested to the Editor by the Head Master of Charter House, is to supply younger pupils with a selection of simple extracts from the easier Latin authors, in prose and verse, but especially the latter. Schoolmasters want one volume of this class which would supersede, for junior boys, the several volumes they have now to get merely for the sake of 30 or 40 pages in each: such as Mr. Long's first three books of Cæsar, Mr. Cookesley's *Electa ex Ovidio*, *Electa ex Ovidii Metamorphosis*, &c. A few notes only will be given, so as not to dispense with the use of the Dictionary.

SYDENHAM'S WRITING SYSTEM,—to be published in December,—is an attempt to remedy a general error into which writing pupils are very apt to fall, viz., the copying from their own writing after the first line has been done, instead of attending to the model at the head of the page. To meet this difficulty, a carefully graduated and syncretical process of writing has been prepared by Mr. GEORGE SYDENHAM, Head Master of the Grammar School, Cannock, upon a series of seven cards. Writing sheets, corresponding to the cards, will be sold in packets; the paper of the very best quality. Copy-books will also be manufactured of the same prepared paper for those who may prefer them to the sheets. Among the distinctive features of this series of cards, the absence of modern embellishments, such as capital and other flourishes, may be noted, a return being made to the old system of plain writing. In the higher numbers of the series simple historical narrative has been substituted for sentimental copies; each exercise thus proving at once a lesson in writing, history, and composition. A packet containing the seven cards of the series, with full explanations, price 1s. 6d.

THE COLLEGE EUCLID, comprising the First Six, and the Eleventh and Twelfth Books, with Notes, Illustrations, and Geometrical Exercises, by A. K. ISBISTER, M.A. Head Master of the Stationers' Company's Grammar School, London, is nearly ready for publication. The chief feature of this College Edition of Euclid, as distinguished from the same Author's *School Euclid*, will be the addition of a Series of Geometrical Exercises, adapted for students at the Universities, selected chiefly from the Senate House and College Examinations set at Cambridge during the last ten years. Hints for the solution of the Exercises will be given in an APPENDIX, together with a short Treatise on Geometrical Maxima and Minima, Plane Loci, and the application of Geometry to Trigonometry.

A New Practical Dictionary of the English and German Languages is in preparation by the Rev. W. L. BLACKLEY, M.A., and Dr. CARL MARTIN FRIEDLÄNDER, Member of the Order of Leopold, Corresponding Member of the French Historical Institute, &c.

In announcing a New Practical Dictionary of the English and German Languages, the Authors consider it advisable in a few words to point out its general purpose and its peculiar features. The object they have proposed to themselves has been the production, in a convenient form, of a work calculated especially for the use and assistance of English students of the German language, and thus to supply a real want of the present day, the existence of which may be asserted without disparagement to the learned labours of many predecessors in the same field of knowledge, who, addressing themselves, for the most part, to a different object, have generally achieved a different result.

The projected Dictionary by no means aims at being an "Index Verborum," and will neither seek nor merit approbation for containing multitudes of archaic or merely pedantic words, unknown to the living literature, almost to the living language, they profess to illustrate. Its general purpose will be to present every word at all likely to be needed in interpreting or in speaking the German tongue, and its peculiar additional objects will be as follows:—

I. By simplicity of arrangement to enable the student, at the least expense of time and trouble, to discover the exact sense of the words he seeks, with reference to their context in his reading, or their fitness for his speech; and,

II. To supply him copiously with the best equivalents in either language for the abundant and characteristic idioms of the other.

The association in the work of an actual representative of each language may justify the expectation of a useful accuracy being obtained, at least in this latter department.

On the two points, of *practical facility* and *idiomatic phraseology*, the compilers expend especial care and pains, in the sincere hope that their treatment of such important features in the undertaking may render it of more than usual value and service to the public.

A New Classical School-Book, entitled *Lessons in Continuous Latin Prose-Writing*, by the Rev. W. WINDHAM BRADLEY, M.A., late Demy of Magdalen College, Oxford; Author of 'Latin Prose Exercises,' consisting of English Sentences translated from 'Caesar, Cicero, and Livy, to be retranslated into the 'original Latin,' is preparing for publication. Each lesson of this work will consist of a rule in syntax or explanation of some important point with reference to tense, mood, &c., accompanied, when necessary, by further helps, and followed by an English exercise to be translated into Latin, the more difficult Latin words and phrases being given. These exercises will constitute the most valuable part of the work. Some of them will be formed by a compilation of short sentences; but the larger number will consist of paragraphs, some translated from Cicero, Caesar, and Livy, others being English versions of passages from the same writers, simplified and adapted for the purpose in view, and others again the original composition of the author. The book will be divided into four parts, progressive as to difficulty. From the first the use of the subjunctive mood will be studiously excluded. And both the first and in some degree the second part will be of an easy character, and adapted for the use of boys not sufficiently advanced to do with tolerable facility and correctness the exercises in any published work on continuous Latin prose-writing known to the author. Simplicity will be throughout a distinguishing feature of the book.—A KEY to this work will be published for the sole use of persons engaged in tuition.

A New Set of *Elementary Latin Prose Exercises* by the Rev. H. M. WILKINS, M.A., will shortly be published. This work is intended for the use of the Shell Forms, which constitute a considerable section in our principal public schools, and for similar classes in other institutions. In its scope, therefore, it resembles PART I. of Arnold's *Latin Prose*, but differs materially from that manual in its arrangement, and especially in being founded on a systematic exposition of the Latin Syntax. This exposition will not be based on the rules of any one Latin Syntax, since there is none decidedly above its rivals, at any rate in point of circulation. It will consist of a clear and simple digest of the most popular Syntaxes: such, for instance, as those in Dr. Kennedy's, King Edward the Sixth's, and the Eton Grammar, among elementary books of this class, and Schmitz's edition of Zumpt, Madvig, and Dr. Donaldson's recently published *Complete Latin Grammar*, among the larger ones; so as to embody, as far as possible, the various excellences of these works, and also to secure such a wording of the rules as may be most intelligible, because most familiar, to the pupil, who will probably have used one or another of the above Grammars. Each rule will be illustrated by an Exercise, of an easier character than those in Dr. Kennedy's *Curriculum*, and drawn, exclusively, from the purest classical sources. An English-Latin Dictionary, possessed by every pupil in the Shell, and, generally,

even in the Fourth Form, will supply the more ordinary words; difficult phrases will be suggested, and constructions explained, at the foot of each Exercise.

THE Head Master of Shrewsbury School, in compliance with particular request, has undertaken to edit VIRGIL expressly for School use. The main principle which his experience in teaching has led him to adopt is, that the Notes should be such as a Master, at least in the two highest forms of Public Schools, may justly require all his scholars to prepare as a portion of the lesson. These notes will seldom impart that knowledge which can be obtained from the three Dictionaries supposed to be in the hands of all advanced boys; but they will indicate, by brief examinative questions, what a boy must obtain from his Dictionaries, while they embrace, briefly but sufficiently, whatever is further requisite for the full interpretation of the author. They will contain as much translated matter as may seem necessary to promote taste and guide judgement, while they carefully avoid that luxuriance of English translation which is so unwelcome to every wise Master, as only tending to enfeeble, and often to mislead, the minds of boys. A preface on VIRGIL's style, in the nature of a Poetic Syntax, will be given; and to this the learner will often be referred. It is hoped that these principles will recommend themselves to scholars engaged in classical instruction. But, as the notes are not yet in the press, the Editor invites the communication of their opinions, with a view to make the edition as complete as possible for the purpose it has in view. The text of WAGNER will be generally, but not implicitly, followed; and there will be a few critical Latin foot-notes, indicating the departures from that text. The other notes, in English, will be at the end of the volume.

THE Sixth Edition, revised, of the Rev. Professor T. G. HALL's '*Treatise on the Differential and Integral Calculus and Calculus of Variations*,' is preparing for publication by Messrs. LONGMAN and Co. A knowledge of this branch of the Pure Mathematics is absolutely necessary before anyone can successfully undertake the perusal of works on Natural Philosophy, in which the effects of the observed laws that govern the material world are reduced to calculation. The present treatise, which was favourably received on its appearance in 1834, and has since continued in general use, was originally prepared for the use of students deficient in this knowledge, yet anxious to obtain as much as might enable them to master the chief analytical difficulties incident to the study of Elementary Treatises on the Mixed Mathematics; also with the hope, expressed by the Author, that by its means a subject of high interest might be rendered accessible to an increased number of readers. The work, it is believed, has also been found very useful to candidates for Government appointments, as well as to the military and civil engineer, and to adult students who have not the advantage of a mathematical instructor.

A New Work on English Grammar, Language, and Literature, is nearly ready for publication, by Mr. JACOB LOWRES, Author of 'A System of English Parsing and Derivation,' &c. to be entitled '*Grammar of English Grammars*,' and forming an advanced Manual of English Grammar and Language, Critically and Historically considered. In the preparation of this work the Author has kept mainly in view the questions set on these subjects at the annual Government Examinations for Certificates and Queen-Scholarships, and his object is to produce a work which, in a concise form, will contain information sufficient to answer all such questions. Points of difficulty are dwelt upon largely, and the differences of grammarians on disputed points are set forth fully in the notes and remarks. One important feature of this work is, that it contains a brief account of the most eminent writers of English Literature, specimens of the language in every stage of its history, and quotations from nearly every English Grammar of note.

THE Revised Code.—In January will be published, adapted to the Requirements of the Revised Code, in Six volumes, at prices varying from Threepence to Eighteenpence, '*The Standard Series of Cheap Readers for Village and Night Schools*,' edited by J. S. LAURIE, Editor of the '*Graduated Series of Reading Lesson Books*,' &c. A few words of explanation are necessary in order to account for the appearance, immediately after the completion of the '*Graduated Series*,' of a new set of reading books under the superintendence of the same Editor. The two series are not rivals, nor is the one preparatory or supplementary to the other. The wants which they are designed to meet are separate and distinct.

Amongst the schools aided by public grants, there is a very large number for which the '*Graduated Series*' is either too expensive, or in which its adoption is rendered out of the question on account of the very brief average term of the pupils' attendance. Such schools are entirely dependent for reading books on the cheapest and shortest of the existing compilations; and are, therefore, for the most part, forced to choose from a number of compendious text-books of general information, which, whatever may be their merits, are certainly too dry and uninteresting, and too ill adapted to the wants of the youthful mind to promote the acquirement, with anything like ease or rapidity, of the special art of *reading*. The deficiency in this respect, of the books in ordinary use has, for some time, been apparent to intelligent teachers and school managers, and will be still more strikingly brought to light by the definite and practical requirements on the subject of reading, which are enforced in the Revised Code. There is, indeed, no greater desideratum in the class of schools referred to than a set of books which shall be within the reach of the poorest child in the kingdom, and which shall impart a real stimulus to the study and the practice of reading; and that is the desideratum which the Editor of the present series hopes to aid in supplying. The

new '*STANDARD*' READERS are constructed on the same fundamental plan as the '*Graduated Series*,' but with a view to a less comprehensive range of mental culture; and it is intended that they should present, though within narrower limits and in a cheaper form, the same features of interest and attractiveness for the young, to which, in that series, so unusual a prominence is given.

The Editor's ideas of what a reading book should be, and what it should not be, have been so fully set forth in the widely-circulated prospectus of the '*Graduated Series*,' that a repetition of them may be dispensed with. Suffice it here to state, that the main principles which have directed the compilation of the '*STANDARD SERIES*' are these:—that the lessons should be sufficiently entertaining to enable a child to read them with pleasure; that the ideas expressed should be not only easily intelligible in themselves, but rendered perfectly clear and distinct by the employment of simple language, uninvolved grammatical constructions, short sentences, and a careful system of punctuation; that when a moral maxim is inculcated, it should be not merely sound in itself, but also capable of being genuinely appreciated by a child; and that in all except the earlier volumes, where the utmost possible variety is essential, a marked preference should be given to the narrative style whether in verse or prose. It will be found that the progression of the lessons is uniformly easy and gradual, while the arrangement aims at variety. Poetry for repetition also occupies a prominent place in *all* the volumes of the series. The different volumes are so graduated into each other, that the end of the first corresponds with the beginning of the second, and the end of the second with the beginning of the third, and so on. In short, the series has been prepared as *one* book. At the same time, the annexed table shows, all the volumes have a distinctive character, each answering as nearly as may be to the stage for which it is designed, and all harmonizing with the various phases through which the youthful mind passes in the process of its development.

The method according to which the columns of words in the earlier, and the meanings in the later volumes are arranged, will, it is hoped, meet with the approval of teachers, and the occasional introduction of the *script* character will, it is believed, be found advantageous. With regard to the typography, a point of no slight importance, it will be perceived that it is not only clear and distinct, but also that there is a gradation from what is technically called '*English*,' in the Primer to '*Brevier*' in the *SIXTH BOOK*, the same general character of type, however, being preserved throughout.

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No. XXXII.

FEBRUARY 28, 1863

VOL. II.

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The Capital of the Tycoon: A Narrative of a Three Years' Residence in Japan. By Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, K.C.B., Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Japan. Pp. 1,052; with 2 coloured Maps, 16 Illustrations in Chromolithography, and 126 Engravings on Wood. 2 vols. 8vo. price 42s. cloth.

[February 12, 1863.]

IN drawing up this narrative of a three years' residence in Yeddo, as Her Majesty's Representative, the author has had in view two special objects—the one, to give the results of a careful study of the singular people among whom his lot was cast, and so to supply a great deficiency from personal observations and original sources; the other, to throw some light on the conditions imposed on Western Diplomacy in an Eastern field. All attempts to meet the first want have hitherto

resolved themselves either into compilations from the old writers (chiefly Kämpfer and Thunberg), who, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, were attached to the Dutch Factory at Nagasaki; or the reproduction of such superficial impressions as a hasty visit of a few days or weeks to one or more of the ports opened to trade could supply. In treating of Western Diplomacy in the East, the author enters on entirely new ground. As a resident Minister, he has had opportunities, not enjoyed by any previous writers, of studying the practical working of the whole Government machinery and their policy, in connexion with the institutions of the country. He believes, therefore, that his narrative of all the trials and difficulties which beset him as a Diplomatic Agent in the East, in a wholly new field, is likely to throw great light on a problem which, of all others in connexion with our Foreign Relations, has most engrossed the public attention of

late years—namely, the essential conditions of all Western Diplomacy in the East, the necessities and exigencies which govern our action, and the limits within which we may reasonably look for success in our efforts to amalgamate two conflicting civilisations.

With the details of his daily life, and the leading events which marked the first three years of a permanent Mission in Japan, the author has interspersed illustrations of the life, manners, and customs of the Japanese;—from the Feudal Princes, Daimios and Samourai, to the humble and peace-loving peasant, with all of whom he came continually in contact, and often under very unlooked-for and striking circumstances. No traveller, probably, since the first exclusion of foreigners, has seen so much of the life and social state of the Japanese, and the relations between the different classes, as was revealed to the author in his first journey in the interior, for the ascent of the sacred mountain of Fusi-yama; and in his second expedition from the southernmost port of Nagasaki, across Kiusu, and through great part of Nipon to Yeddo.

While in these journeys and in his daily intercourse with rulers and subjects, the author obtained the materials for a new and original work on Japan, he trusts that his steady purpose of relating nothing but what he has himself seen, or had the means of verifying, has imparted value as well as interest to his narrative. But the time has not yet arrived when it can be possible for any foreigner to produce a *complete* and exhaustive work on a country still jealously secluded from all scrutiny, except such as Diplomatic Agents can make in the practical discharge of their duties, or during occasional journeys through the interior. He believes, however, that the work is not likely to disappoint the reader, as a description of the character of the people, their daily life, manners, and customs, and as giving many curious glimpses of the working of their laws, their system of government, and peculiar policy—the value of which can scarcely be overestimated. He has sought, especially, to lay bare the inherent difficulties under which all relations with the far East must be maintained, if maintained at all; and the risks to be encountered in all efforts to open new markets for our commerce in these regions. In his effort to enlighten the public, and remove erroneous impressions as to the actual dangers of collision, which all intercourse between the East and the West must of necessity entail (whatever may be the desire for peace on the part of European Governments or their Agents), the writer has addressed himself to a subject on which reliable information was much needed.

The value of the work is further enhanced by a

great number of illustrations from the pencil of the Special Artist of one of the London periodicals, who accompanied the Minister on his last journey overland, and sketches by the Author. As these were all studies from nature, they have a peculiar value. There are, in addition, two maps taken from native sources—one, of all the islands comprising the Empire of Japan, with the names and situation of all the Capitals and Fortresses and the principal Daimios—information never before obtained, and which may at no distant date become of great value; and another, of Osaca, the great commercial emporium of Japan—the Venice of the East—with its rivers and canals, its 300 bridges, its Daimios' palaces, and its thriving commerce. The work itself was composed from notes and fragments of a Journal, which were reduced to their present form partly to beguile the anxious time that had necessarily to elapse between the attempted massacre of the whole Legation in July 1861 and the receipt of specific instructions from home, as to the course of action to be adopted. In presenting to the public, as the fruit of this labour, the narrative of a residence full of exciting incidents and anxious responsibilities, the author has endeavoured to meet satisfactorily a want, very generally felt, of fuller and more authentic information on the present state of Japan, than it has hitherto been possible to attain.

History of the Reformation in Europe in the Time of Calvin. By J. H. MERLE D'AUBIGNÉ. VOLS. I. and II. 8vo. pp. 1,266, price 28s. cloth. [March 9, 1863.]

IN this work, which is to some extent a continuation of the *History of the Reformation of the Sixteenth Century*, the Author describes the course of events, both civil and religious, which prepared the way for the great Christian revival which bears the name of Calvin. Geneva is the centre of this new phase of the Reformation, as Wittemberg had been to that of Luther. As an episcopal principality, the city of the Leman had to contend against the tyranny of its bishops and the ambitious designs of the Dukes of Savoy. The various changes, the hairbreadth escapes, and the singular deliverances which Geneva went through during the first half of the 16th century, are recounted at some length, and prove how strictly conservative were the proceedings of the *Huguenots*, who, like the founders of English freedom, are found constantly referring to old charters, immunities, and franchises. Among the chief victims of episcopal or ducal tyranny were Berthelier and Levrier, who were foully murdered, and Bonivard, whose long imprisonment

in the Castle of Chillon has been described by one of the greatest of our modern poets. The influence of this learned and witty churchman upon the Genevese Reformation is not unlike that exerted by Erasmus in Germany and France. During the period comprised in these two volumes, Geneva had to contend with enemies within as well as without. By the flight of the canons, and afterwards of the bishop-prince, the city was, to some extent, liberated from the first; but it was not so fortunate with the latter. Pontverre, a determined partisan of Rome and the bishop, and one of the most distinguished gentlemen of Savoy, perished ignobly in a street quarrel. In proportion as the city regained its rights, the citizens became impatient of the disorderly lives of the clergy, who, by resisting all reform within the Church, brought about their own downfall. Much light has been thrown upon this portion of history, and the manners and customs of the people, by documents recently discovered in the archives of Geneva and Berne, some of which are here for the first time made known.

The second portion of these two volumes (forming one out of the three books into which the work is divided) is devoted to a history of the Reformation in France between 1525 and 1536. This includes the early portion of Calvin's career, and contains several new facts in the biography of that great man. The author shows, from original documents, that the popular estimate of the Genevese reformer is a mistaken one; and that he was not the cold theologian he is generally represented, but a man of warm heart, kindly feelings, estimable personal character, and ardent in his attachment to his friends. Among the curious documents concerning him now first brought to light, is the address (written by him, but delivered by the Rector of the University of Paris, in 1533,) which compelled both of them to fly from France. The history of Calvin's conversion, of which very little was known, is here traced minutely from year to year. Beginning with the time when he was studying for the priesthood in the College of Montaigu, we see him at first opposing the Reformers, then slowly and unwillingly opening his mind to the truth, leaving the Church for the Law, and struggling against his more advanced friends, who desired him to enter upon the duties of the evangelical ministry, until at last he attracts the attention of Queen Margaret, and becomes the most prominent among the enemies of the Church of Rome.

Simultaneously with this religious movement, a great but unsuccessful political movement was going on. Francis I., on his return from Spain, influenced by his sister and the Du Bellays, saw that an alliance with the Protestant princes of Germany afforded him the most effectual means

of humbling his great rival, Charles V. Although he had just given his son in marriage to the Pope's niece, he entered into diplomatic relations with Philip of Hesse, helped him in restoring Wurtemberg to its native princes, thus separating that duchy from Rome, and consulted the German divines on the best means of promoting religious union. The memoirs furnished by Melancthon, Bucer, and Hedio were the groundwork of a Confession of Faith, nearly approaching to that of Augsburg, which he submitted to the Sorbonne, and which shows that Francis I. was at one time eager to follow the example of his friend Henry VIII. In this he was strongly influenced by Queen Margaret of Navarre, the friend and protector of the Reformers. The sincere piety of that illustrious lady, whose character has been much misrepresented, is proved by extracts from her letters and poems; and her zeal to promote a purer religion is shown by her attempts to throw open the churches of Paris to the preaching of the Gospel.

The Author believes that on all these points, and on several collateral topics of enduring historical interest (among others, the negotiations between Francis and Clement VII. previous to the marriage of Catherine de Medici with the heir to the French crown), he has been enabled to gather much information not hitherto accessible to the public.

The Pentateuch and Book of Joshua critically examined. By the Right Rev. JOHN WILLIAM COLENSO, D.D., Bishop of Natal. PART II. *The Age and Authorship of the Pentateuch considered.* 8vo. pp. 264, price 7s. 6d. cloth. [February 3, 1863.]

THE following analysis may be considered to embody the view taken by Bishop Colenso of the method in which the Pentateuch was composed, and of the Authorship of its several parts.

The discovery of contradictions pervading the Pentateuch must lead to an examination of the alleged unity of authorship for the so-called Mosaic records. As long as this unity was taken for granted, it was possible to offer explanations of some at least among the many difficulties involved in the history of the Exodus. But all such attempts to explain away and reconcile contradictions become useless if the composite character of that history is once distinctly recognised, and the different ages of the different writers are clearly exhibited and established beyond a doubt. In the present volume, therefore, the Author has undertaken to show that the Pentateuch furnishes evidence of its composite authorship, as conclusive as that which its contradictions furnish against its entire historical accuracy.

The clue to this evidence is furnished in the opening chapters of the Book of Genesis. That there are apparent inconsistencies between the two narratives of the Creation is admitted on all hands, whatever may be the explanations offered for them. These contradictions might of themselves suggest that the two accounts proceed from different writers, and the suggestion receives strength from the fact, that throughout the first narrative the Creator is always spoken of by the name ELOHIM, God, whereas throughout the second, as well as in the story of the Fall, he is, with a single exception, called JEHOVAH ELOHIM, Lord God. The same fact is observed in the contradictory accounts given of the selection of the clean and unclean creatures which were to enter the ark. But the most solemn passage in the Book of Exodus states that the name Jehovah was unknown to the Jews until it was revealed to Moses; hence the use of the name Jehovah throughout certain portions of the Book of Genesis not only points to plurality of authorship, but becomes, as it were, the *pivot* on which the whole argument turns, since the revelation of that name to Moses is the very core and centre of the story of the Exodus. If, therefore, it can be proved that the name did not originate in so early an age, it would follow not merely that one of the most vital portions of the narrative is shown to be unhistorical, but that the later writer who makes use of the word Jehovah freely inserted matter of his own into the earlier narrative of the Elohist. This distinction, grounded on the use of these two names, is in most cases so clear, that it cannot be mistaken by any attentive reader; while it further proves that the original Elohist document was not considered so venerable and sacred by the second writer, that he was restrained by any religious fears or scruples from altering, enlarging, or curtailing at his own pleasure, and mixing up with it, his own compositions as of equal value.

An examination of the Pentateuch furnishes the most cogent reasons for concluding that the Elohist writer was the prophet Samuel, to whom may be ascribed about one-half of the book of Genesis, a small part of Exodus, still less of Numbers, and a few passages in the books of Deuteronomy and Joshua. As a summary of the evidence which is given at length in support of this conclusion, it may be stated that the Elohist narrative which asserts the first revelation of the name Jehovah to Moses in the wilderness, contradicts the Jehovistic narrative in Genesis, which places that name in the mouth not only of Eve and Abraham, but of the heathen Abimelech, and so calls into question the historical truth of all the other statements of the Jehovist—that, although among the names given in

the book of Genesis down to the age of Joseph, there are many compounded with Elohim, there is not one compounded with Jehovah; that, inasmuch as the impossibilities found in the story of the Exodus are equally conclusive against the historical truth of the whole, the Elohist must be regarded as introducing the name Jehovah as a new name for the God of Israel,—that there is not in the book of Judges a single name which can be appealed to with confidence as compounded with Jehovah, while many are combined with the name El, but during and after the time of Samuel, an increasing partiality is discernible for names compounded with Jehovah,—that the supposition of Samuel being the Elohist becomes almost a certainty when it is proved that David in his earlier Psalms made little or no use of the name Jehovah, while in his later Psalms he used it more freely. Hence the Jehovistic writer must have written in a later age than the early days of David, and not earlier than the latter part of David's life, when the name became more common. There is, in fact, reason for believing that all those portions of the first four books and the book of Joshua which are not due to the Elohist were composed by one or more writers who wrote in the latter days of David and in the early part of the reign of Solomon, with the exception of some interpolations which were introduced by the Deuteronomist. These interpolations, together with the questions relating to the composition of the book of Deuteronomy, will be fully examined in the THIRD PART.

It is, however, of paramount importance to estimate at their right value the conclusions to which these investigations appear to lead. If they teach us that the Pentateuch most probably *originated* in a noble effort of one illustrious man, in an early age of the Hebrew history, to train his people in the fear and faith of the living God, we are not justified in imputing to him either fraud or imposture, or in asserting that the narrative which he put forth was baseless. The most searching analysis of all national traditional history tends inevitably to the conclusion laid down by Mr. Gladstone, in his work on *Homer and the Homeric Age*, that men may exaggerate history, but they cannot invent. There is no legendary narrative which has not its foundation in fact; and if the legends of Rome before the rise of contemporary history could not have come into existence if there had been no pre-historic struggles between the several orders in the state, so neither could the Hebrew narratives have assumed shape if there had not been a real Exodus. It is impossible not to feel that some real movement out of Egypt in former days must lie at the base of the Elohist story. It is inconceivable that such a narrative should have been written by Samuel

or any one else without some real tradition giving the foundation for it. But the supposition that he worked on the basis of such traditionary accounts is in no way inconsistent with the belief that Samuel was a true servant of the living God, in whose name he spoke and of whom he witnessed; still less are we warranted in imputing to him, on such an alternative, any deliberate and unworthy fraud. Even into the very name which he introduced, we at the present day import a fulness and depth of meaning which the seer himself did not ascribe to it. In his mind it was only the expression of the idea of a Living God, in opposition to the dead idols of the heathen. Such conclusions will still lead us to regard the Bible as the best of books, in which the word of God will be heard by all who will humbly and devoutly listen for it. They will not clash with the conviction that the Hebrew Scriptures are a precious gift of God, which He in His providence has 'caused to be written for our learning' in divine things, and that the Jewish nation was singled out by His express will from all other nations, to be the instrument by which His more clear and full revelations of Himself should be in the earliest days conveyed to mankind, and thus to be the special messenger of His grace and goodness to all the ends of the earth.

The Constitutional History of England since the Accession of George the Third, 1760-1860. By THOMAS ERSKINE MAY, C.B. In Two Volumes. VOL. II. 8vo. pp. 658, price 18s. cloth. [February 21, 1863.]

THE FIRST VOLUME of this work (published in February 1861) comprised an historical review of the prerogatives and influence of the Crown, and of the relative powers of the two Houses of Parliament. It exhibited the ascendancy of the king and the aristocracy in the councils of the State, and the manifold corruptions by which the popular branch of the legislature had become their tool. It traced the progress of popular power, until the Commons acquired their proper constitutional position—controlling the executive, without encroaching upon its authority—predominant in legislation, without overbearing the House of Lords, and themselves accountable to their constituents and to public opinion.

The present volume (which completes the work) continues the survey of constitutional progress, under aspects no less interesting. It illustrates the influence of party organisation in a free State, and the principles which have advanced public liberty. It describes the progress of freedom of opinion—including the press, public meetings, and political agitation. It reviews the history of the Church, the progress of Dissent, and the

struggles and final triumph of religious liberty. It sketches the constitutional history of Ireland; of municipal institutions, and local self-government; and of Colonial administration. It concludes with a summary of the general legislation of the period, which evinces—as the natural result of extended liberties—not only enlarged principles of government, but a wider spirit of humanity and a more generous consideration for the interests of the people.

While the narrative embraces many of the most stirring incidents of political history, it follows the development of the laws and liberties of England during a period which, more than any other, affects our present political condition and future destinies.

The Alpine Journal; a Record of Mountain Adventure and Scientific Observation. By Members of the ALPINE CLUB. Edited by H. B. GEORGE, M.A., Fellow of New College, Oxford. No. I. 8vo. pp. 48, price 1s. 6d. sewed. To be continued Quarterly. [March 2, 1863.]

IT is felt that the geographical and other information acquired during each summer by members of the Alpine Club deserves to be made known more generally than by means of the papers read at their monthly meetings. It has therefore been resolved to establish a Journal, which shall not only give an account of their proceedings, but also contain other matter relating to mountain explorations.

The Journal will report *all* new and interesting mountain expeditions, whether in the Alps or elsewhere, and give all such new items of scientific and geographical knowledge as can be procured from the various available sources, together with some account of all new books treating of Alpine matters, and, generally, of all facts and incidents which it may be useful to the mountaineer to know. As the Club is responsible for a Journal published under its direction, all the narratives will be written by members; but a section devoted to 'Alpine Notes and Queries' will be open to all persons interested in the matters with which the Club is concerned.

The CONTENTS of the First Number are as follows:—

Introductory Address.

The Ascent of Monte della Disgrazia, height 12,074 feet. Read February 3, 1863, before the Members of the Alpine Club. By EDWARD SHIRLEY KENNEDY, M.A. F.R.G.S. President of the Alpine Club.

A Narrative of an Accident on the Aletsch Glacier in August 1862; with Remarks on the Necessity of making use of a Rope on Glaciers.

Expeditions. By WILLIAM LONGMAN, F.G.S. Vice-President of the Alpine Club.

A Night on the Summit of Monte Viso. By F. F. TUCKETT, F.R.G.S.

Ascent of the Dent Blanche. By THOS. S. KENNEDY.

The Weisshorn. By Rev. LESLIE STEPHEN, M.A. Notes and Queries, viz. Sick and Pension Fund for Guides—a Suggestion; the Weisshorn; the Orteler Spitze; Intersection of the Lines of Bedding of the Nevé by Blue Veins of Pure Ice; Alpine Byways; Minimum Thermometers; Query—Appearance of the Sky in the High Alps; the Bies Glacier.

H.R.H. the Prince Consort's Farms; an Agricultural Memoir. By JOHN CHALMERS MORTON, Editor of 'The Cyclopædia of Agriculture,' &c.; Honorary Member of the Royal Agricultural Society of Holland. Dedicated by permission to Her Majesty the QUEEN. Pp. 288; with 40 Illustrations engraved on Wood, comprising Maps of Estates, Plans, Vignette Sketches, and Views in perspective of Farm Buildings and Cottages. 4to. 52s. 6d. cloth. [Jan. 16, 1863.

THIS volume describes in detail the relations to British Agriculture sustained by H.R.H. the PRINCE CONSORT—the late President of the Royal Agricultural Society of England. It relates the improvements carried out under His Royal Highness's instructions on the estates and farms of which he was the owner and the cultivator. The whole subject of estate and farm management has received the most valuable illustration at Osborne and Balmoral, and on the farms around Windsor of which the Prince was the tenant; and it is attempted in these pages to make generally known those examples of farm buildings, good cottage accommodation, thorough drainage, steam tillage, skilful cattle breeding, and good cultivation generally, which the Royal Farms have for many years presented. There has been collected a great deal of information which will be of service to improvers, whether the owners or occupiers, of land.

The PRINCE CONSORT's relations to the labouring class, and especially to the labourers on his own estates, are also described. And an account is given of what he actually did in furtherance of general agricultural improvement, and in aid of those societies by which in this country it is promoted.

The Author gratefully acknowledges the help he has received from the several departments presided over by the Hon. Sir CHARLES PHIPPS, K.C.B.; Major-General the Hon. A. NELSON

HOOD; and Major-General F. H. SEYMOUR; in whose hands the management of the Royal Farms is placed.

Illustrations engraved on wood, in all forty in number, give maps of the estates, plans and sketches, and isometrical perspectives of buildings and cottages, and all such details as are necessary for the easy understanding of the text; and it has been attempted by a simply written story, and by the best efforts in typography and engraving, to present a worthy memorial of a most useful and distinguished agricultural career.

List of the Illustrations.

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OSBORNE ESTATE (map)
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BARTON HOMESTEAD (sketch)
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ALVERSTONE HOMESTEAD (plan)
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COTTAGE AT ABERGELDIE (plan and isometrical projection)
COTTAGES AT WINDSOR (plan and isometrical projection)

The Story of a Siberian Exile. By M. RUFIN PIETROWSKI. *Followed by a Narrative of Recent Events in Poland.* Translated from the French. Post 8vo. pp. 334, price 7s. 6d. cloth. [Jan. 10, 1863.]

NOT more than two or three instances are on record in which persons condemned to exile in Siberia have succeeded in making their escape. The escape of M. PIETROWSKI presents a marvellous example of endurance under almost insuperable difficulties, and of perseverance in a scheme in which the plan and execution called for consummate forethought and unwavering courage. Having commenced his flight in the depth of a Siberian winter, he made his way, during a journey of four months, across the Oural Mountains to Archangel, guided almost wholly by the geographical knowledge which he had acquired by questioning the merchants and others whom he met with in the factories of Ekaterinski-Zavod. At Archangel the hope which had buoyed him up during his terrible wanderings utterly failed him. Finding it impossible to reach any foreign ship in the harbour, he risked the dangers of a land journey to St. Petersburg, and at length succeeded in crossing the Prussian frontiers, only to encounter new perils. Having narrowly escaped surrender to the Russian authorities, he finally reached Paris, after an absence of four years.

The present work is condensed from the narrative of M. PIETROWSKI, and it is perhaps desirable to add that the whole story is in every particular true. For the English public the work will have a further interest, in so far as it reveals the method in which the Russian Government systematically deals with the Polish nation. The working of this system is still more minutely shown in the appended narrative of the events at Warsaw and elsewhere, which during the last two years exhibit the Poles as a people who are resolved to win their rights by a purely moral and passive resistance.

The History of Girolamo Savonarola and of his Times. By PASQUALE VILLARI, Professor of History in the University of Pisa. Translated from the Italian by LEONARD HORNER, F.R.S., with the co-operation of the Author. 2 vols. post 8vo. pp. 810, with Medallion, price 18s. cloth. [February 7, 1863.]

THE Translator of the present work was induced to undertake an English edition of the Life of the great Italian Reformer and Patriot, because VILLARI's is admitted to be the only biography in which full justice has hitherto been done to Savonarola.

Savonarola was born in 1452 in Ferrara. His education was carefully superintended by his grandfather, a physician attached to the ducal court of Ferrara, and for whose profession the youth was destined. But being of a delicate and sensitive frame, of retired habits, and much given to philosophical and theological studies, he substituted for the profession of physic the more congenial occupation of a sacred calling. He beheld with horror the vicious state of morals then prevalent; he led a sad and solitary life, rarely speaking, praying constantly with much fervour, passing many hours in the churches, and observing frequent fastings. At length he determined to abandon the world and give himself up entirely to religion; and at the age of twenty-three he became a member of a Dominican convent in Bologna, in which he remained seven years. At the end of that time threatenings of war induced the Superior to send many of the monks to different places, and Savonarola was sent to Florence, where he entered the Dominican convent of St. Mark, in which he was destined to pass the most brilliant and the most unhappy days of his life.

To the third chapter of the work is assigned an account of Lorenzo the Magnificent, who was then supreme in Florence, and of the remarkable Florentines of that time, and the author shows how little the unqualified eulogy bestowed on Lorenzo by Roscoe and others is justifiable. A chapter is next occupied with an account of Marsilio Ficino and the Platonic Academy of Lorenzo. At an assembly of the Dominicans held at Reggio, Savonarola formed the acquaintance of the celebrated Pico della Mirandola, who became devotedly attached to the Friar and induced Lorenzo to offer him his patronage, but which Savonarola could never be induced to accept. The three following chapters discuss the theoretical philosophy of the Friar, his religious works, and his interpretations of the Bible. In the ninth chapter is given a relation of the memorable deathbed scene of Lorenzo, and of the commencement of the strife between Savonarola and the Pope.

The second volume opens with the invasion of Italy by the French under Charles VIII., so fatal to that unhappy country then and in after ages, the details of which occupy a large portion of the author's narrative of the last four eventful years of Savonarola's life.

A minute account follows of the expulsion of the Medici family two years after the death of Lorenzo, and of the establishment of the republican form of government; in framing which Savonarola acted the most conspicuous part, showing a sagacity and political knowledge little to be expected from the life he had led from youth upwards.

His efforts were not limited to the improvement of the form of government, but were directed with greater earnestness to endeavour to check the fearful corruption of manners so prevalent, and so encouraged by Lorenzo and his son. His endeavours were attended with wonderful success, but the changes he had been the means of introducing roused the animosity of those who had long revelled in the disorders of government and manners, and gave rise to parties violently opposed to each other.

The preaching and writings of Savonarola had been directed with great vehemence to the corruptions and vices prevalent among the higher clergy, from the Pope downwards, and he in no measured terms denounced the profligacy and lawless conduct of the Pope himself, the infamous Alexander VI. (Borgia). The second volume of the work is chiefly occupied with his contests with that Pontiff, who, siding with the infuriated enemies of Savonarola in Florence, at length accomplished his and their object, by the death, or, more properly speaking, by the murder, of the noble-minded, pious, and innocent Friar.

Each volume is accompanied by an APPENDIX consisting of illustrative documents and other addenda; and prefixed to the first volume is a Medallion PORTRAIT of Savonarola, engraved on steel by permission from the original bronze medal in the Royal Gallery of the Uffizi in Florence.

Biographical Sketches. By NASSAU W. SENIOR.
Post 8vo. pp. 534, price 10s. 6d. cloth.
[February 10, 1863.]

THIS volume contains, with some additions, the biographical papers which the Author has published during a period of more than twenty years. These various papers are put forward in their present shape as sketches, not portraits. They do not attempt to give complete or even detailed delineations of the persons who are their subjects. All that the Author proposed in writing them was to describe some of the most striking features of some remarkable men and of some remarkable states of society. With few exceptions, these subjects are either lawyers or persons with whom lawyers have had to deal; and it is believed that nothing throws so much light on the manners and society of any age as what is passing in its courts of law. With the exception of the work of M. De Tocqueville, the Author knows of no writings which describe the state of France before and during the Revolution more vividly than the anecdotes told by Berryer and Tronson Du Coudray.

The sketches are arranged not according to their dates but to their subjects. The first part,

containing the lives of M. Berryer the Elder and M. Tronson Du Coudray, relates to the history of France from the end of the reign of Louis XV. to the beginning of that of Louis Philippe. The second part, taken from Lord Campbell's Chief Justices and from German authorities, consists of sketches of remarkable judges and of remarkable criminals. The third part contains miscellaneous sketches.

The Life of William Warburton, D.D., Lord Bishop of Gloucester from 1760 to 1779; with Remarks on his Works. By the Rev. JOHN SELBY WATSON, M.A., M.R.S.L., Author of the 'Life of Professor Porson,' &c. 8vo. pp. 674, with Portrait, price 18s. cloth.
[Jan. 17, 1863.]

THE life of Bishop Warburton had never yet been fully written. The memoir by Bishop Hurd is a meagre and unsatisfactory sketch; and, apart from this, there exist only the scanty notices in Biographical Dictionaries. The Literary Anecdotes of Mr. Nichols give simply a catalogue of his writings, to which are appended extracts from his correspondence and from contemporary publications. A complete Life of Bishop Warburton seemed still wanting; and in the present work the Author has neglected no means which, so far as he knows, may throw light on his career and character. His own letters were, it is well known, almost wholly destroyed, except those which were addressed to Bishop Hurd; but the materials which remain still illustrate fully the history of a writer who was connected with the most important controversies of the age, and who opposed himself with equal fearlessness to Bolingbroke and Mallet, Wesley and Whitefield.

Throughout this biography the Author has thought it right to give copious extracts from letters and even from the more obscure publications, that so Warburton and his assailants might be allowed to speak in their own words, and show themselves as they were.

The PORTRAIT, engraved expressly for this work, is from the original by Hoare in Gloucester Palace.

A Third Series of Vicissitudes of Families. By Sir BERNARD BURKE, LL.D., Ulster King of Arms; Author of the 'Peerage and Baronetage,' the 'Landed Gentry,' &c. Crown 8vo. pp. 464, price 12s. 6d. cloth.
[December 13, 1862.]

THE favour with which the former two Series of his *Vicissitudes of Families* were received, has made the Author desirous of rendering

the work as perfect as his resources and researches would allow. He has therefore prepared the present **THIRD** and concluding **SERIES**, thus completing his original plan, by introducing,—besides some further narratives of the rise and downfall of families from the act of God, the course of nature, or the blind wilfulness of their ultimate representatives,—the curious *VICISSITUDES* attending many of our English *TITLES*. Another branch of the subject will be found more fully illustrated in this volume than in the first and second—namely, the fatal results which accrue from the separation of title and estate; several striking instances being adduced of the decay of families clearly traceable to this cause. Under this head are comprised particulars of the Dukedoms of Clarence, Cambridge, Gloucester, York, and Kent; the Earldoms of Warwick, Salisbury, Shrewsbury, and Derby; the Co-heirs of Dudley; the Peerage claims of Banbury, Devon, Huntingdon, and Willoughby of Parham; Irish Titles—viz., Kildare, Ormonde, Desmond, Waterford, Roche of Fermoy, Balinglass, Esmonde, Tyrconnel, and Talbot of Malahide; Scotch Peerages—viz., Crawford, Breadalbane, Mar, and Douglas; the Great Douglas Cause; the Resignation of Patents, Queensberry, Sinclair, Caithness; the Earldom of Newburgh; and Cardinal Erskine.

The following abstract of the general **CONTENTS** sufficiently indicates the variety and interest of this concluding volume: The Earldom of Anglesey—the Story of Philip D'Auvergne—the De la Poles—Hector Graham, of Lea Castle—a Tale of Magic on Lochlomond—the Tragedy of Corstorphine—Rise of the Strutts of Belper—the Parkyns Family—Fate of the Earls Marischal—Self-Reliance [exemplified in the extraordinary history of the Misses C., whose patronymic is for obvious reasons withheld]—the Fate of Seaforth—an English Flower transplanted to Italian Soil—the Pilgrim Father—the Heir of De La Pré—Three Plantagenet Ladies: the Fair Maid of Kent, Elizabeth of York, and Margaret of Clarence—the Story of the Co-heir of the Countess of Kent, and the Story of Roger Stafford, the great-grandson of the last of the Plantagenets—Heirs of the Blood Royal of Scotland—the Fortunes of the Widvilles—a Tale of a Knight of St. John—the Smyths of Ashton Court—the Ogländers of Nunwell—Suffolk Vicissitudes: Ashfield and D'Ewes of Stowlangtoft; Tendring of Tendring; Mannock; Timperley; Heveningham; Hovel; Wingfield; Naunton; Huntingfield; Rokewode; Cornwallis; Wentworth of Nettlestead (the Story of Viscount Ockham); Moore of Kentwell (the Story of the Last Inheritor); De Ufford; De La Pole; and Brandon.

The **INTRODUCTION** treats of the endowment of

hereditary rank, the vicissitudes of titles, the long continuance in the male line of Irish and Scotch peerages, the Dukedom of Montrose, the rapid extinction of English honours, and exiled families.

In an **APPENDIX** is given, as preserved in the church of Dives, in Normandy, the full Roll of the Companions of William the Norman, in the Conquest of England, in 1066.

Narrative of a Secret Mission to the Danish Islands in 1808. By the Rev. JAMES ROBERTSON. Edited from the Author's MS. by his Nephew, ALEXANDER CLINTON FRASER. Square fcp. 8vo. pp. 192, price 5s. cloth. [Feb. 26, 1863.]

AMONG the episodes of the wars of the First Napoleon few perhaps are more memorable than the rescue, by British agency, of the ten thousand Spanish soldiers who, when Napoleon executed his long-cherished design against the independence of their native country, were serving as his auxiliaries in the north of Europe. With the help of the Spanish nation the British Government was prepared to encounter the French Emperor's forces in Spain itself; but it was further felt to be indispensably necessary to learn how the Marquis de la Romana, by whom this auxiliary corps was commanded, stood affected towards the national cause, and, if possible, to engage him and his troops in its support. To do this was in the highest degree difficult; the Spaniards were scattered in garrisons through the islands of Denmark, and jealously watched by Bernadotte, who commanded the powerful French force by which on every side they were encircled. Attempts to convey the momentous message from England to the head-quarters of the Spanish general were repeatedly frustrated. At length the perilous charge was confided to the Author of the present narrative, a Roman Catholic priest who had resided many years on the Continent, and in whom Sir Arthur Wellesley had recognised the qualities which such a service demanded. He accepted the mission, and he executed it successfully. At the peril of his life he opened the communication between the English Government and La Romana. The historians of the time have not left the fact unnoticed, but they seem not to have been aware how immediately this communication determined the course of the Spanish general; nor can we expect to find in their pages any specific mention of the hindrances which Mr. Robertson encountered, or of the manner in which he surmounted them. These details are vividly presented to our view in the narrative which he himself drew up after his return to England Beset at every step with dangers and difficul-

from which no ordinary courage or tact could have extricated him, he arrived at last, in the character of an itinerant chapman, at the head-quarters of La Romana. Unprovided with any written credentials, he succeeded in satisfying him of the reality of his mission, and in a second or third interview received the welcome intimation that the Spanish chief accepted the offer of the English Government, and would seize the first opportunity of embarking his entire force on board the British fleet.

The retreat of Mr. Robertson was even more hazardous than his outward journey. As his escape by sea was barred by the vigilance of the Danish coastguard, he was compelled to wind his way through the heart of Germany, through the territories of Austria, Bavaria, and Saxony, until at length, after many a hairbreadth deliverance, he regained the shores of the German Ocean, where he found a vessel which conveyed him safely to England. He returned exulting in the service he had rendered to the cause of European freedom; and by the clear light of his own narrative, which is now published for the first time, English readers are enabled, after the lapse of half a century, justly to appreciate the difficulty of that service as well as its importance.

The History of the Supernatural in all Ages and Nations, and in all Churches, Christian and Pagan; demonstrating a Universal Faith.

By WILLIAM HOWITT, Author of 'Colonisation and Christianity,' &c. 2 vols. post 8vo, pp. 1,002, price 18s. cloth.

[February 19, 1863.]

BY 'the supernatural' the Author of the present work implies the operation of those higher and more recondite laws of God with which being yet but most imperfectly acquainted, we either denominate their effects miraculous, or, shutting our eyes firmly, deny their existence altogether. So far from holding that what are called miracles are interruptions, or violations, of the course of nature, he regards them only as the results of spiritual laws, which in their occasional action subdue, suspend, or neutralise the less powerful physical laws, just as a stronger chemical affinity subdues a weaker one, producing new combinations, but combinations strictly in accordance with the collective laws of the universe, whether understood or not yet understood by us. At a time when so many objections are raised to portions of the Scripture narrative, which unsettle men's minds and haunt them with miserable forebodings, the Author has thought it of the highest importance to bring into a comprehensive view the statements of the most eminent historians and

philosophers of all ages and nations on the manifestations of those spiritual agencies amongst them, which we, for want of further knowledge, term supernatural. It will be seen that he has assembled a mass of evidence from every age and people, even down to our own times, as recorded by their greatest and most accredited authors, so overwhelming, that we are thereby reduced to this dilemma;—either to reject this universal evidence, by which we inevitably reduce all history to a gigantic fiction, and destroy every appeal to its decision on any question whatever; or to accept it, in which case we find ourselves standing face to face with a principle of the most authoritative character for the solution of spiritual enigmas and the stemming of the fatal progress of infidelity. What is more; to the history of the total past, the Author brings the evidence of a large body of intelligent persons in nearly every country of Europe, as well as in America, where they count by millions, who confirm the verdict of all history on this point by their own familiar experience. The Author adds his own conclusions from a practical examination of these higher phenomena through a course of seven years.

Thus, all past history being supported by a vast present experience, the Author deems the candid consideration of this aggregate of historic evidence as the highest duty of the day for all who regard the most sacred hopes and the moral progress of humanity. If this evidence be found conclusive—and it cannot be found otherwise except at the cost of all historic verity—then it presents an impassable barrier to the ultimate and dreary object of scepticism, and renders easy the acceptance of the marvellous events of the Sacred Scriptures. Once admitted as historic and present truth, it furnishes of necessity the only conceivable antidote to the great psychologic malady of the time; for nothing can ever effectually arrest the now age-long conflict of words and opinions but the blunt and impassable terminus of fact.

The Holy Scriptures of the Old Covenant, in a Revised Translation. By the late Rev. CHARLES WELLBELOVED; the Rev. GEORGE VANCE SMITH, B.A.; and the Rev. JOHN SCOTT PORTER. 3 vols. 8vo. pp. 1,224, price 22s. cloth. [December 18, 1862.]

IT is a characteristic of the present times, that questions respecting the inspiration and authenticity of the Old Testament, which used to be confined to theologians by profession, are now eagerly discussed by all classes of men. Such discussions can lead to no satisfactory result, while the unlearned reader is obliged to rely im-

plicity on the authorised version, the imperfection of which has been long acknowledged by Biblical scholars, both within the Established Church and beyond its pale. A revision of this version, by public authority, has been earnestly desired; but, while this version is confessedly based on a text in which modern criticism finds much that is faulty, and while it is admitted that its renderings are often inaccurate and even unintelligible, such a revision appears at the present moment as remote as ever. It is natural, therefore, that they who reverence the Scriptures, and regret the misconceptions to which they are exposed by the inaccurate form under which they are presented to the English reader, should endeavour by their individual labours to supply a want so generally felt.

The Authors of this Revised Translation of the Old Testament have corrected the Hebrew text, where the labours of Kennicott and his successors have shown it to be inaccurate. In respect to the revision of the translation, while they have endeavoured everywhere to present a faithful and intelligible rendering, they have adhered as closely as possible to the style and idiom of the authorised version, which two centuries and a half have rendered sacred to the religious mind of England.

The mode of printing the Scriptures, broken into chapters and verses, often obscures their meaning and connexion. The beauty and harmony of the poetic portions of the Old Testament are also greatly impaired by their being printed as prose. In the present work the narrative matter is distributed into paragraphs, according to the connexion, and in the poetical books the arrangement in parallel versicles is preserved, which is an essential character of Hebrew poetry.

Christianity and its Evidences; an Essay, with an Epistle of Dedication to his former Congregation. By JOHN MACNAUGHT, M.A. Oxon. formerly Incumbent of St. Chrysostom's Church, Everton, Liverpool. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 202, price 3s. cloth. [Jan. 14, 1863.]

THIS volume consists of four parts, of which the first is a letter relative to the motives that prompted Mr. Macnaught's resignation of the living he had held for several years. In the first part is also contained an explanation of the general circumstances under which the writer has been led back, in the providence of God, to a simple re-acceptance of Christ's religion, and to a desire to resume the functions of the sacred ministry in the Church of England. After stating how this wish has been encouraged by the clergy in general, and by the Bishop of London

in particular, the introductory epistle ends, and with it all matters at all personal to the writer are brought to a close on page xvii.

The remainder of the volume is occupied with two chapters, which treat of the Evidences of Christianity, and a third chapter, in which is set forth a brief scriptural epitome of several characteristic doctrines of the Gospel.

On the subject of Christian Evidences, the first chapter enumerates some of the ethical beauties by which the New Testament is distinguished from even the highest and best of other systems of morality; and the author points out how inextricably these evangelical ethics are intermingled with the history and doctrines of Christ. Thence arise certain inferences which prepare the way for an examination, in Chapter II., of the historical testimonies, as studied with the aid of concessions made by sceptics like Gibbon, Hume, and Strauss. Then follow a few pages relative to the New Testament Canon; and the chapter concludes with a brief reference to certain other arguments in support of Christianity which may be derived from prophecy, from the rites of the religion, and from experience or observation of its practical utility.

Chapter III. contains a summary of what appear to be scriptural teachings in connexion with atonement, inspiration, and some other most important doctrines of the Church.

Hymnologia Christiana; or, Psalms and Hymns selected and arranged in the order of the Christian Seasons. By BENJAMIN HALL KENNEDY, D.D., Head Master of Shrewsbury School, and Prebendary of Lichfield. Crown 8vo. pp. 424, price 7s. 6d. cloth. [February 11, 1863.]

THE permanent influence of hymns in promoting religious feeling surpasses that of sermons. An able sermon, when preached, may powerfully awaken or instruct, convince or edify: when published, it may affect its readers in like manner: but all experience shows, that even the best sermons, be they ever so popular for a while, gradually lose their readers, and sink to slumber on the shelf, to be disturbed only by a few students of rare diligence. A good hymn, on the other hand, lives in the household books and memories of the people: it passes from mouth to mouth, it echoes from soul to soul, it leaves its sting, as was said of the ancient orator, in the public heart and conscience.

If hymns have this power and influence, it surely follows that their use cannot be too zealously promoted, nor too much care taken to guard against their abuse. A good hymn should

be cordially recognised, approved, and received; a bad one faithfully censured, reprov'd, and rejected.

On doctrinal grounds, however, a hymn may be very differently estimated by persons of equal poetic taste. And every collection runs the risk of being disapproved by some on account of certain hymns which may not exactly square with their views of doctrine. The present volume cannot expect to be free from this danger. But, though it has doctrinal limits, it is conceived and executed in no narrow spirit; and it appeals to large-minded Christians, who can cheerfully accept a great and general consent without exacting literal agreement with themselves in every minor particular.

The Psalms are chiefly extracted from the Oxford (Parker), Cambridge (Deighton and Bell), and Cleveland Psalters. But they include also many of the best passages found in the two authorised Versions, and a few by other translators.

Of the Hymns, about a hundred, more or less, are translated from Latin originals of the Early and Mediæval Church: nearly the same number from the Christian poets of Germany: the remainder are by various authors, of the English Church and other religious societies.

The Psalms and Hymns are arranged, according to their subjects, under the several seasons of the Christian year, regard being had not only to general topics, but also to the Epistles, Gospels, Collects, and sometimes to the lessons of the Church. But, as most hymns are applicable to more than one season, and many to all seasons, the reader will discover at a glance all those which are suitable to each occasion by referring to an Index of subjects which is subjoined to the Preface.

The license assumed by most hymnological editors, of adapting the original composition to the purpose of the work, has been used as sparingly as possible. Although this license is condemned by some writers of authority, yet a distinction may fairly be drawn in this matter. If the book in which the piece is incorporated have for its professed design to exhibit the thoughts and utterances of certain authors, then assuredly no liberties ought to be taken with the text. But if the end and object of the book be the edification and advantage of those who use it, as in the present case, the Editor must look at every composition from this point of view; and he will often have no choice before him but that of either altering or rejecting altogether. Abbreviation has also been necessary in some instances: for it must be carefully borne in mind that every psalm and hymn in the volume has been chosen as proper to be sung either in the congregation, or in the family, or by the individual Christian.

Heat considered as a Mode of Motion; a Course of Twelve Lectures delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain in the Season of 1862. By JOHN TYNDALL, F.R.S. &c. Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Royal Institution. Pp. 488; with a Plate and 100 Woodcuts. Crown 8vo. price 12s. 6d. cloth. [March 4, 1863.]

IN the present course of Lectures the Author has endeavoured to bring the rudiments of a new philosophy within the reach of every person of ordinary intelligence and culture. The first seven Lectures of the course deal with *thermometric heat*; its generation and consumption in mechanical processes; the determination of the mechanical equivalent of heat; the conception of heat as molecular motion; the application of this conception to the solid, liquid, and gaseous forms of matter; to expansion and combustion; to specific and latent heat; and to calorific conduction. The remaining five Lectures treat of *radiant heat*; the interstellar medium, and the propagation of motion through this medium; the relations of radiant heat to ordinary matter in its several states of aggregation; terrestrial, lunar, and solar radiation; the constitution of the sun; the possible sources of his energy; the relation of this energy to terrestrial forces, and to vegetable and animal life.

The philosophy of Heat has been called a new philosophy, without, however, restricting the term to the subject of Heat. The fact is, it cannot be so restricted; for the connexion of this agent with the general energies of the universe is such, that if we master it perfectly, we master all. In a Lecture on the 'Influence of the History of Science on Intellectual Education,' delivered at the Royal Institution, Dr. Whewell has shown 'that every advance in intellectual education has been the effect of some considerable scientific discovery, or group of discoveries.' If the association here indicated be invariable, then, assuredly, the views of the connexion and interaction of natural forces—organic as well as inorganic—vital as well as physical—which have grown, and which are to grow, out of the investigation of the laws and relations of Heat, will profoundly affect the intellectual discipline of the coming age.

In the study of nature two elements come into play, which belong respectively to the world of sense and to the world of thought. We observe a fact and seek to refer it to its laws,—we apprehend the law, and seek to make it good in fact. The one is Theory, the other is Experiment; which, when applied to the ordinary purposes of life, becomes Practical Science. Nothing could illustrate more forcibly the wholesome interaction

of these two elements, than the history of our present subject. If the steam-engine had not been invented, we should assuredly stand below the theoretic level which we now occupy. The achievements of Heat through the steam-engine have forced, with augmented emphasis, the question upon thinking minds—'What is this agent, by means of which we can supersede the force of winds and rivers—of horses and of men? Heat can produce mechanical force, and mechanical force can produce Heat; some common quality must therefore unite this agent and the ordinary forms of mechanical power.' This relationship established, the generalising intellect could pass at once to the other energies of the universe, and it now perceives the principle which unites them all. Thus the triumphs of practical skill have promoted the development of philosophy. Thus, by the interaction of thought and fact, of truth conceived and truth executed, we have made our Science what it is,—the noblest growth of modern times, though as yet but partially appealed to as a source of individual and national might.

Miscellaneous Essays, Critical and Theological.

By the Rev. WILLIAM KIRKUS, LL.B. Post 8vo. pp. 450, price 7s. 6d. cloth.

[February 16, 1863.]

THE CONTENTS of this volume are as follows:—

The Works of Mr. Charles Dickens (2 Essays).

True Womanliness, in relation to some of the Laws and Customs of Marriage.

The Republic of Plato.

Ecclesiastes.

The New Defence of the Faith.

The Morality of Religious Controversy.

Pulpit Fortune-tellers.

Preaching and Preachers.

The Book of Common Prayer.

Evangelicalism.

Several of these Essays have already appeared as Review Articles, and they are almost sufficiently described by their titles. The third is intended to indicate the practical value of PLATO's *Republic*. The fourth is an attempt to determine the department of literature to which the book of *Ecclesiastes* should properly be assigned. The seventh exhibits the absurd and mischievous results of the method of interpretation adopted by that school of the prophets to which Dr. CUMMING belongs. The tenth is an exposition of what the Author believes 'evangelicalism' to be, as contrasted with 'orthodoxy' and the broader Christian creed. It is intended to show that 'evangelicalism' is *not orthodox*.

A Dictionary of Chemistry and the Allied Branches of other Sciences (founded on that of the late Dr. URE). By HENRY WATTS, B.A., F.C.S., Editor of 'The Journal of the Chemical Society': Assisted by Eminent Contributors. PART I. 8vo. pp. 192, price 5s. sewed. To be continued monthly, and completed in 16 Parts, price 5s. each, forming 3 Volumes. [February 28, 1863.]

THIS work was originally intended as a New Edition of URE's *Dictionary of Chemistry and Mineralogy*; but the great changes made in chemical science since the publication of the last edition of that Dictionary (1831)—changes, not merely consisting in the addition of new discoveries, but involving a complete revolution in the mode of viewing and expressing chemical reactions—have rendered it almost impossible to adapt any matter written so long ago to the existing requirements of the science. The present must therefore be regarded as essentially a new work, in which only a few articles of URE's *Dictionary* are retained, chiefly of a descriptive character. In compiling it, the Editor has freely availed himself of the stores of information in GMELIN's 'Handbook,' GERHARDT's 'Chimie Organique,' ROSE's 'Traité d'Analyse Chimique,' DANA's 'Mineralogy,' RAMMELSBERG's 'Mineralchemie,' the 'Handwörterbuch der Chemie,' &c., and has endeavoured, by careful consultation of original memoirs, to bring the treatment of each subject down to the present time. He has also been fortunate in obtaining the co-operation of several chemists of recognised ability and eminence, who have kindly contributed articles on subjects to which they have paid special attention.

The work is essentially a Dictionary of Scientific Chemistry, and is intended as a Companion to the New Edition of URE's *Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*. For the details of manufacturing operations, therefore, reference is for the most part made to the work just mentioned; but the principles on which such processes are conducted, and the chemical changes which they involve, are explained in this Dictionary as fully as its limits will allow. Particular attention has also been given to the description of processes of analysis, both qualitative and quantitative.

In order that the work may, as far as possible, truly represent the present state of scientific chemistry, it has been found absolutely necessary to make the modern or 'unitary' scale of atomic weights the basis of the system of notation and mode of exposition adopted. Especial care has, however, been taken that the treatment of all Articles which are likely to be consulted, for the

sake of practical information, by manufacturers or others not exclusively occupied in chemical pursuits, shall be such as to make them readily intelligible to all who possess a general knowledge of chemistry, though they may not have followed closely the recent developments of the theoretical parts of the science. Hence, in all such Articles (ACETIC ACID, ANTIMONY, COPPER, &c.) the formulæ are given according to the old notation as well as according to that adopted in the rest of the work.

List of Contributors.

EDMUND ATKINSON, Ph.D. F.C.S.

Professor of Chemistry at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

FRANCIS T. CONINGTON, M.A. F.C.S.

Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and late Examiner in Natural Science in that University; Author of a 'Hand-book of Chemical Analysis.'

WILLIAM DITTMAR, Esq.

Principal Assistant in the Chemical Laboratory of the University of Edinburgh.

GEORGE C. FOSTER, B.A. F.C.S.

Lecturer on Natural Philosophy at the Andersonian University, Glasgow.

EDWARD FRANKLAND, Ph.D. F.R.S.

Foreign Secretary of the Chemical Society, and Professor of Chemistry at St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

FREDERICK GUTHRIE, Ph.D. F.C.S.

Professor of Chemistry at the Royal College, Mauritius.

A. W. HOFMANN, LL.D. F.R.S. Pres.C.S.

Professor of Chemistry at the Government School of Mines.

WILLIAM S. JEVONS, M.A.

(lately) Gold Assayer to the Sydney Royal Mint.

CHARLES E. LONG, Esq., F.C.S. (the late)

Analytical Chemist.

WILLIAM ODLING, M.B. F.R.S.

Secretary to the Chemical Society, and Professor of Practical Chemistry at Guy's Hospital; Author of a 'Manual of Chemistry.'

HENRY E. ROSCOE, Ph.D. F.C.S.

Professor of Chemistry at Owens College, Manchester.

WILLIAM J. RUSSELL, Ph.D. F.C.S.

Of University College, London.

ALEXANDER W. WILLIAMSON, Ph.D. F.R.S. V.P.C.S.

Professor of Chemistry at University College, London, and Examiner in Chemistry at the University of London.

ARTHUR WINCKLER WILLS, Esq.

Analytical and Manufacturing Chemist, Wolverhampton.

Letters on the Philosophy of the Human Mind.

By SAMUEL BAILEY, Author of 'Essays on the Formation and Publication of Opinions,' &c. THIRD SERIES. 8vo. pp. 280, price 8s. 6d. cloth. [Jan. 13, 1863.]

THIS is the third and concluding volume of Mr. Bailey's work on Mental Philosophy, containing sixteen letters, and comprising disquisitions under seven different heads. The first letter is occupied with showing the fallaciousness of M. Comte's attempt to prove the impossibility of such a science as Psychology. The second, on Identity, endeavours to distinguish between va-

rious cases in which that term has been applied, and contains a brief discussion of Personal Identity. The two letters which follow on Causation are principally engaged in maintaining, (1) that in many cases we directly perceive causes producing effects as such, and that this is an ultimate fact; (2) that in other cases we infer a causal connexion which we cannot perceive, but that our inferences in this way are limited by our direct perceptions. The fifth letter, which treats of Evidence, shows, amongst other things, that facts directly known cannot be the subject of evidence, and points out the identity of adducing evidence with the process of reasoning, applying these views to the perception of an external world. The Laws of Nature form the topic of the sixth letter, one principal object of which is to insist on the essential distinction between laws of nature and laws in the sense of precepts; and also (against Mr. Buckle) on that between statistical results and causal laws. The six letters on Language contain a variety of disquisitions which can be here only glanced at. They embrace the function of words taken singly; how this function is affected by their derivation; the alleged intrinsic meaning of words; the doctrines of Horne Tooke, especially in their bearings on psychology; the extraordinary powers ascribed to words in their individual capacity by Dr. Trench and Mr. Hare; and how words are affected in their signification when they are combined in sentences. Lastly, the Author contends (against Mr. Max Müller) that the science of language is not a physical science. The last four letters are devoted to Moral Sentiments, and especially to their origin in certain plain facts of the human constitution. In tracing the development of these sentiments, the Author endeavours to exhibit how they diverge from their proper course, and how they become so extremely different in different ages and nations; finally, he applies his views to the elucidation of the questions which have arisen concerning the Criterion of Moral Actions, the existence of a Moral Sense, and some others of a kindred character.

Epigrams, Ancient and Modern; Humorous, Witty, Satirical, Moral, Panegyrical, Monumental. Edited, with an Introductory Preface, by the Rev. JOHN BOOTH, B.A., Cambridge. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 370, price 6s. cloth.

[February 13, 1863.]

IN modern times the word *Epigram* has been so restricted in its meaning as to be applied only to poems distinguished for point, elegance, and brevity, in which one striking thought has been uniformly pursued to a point. It is further

held essential that the thought should involve some stinging personal satire, humour, or wit, so brought out as to create surprise or pleasure in the mind of the reader.

This idea of the epigram has been derived from the Roman poets. In Greece, the land of its birth, it had a much wider meaning, and was applied to all monumental inscriptions whatsoever. The necessities of the material on which they were carved insured their brevity: the desire to catch the eye and arrest attention made the Greeks aim at simplicity and point in their construction. Hence their epigrams have an historical value which it is impossible to rate too highly: and at one time, indeed, it may be said that these epigrams were the only historical records in existence. In such inscriptions each great event found its memorial, and two or three couplets contained often the history of an age.

It has been the object of the Editor of the present work to bring together a selection of those wise and witty saws which have come down to us from remote ages; and, placing them side by side with the ingenious creations of all subsequent periods, down to our own, to furnish the reader with an amusing, instructive, and gossiping handbook. The book contains many epigrams which are found in the Greek Anthology and in Latin authors, ancient and modern. It also embraces most of those which have been written by our own eminent poets, together with English versions of epigrams by German, French, Spanish, and Italian authors. The reader will also find a few epigrams which are not to be met with in any printed book or miscellany.

The Cassiterides: An Inquiry into the Commercial Operations of the Phœnicians in Western Europe, with particular reference to the British Tin Trade. By GEORGE SMITH, LL.D., F.A.S., Member of the Royal Asiatic Society, of the Royal Society of Literature, &c. &c. Crown 8vo. pp. 158, price 3s. cloth. [February 2, 1863.]

THE object of the present work is to place before the reader, in a condensed form, the evidence which is supposed to prove the early and extensive navigation and commercial operations of the Phœnicians in Western Europe, and to establish the fact of their having traded directly with Britain for the purchase of tin. Several eminent writers having recently expressed doubts as to the reality of this early Phœnician intercourse with Britain, their allegations and arguments are here carefully examined; the rise, progress, and extent of Phœnician navigation, colonisation, and commerce are briefly described;

and the testimony of ancient authors respecting the intercourse of Sidon and Tyre with Britain for commercial purposes is succinctly set forth. The work is intended as a handbook of Phœnician commerce with Western Europe in general, and with Britain in particular.

Lower Brittany and the Bible there; its Priests and People: with Notes on Religious and Civil Liberty in France. By JAMES BROMFIELD, Author of 'Brittany and the Bible,' &c. Post 8vo., pp. 326, price 9s. cloth. [January 6, 1863.]

THE Author of this work enjoyed unusual facilities for investigating the subjects mentioned in his title, having resided ten years in Lower Brittany, during most of which period he was intimately connected with the work of evangelisation in progress in that part of France. While resident there he also founded the Protestant Society now existing in Brittany, and was for some time one of the editors of the *Bulletin Évangélique*. His book contains full particulars of the various Protestant centres in Lower Brittany, some of which are chiefly supported by British societies; and shows grounds for the belief that the promotion of evangelical religion prospers and advances, notwithstanding the counteracting efforts of the Romish system and the Romish priesthood. In the latter part of his work the Author relates numerous infractions of the religious liberty of Protestants which came under his own observation in France; deprecates the system of political coercion usually prevalent, more particularly the servility to spiritual and political tyranny of men of rank and influence, the abject state of the public press, and some other social evils, traceable to the despotic control exercised by the present French Government. The volume concludes with a few observations on the policy of NAPOLEON the THIRD; it being the writer's opinion that, however open to censure his arbitrary rule in France may be regarded, the Emperor is a firm and loyal ally of England.

Lawrence Struilly; or, Observations and Experiences during Twenty-five Years of Bush Life in Australia. Edited by the Rev. JOHN GRAHAM. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 308, price 3s. 6d. cloth. [January 15, 1863.]

THIS is not a tale or a novel, but the autobiographical narrative of an intelligent and adventurous emigrant from Ulster to Australia. He had his character to form, and his fortune to make, when leaving home, and the book gives a true and graphic delineation of the process by

which both were consolidated. Lawrence Struik was an ardent lover of nature, animate and inanimate, and gives vivid pen pictures of the unique Fauna and Flora of Australia. He lived twenty-three years among the natives, on the extreme verge of civilisation; and he aims at giving a true and authentic account of their customs in peace and war. The Editor has carefully sifted his materials, with the view of excluding information relating to Australia which, however interesting to the colonists themselves, is no longer new to the British public.

The Geography of British History; a Geographical Description of the British Islands at Successive Periods from the Earliest Times to the Present Day: with a Sketch of the Commencement of Colonisation on the part of the English Nation. By WILLIAM HUGHES, F.R.G.S., Professor of Geography in Queen's College, London; Author of 'A Manual of Geography,' &c. Pp. 732; with 6 coloured Maps. Fcp. 8vo. price 8s. 6d. cloth. [January 21, 1863.]

THE Author's object in this work is to trace the geography of Britain through the successive periods of British history, and to engraft upon it a complete geographical description of the British Islands. Incidental to this, his chief purpose, the Author seeks to illustrate throughout the intimate connexion between History and Geography which has been uniformly admitted to exist, but which has hitherto been less clearly traced out in the case of Britain than in that of several other countries, ancient and modern.

An accurate description of the physical geography of the British Islands, embodying their natural features, climate, and chief productions, mineral or otherwise, forms the basis of the work. This portion of the work is treated with greater precision, and also with a fuller detail, than is usually found in works professedly devoted to the topics which it embraces. In the case, especially, of those portions of South Britain, including the chief part of England, where the absence of the prominent varieties of surface which distinguish the northerly and westerly extremities of the island has too often led writers of books on geography to indulge in mere generalities (unsatisfactory, if not embarrassing, to the accurate student), it has been sought in the present volume to give succinct notices of the various smaller hill-ranges, included valleys, and river-basins, which impart diversity to the English counties. The geological classification of the British rocks, the distribution and area of the various coal-fields, and the localities of mineral wealth in general, receive prominent attention.

The political divisions and various noteworthy localities of Britain are described, through the successive periods of Roman, Saxon, Norman, and Tudor rule, as well as those which are connected with the Wars of the Roses, the Civil War (1643-51), and other great events of British history.

The geography of Normandy forms the subject of a distinct chapter, as also does a similar account of the various other provinces of France which belonged for a lengthened period to the dominion of the early English kings.

A brief account of the early efforts of the British nation in connexion with colonisation and foreign trade is added, and the various and strikingly unequal distribution of the population over the face of the country is brought prominently under the reader's notice in the chapter entitled 'England in the 19th Century,' in which the different characteristics of the national industry, the localities with which its respective branches are more particularly associated, and the statistics proper to each, are briefly reviewed.

Finally, a concise but comprehensive topographical description of the British and Irish counties completes the work. In this portion of the volume prominent regard is given to the geology of the various counties, with reference to the conditions brought into view by recent labours in the field of geological research. The work thus addresses itself alike to the general student and to those engaged in the higher branches of English education. The necessary statistical details are given throughout, and the divisions of Britain at successive periods are illustrated by Maps of—1. *Britain* during the Roman period; 2. *South Britain* during the Saxon period; 3. *France* at four successive periods; and 4. *England and Wales*, 5. *Scotland*, and 6. *Ireland*—showing respectively the counties, principal towns, and other places of historical interest.

A Compendium of Mathematical Geography, for the Use of Students and Candidates for Public Examinations. By A. H. DICK, M.A., Lecturer on Geography, Free Church Normal College, Glasgow. With a Preface by J. S. LAURIE. Pp. 252; with 69 Diagrams on Wood. Post 8vo. price 5s. cloth. [February 6, 1863.]

NO complete special compendium of Mathematical Geography exists in the English tongue. Most of the writers who handle this important branch of science, restricting themselves to extremely narrow limits, deal, for the most part, with some particular department, and do not profess to enter into the subject as a whole; while the general treatises to be found in the larger

Geographies and Encyclopædias cannot be procured separately, and are therefore practically inaccessible to young students. If again, in Herschel's 'Astronomy,' for example, the great principles of Mathematical Geography are expounded in a full and masterly manner, still, in that and similar works, the essential points of the subject are necessarily so interwoven with the details of astronomical science, that they cannot be selected for special study by any but the advanced scholar.

The present work has been based on Brettner's 'Mathematische Geographie,' a clear and concise exposition of the subject, but exhibiting some defects and omissions, which have been supplied from the best sources in English, French, and German. As it now stands, the work will be found to contain all the leading doctrines of the subject of which it treats, arranged in exact and logical order, and expounded with clearness and simplicity. Whether viewed as a text-book or as a work of reference, the volume will, it is hoped, fill an acknowledged gap in the library of the student of physical science.

The Six Standards of Arithmetic; STANDARD II. Containing a Graduated Course of Exercises in Numeration, Addition, and Subtraction; with Methods of solving the Questions. By WALTER M'LEOD, F.R.G.S. M.C.P. Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea, 18mo. pp. 108, price 9d. sewed.

[February 27, 1863.]

THE *Second Standard of Arithmetic* contains a course of nearly 600 questions in Numeration, Addition, and Subtraction. The exercises have been carefully graduated, and are intended for the junior classes in elementary schools. Previous, however, to beginning this, or any other system of written Arithmetic, it is desirable that the pupils should have gone through a series of exercises in Mental Arithmetic similar to those given in *STANDARD I*. Notation and Numeration, the basis of all calculations, have been fully treated in the first four chapters. The Teacher is recommended in the preface, which treats of the methods of teaching Arithmetic in Schools, to give out the substance of these chapters to a class *viva voce*, using for illustration the black-board, an essential article of school furniture. The five APPENDICES comprise remarks on the French method of Numeration, on Roman Notation, on a method of setting sums in Subtraction for occasional reviews, and on some other collateral subjects that could not be incorporated with the explanations and solutions which form the body of the work.

The Books of David Lindsay and Son, Merchants, London: An Illustration of Book-Keeping by Single Entry, from Every-day Business Life. By NICHOLAS DICKSON. 12mo. pp. 88, price 2s. 6d. cloth. [Feb. 9, 1863.]

IN this work the Author has endeavoured to illustrate the *principles* of Book-keeping by a series of transactions such as are likely to occur in the ordinary business experience of every merchant who buys goods at wholesale prices and sells them at retail, and who at any stated period wishes to know how his affairs stand, and whether he is succeeding in business or the reverse. How to record such transactions, and how to ascertain such particulars, constitute the end and object of Book-keeping, by whatever system or method it is carried out. The system by Single Entry has been adopted, from its being less complicated in its details than Double Entry, and therefore all the better suited for school purposes. From the manner in which all the transactions are separately treated, before being entered in the several books, the teacher will see that the Book-keeping of the school may be raised from a mere mechanical piece of copy-work on the part of the pupil, to the dignity of an exercise which imparts new meaning, interest, and usefulness to all that he has learned in the science of arithmetic.

Elementary Treatise on Land-Surveying and Levelling, arranged for the Use of Private Students and Engineering Schools, also for Gentlemen and Engineers going out to India or into the Colonial Service. By ROBERT THORNTON, Civil and Practical Engineer. Pp. 136, with many Diagrams and Figures on Wood. 12mo. price 2s. 6d. cloth.

[Jan. 26, 1863.]

WITH a view to simplify and facilitate the acquisition of the useful arts of land-surveying and levelling, the Author of the present work has divided his treatise into four sections, of which the first embraces the use of surveying instruments and surveying with the chain only; the second exemplifies traversing with the theodolite, contouring, and railway surveying; the third comprises levelling and surveying with the prismatic compass; and the fourth includes trigonometrical and barometrical surveying. The main object of the work being to carry the pupil as rapidly and perfectly as possible to the conclusion of each branch of the subject, algebraical formulæ are adopted throughout; and thus, while the eye is trained to deduce the results from the given figures, the memory is not distressed with a variety of rules reduced to a set form of words.

On the other hand, each division is furnished with numerous examples for exercise, selected from actual practice, exemplifying fully the principle laid down; and the process of calculation is further elucidated by explanatory woodcuts and diagrams.

Elementary Latin Prose Exercises. By the Rev. HENRY MUSGRAVE WILKINS, M.A., Fellow of Merton College, Oxford; Author of 'Notes for Latin Lyrics,' a 'Progressive Greek Delectus,' &c. Post 8vo. pp. 220, price 4s. 6d. cloth. [January 20, 1863.]

THIS work is intended for the use of the Shell Forms, which constitute a considerable section in our principal public schools, and for similar classes in other institutions. In its scope, therefore, it resembles PART I. of Arnold's *Latin Prose*, but differs materially from that manual in its arrangement, and especially in being founded on a systematic exposition of the Latin Syntax. This exposition is not based on the rules of any one Latin Syntax, since there is scarcely any one decidedly above its rivals in point of circulation. The substance of the work consists of a clear and simple digest of the most popular Syntaxes: such, for instance, as those in Dr. Kennedy's, King Edward the Sixth's, and the Eton Grammar, among elementary books of this class, and Schmitz's edition of *Zumpt*, Madvig, and Dr. Donaldson's *Complete Latin Grammar*, among the larger ones; the compiler's aim being to embody, as far as possible, the various excellences of these works, and also to secure such a wording of the rules as may be most intelligible, because most familiar, to the pupil, who will probably have used one or another of the above Grammars. Each rule is fully illustrated by an Exercise, of an easier character than those in Dr. Kennedy's *Curriculum*, and drawn exclusively from the purest classical sources. An English-Latin Dictionary, possessed by every pupil in the Shell, and, generally, even in the Fourth Form, must be used to supply the more ordinary words; but difficult phrases are sug-

gested, and constructions explained, at the foot of each Exercise; and a Table of Comparative Latin and English Idioms is appended to the volume.

A KEY to these Exercises, by the Author, price 5s., may also be had, and will be supplied through the Publishers to gentlemen engaged in public and private tuition, but to no other persons.

The Sailing Boat: a Treatise on English and Foreign Boats, descriptive of the various forms of Boats and Sails of every Nation, with Practical Directions for Sailing, Management, &c. By H. C. FOLKARD, Author of 'The Wild-Fowler,' &c. Third Edition, considerably enlarged. Pp. 330; with about 90 Illustrations on Copper and Wood, including upwards of 50 new in this Edition. Post 8vo. price 12s. 6d. cloth.

[February 14, 1863.]

IN the first part of this work is contained a brief history of the boats and sails of the ancients, from the Roman galley down to the coracle of the ancient Britons. The Author then treats of the different varieties of modern English sailing-boats, with engravings of all the most important; and this part of the work, as well as that which follows on the 'Sailing and Management of Boats,' is the result of the Author's own observation and practical experience, every line of it having been written without reference to any other work. 'The Sailing Boat' also treats on life-boats; sailing chariots, or land-boats; also ice-boats—with engravings of each on copper.

The latter part of the book is devoted to the boats and canoes of foreign nations, with their sails and peculiarities, assisted by engravings of all the most curious. Nearly the whole of this portion of the work is new matter, a very little of it only having appeared in the former editions.

At the end of the work are Sailing Rules and Regulations, and a Nautical Vocabulary of Yachting and Boating Phrases, &c.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

'A *Journal of a Residence on a Georgian Plantation in 1838-1839*,' by FRANCES ANN KEMBLE, will shortly be published by Messrs. LONGMAN & Co. in One Volume, post 8vo.

NEW Work by the Author of 'The Arrest of the Five Members.'—Preparing for immediate publication, in 2 vols. post 8vo. uniform with 'The Arrest of the Five Members,' with Two Portraits, from Original Paintings at Port Eliot, *The Life of John Eliot*. By JOHN FORSTER.

THE FOURTH and FIFTH *Lectures on the History of England* delivered at Chorleywood by Mr. WILLIAM LONGMAN, comprising the Reign of EDWARD the FIRST, will appear in March. The SIXTH LECTURE, on EDWARD the SECOND, delivered in January 1863, will appear in April, completing the FIRST VOLUME; with a copious INDEX. These three Lectures will be embellished by a MAP of Ancient Wales and a carefully drawn PLAN of the Battle of Bannockburn; as well as by numerous WOODCUTS illustrative of Costumes and Manners of the period.

The STORY of the GUNS, a New Work by Sir J. EMERSON TENNENT, K.C.S. L.L.D. F.R.S. &c., will be published in the course of April by Messrs. LONGMAN and Co. In this work the Author has undertaken a task, the value of which will be widely appreciated. The question of the day, which inspires alike interest and astonishment, is the contest between the rival guns of Sir WILLIAM G. ARMSTRONG and Mr. WHITWORTH. So long as this was confined to comparisons of range and precision, admiration was so equally divided between the two great inventors, that the struggle was allowed to proceed without a chronicler. But when it came to crushing solid iron with still more solid shot, and bursting asunder armour-clad targets made to represent the sides of the *Warrior*, and penetrating plates of metal four or five inches thick with explosive shells that passed through them with as much apparent ease as a silver scoop enters a Stilton cheese, people in amazement began to *look back* as well as forward, and to ask by what stages we had arrived at such astounding results!

But on inquiry they found to their disappointment that there is no connected narrative of this most curious of all continuous experiments. The records of it are diffused in fragments over newspapers and periodicals, in pamphlets of transient notoriety, and in Blue-books laid before Parliament, which attract even a less transitory notice.

The work which Sir EMERSON TENNENT has set before himself is to tell the story from its commencement to the present time; the condition of things as regards both small arms and artillery which rendered improvement indispensable; the measures taken to attain it; the champions who essayed a passage-at-arms in this scientific tournament; the disappearance one by one of the various aspirants who first entered the lists; and the death-struggle of the two conspicuous knights who still hold and contest the field.

All this the Author proposes to tell in language so plain and so free from scientific technicalities that it may have a place on every library table; and thus, it is believed, the real history of the rival guns will have an interest as exciting as the story of the steam-engine, the railroad, the electric telegraph, or any other grand discovery that has signalised our era, and tended to elevate and astonish mankind.

The SECOND PART of Dr. TRAVERS TWISS's work upon the *LAW of NATIONS* is in course of preparation, and will appear in the course of the present Season. This part will embrace the *Right and Duties of Nations in time of War*, and will treat in *extenso* of the Rights of Neutrals as well as Belligerents, the former subject being susceptible of fuller discussion than it has hitherto received at the hands of English writers. The Author proposes also to investigate the important influence which the Declaration of Paris of 1856 must have upon the exercise, on the part of the Powers which have acceded to it, of their Rights of War under the Common Law of Nations. An Introductory Chapter and an INDEX to the whole work will be supplied in this part.

MR. HINCHLIFF's Account of his Visit to *South America* will appear this Spring.

The New ALPINE GUIDE, edited by Mr. BALL, will also be published this Spring. The peculiar features of this new *Guide* will be—First, its comprehensive nature, since it will embrace the whole range of the eastern, central, and western Alps; secondly, the attention paid to geology, physical geography, and general natural history; and lastly, while the routes suited to ordinary travellers will be carefully described, topographical and historical description of cities will be avoided, and the space thereby gained will be devoted to the more difficult and less known passes and high mountains.

A New Work on the Comparative Anatomy and Physiology of the Vertebrate Animals, by RICHARD OWEN, F.R.S., D.C.L., Superintendent of the Natural History Department, British Museum, Fullerian Professor of Physiology in the Royal Institution of Great Britain, Foreign Associate of the Institute of France, &c., is preparing for publication, to form ONE thick VOLUME, illustrated with upwards of Twelve Hundred Engravings on Wood.

A New and revised Edition of 'Lectures on Surgical Pathology, delivered at the Royal College of Surgeons of England,' by JAMES PAGET, F.R.S., lately Professor of Anatomy and Surgery to the College; Surgeon-Extraordinary to H. M. the Queen, and Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, is nearly ready for publication, complete in One Volume 8vo. with numerous Wood Engravings, and edited by WILLIAM TURNER, M.B., Demonstrator of Anatomy in the University of Edinburgh.

A New Work is in the press, '*On the Diagnosis and Treatment of the Diseases of Women*,' by GRAILY HEWITT, M.D., Physician to the British Lying-in Hospital, Lecturer on Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children at St. Mary's Hospital Medical School,—to form 1 vol. 8vo. The diseases peculiar to women, and pregnancy so far as the diagnosis of pregnancy is concerned, form the subjects treated of in this work. The plan of the work, which differs essentially from that of other modern treatises on the same subject, is the following:—The symptoms presented by the patient are severally considered, and their value as diagnostic of different diseases, pregnancy, &c. pointed out. The signs derived from physical examination of the patient are dealt with in a similar manner. Symptoms, not pathology, are made the basis of the arrangement, the process by which the diagnosis is arrived at being the one actually followed at the bedside. To students and junior practitioners, for whose use it is specially but not exclusively adapted, the work will afford, it is believed, increased facilities for the practical investigation of this class of diseases. The results of modern pathological research as regards the diseases of the female sexual organs are embodied in the work, and the treatment of these diseases is fully considered.

A Work on *'Tuscan Sculpture, from its Revival to its Decline,'* by Mr. CHARLES C. PERKINS, with numerous Illustrations, is preparing for publication in one volume Quarto.

THE CHORALE BOOK for FAMILY and CONGREGATIONAL USE.—Preparing for immediate publication, in 1 vol. fcp. 8vo. *'Hymns and Melodies of the Chorale Book for Congregational and Family Use:'* Being the *Hymns* of *'Chorale Book for England,'* as translated by Miss WINKWORTH, with the *Melodies* arranged for Family and Congregational Use by STERNDAL BENNETT, Professor of Music in the University of Cambridge; and by OTTO GOLDSCHMIDT.

A *'Yachting Cruise in the Baltic,'* by the Commodore of the Royal Mersey Yacht Club, will be published in a few days, in One Volume, post 8vo. with several Engravings on Wood and Illustrations in Chromo-lithography. Although the Baltic Sea does not possess the same advantages of climate as the Mediterranean, yet it has peculiarities of its own, which, if better known, would induce many to take their summer's cruise in its waters during those months when this sea possesses all the attractions that yachtsmen can desire. The Author's object in publishing this account of his cruise in the Baltic is to supply information that may be useful to his brother yachtsmen, and perhaps induce some of them to follow his example, by trying the Baltic for themselves. Having accompanied in his yacht those vessels of the British fleet which conveyed His Royal Highness Prince ALFRED from Stockholm to St. Petersburg, the Author, in addition to the yachting information contained in his volume, has recorded in these pages his impressions of St. Petersburg and Moscow, as well as of Copenhagen, Gothland, and Stockholm.

CROWE'S HISTORY of FRANCE.—The THIRD VOLUME of Mr. EYRE EVANS CROWE'S new *'History of France'* (to be completed in Four Volumes) will be ready in March. The period embraced by this volume is the all-important one of the Reformation, of which it narrates the rise and decline in France, and seeks to trace the peculiar causes. At no very advanced period of that great movement it might have been foreseen that the reformed doctrines would take imperishable root in the North, England, Holland, and the States on the Baltic, forming an uninterrupted line of secession from, and defiance to, the Roman See. Spain and Italy at the same time were, on the contrary, coerced and confirmed in strenuous adherence to the traditional church, and in fanatic defence of its interests and its tenets. France and Southern Germany lay between the two extremes, and became the field of controversy and of battle on which the rival religions fought. With the death of Cardinal Mazarin the third volume closes. Although M. Chevreul's collection of the Cardinal's letters, and decipherings of his *carnets*, have not yet been published, Mr. Crowe has had opportunities of consulting the originals; and he has left unexplored no accessible source of materials for his new narrative of the interesting period of French history contemporary with the government of Cromwell.

The Life of Robert Stephenson, F.R.S., late President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, by JOHN CORDY JEAFFERSON, Barrister-at-Law; and WILLIAM POLE, Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers,—is in the press, in 2 vols. 8vo. with Portrait and numerous Illustrations.

The Life of Amelia Wilhelmina Sieveking, 'translated from the German, with the Author's sanction, by CATHERINE WINKWORTH,' is now in the press. Miss Sieveking, a lady whose death took place at Hamburg in the beginning of 1859, occupied a high position in her native town and throughout Germany, as the founder of various charitable institutions, but especially as having devoted the labour of a life to the advancement of her own sex. As an unpaid instructress of girls of the higher classes; as a volunteer nurse in the hospital of Hamburg during the cholera visitation of 1832; as the Lady President and originator of the first and largest Ladies' Visiting Society, she has by precept and example secured to herself an imperishable name in her own country. Miss Sieveking has almost earned a right to claim an audience, not only in Germany, but also in this country, one which she loved next to her own; one in which she recognised so much of that spirit of independence and self-sacrifice which characterised her whole career. Her biography, which has had a very wide circulation in Germany and France, has been compiled mainly from her journals and correspondence by an old and intimate friend, to whom Miss Sieveking intrusted her papers for that purpose before her death.

A New Work entitled the *'Principles of Charitable Work—Love, Truth, and Order—asset forth in the Writings of Amelia Wilhelmina Sieveking, Foundress of the Female Society for the Care of the Sick and Poor in Hamburg,'* is nearly ready for publication. This volume consists mainly of extracts from the writings of AMELIA SIEVEKING, and comprises an account of the Association founded by her for the care of the sick and poor in Hamburg, which has been the parent of many others in various parts of the Continent. The main object of the work is to enforce the truth contained in Mr. HELPS's pregnant axiom, that to perform any work of charity efficiently, 'we must begin by giving a great deal of thought,—a generosity of the rarest kind.' The purpose, therefore, for which a detailed account of the Hamburg Association has been given, is not, by furnishing a complete model for imitation, to save benevolent persons in England the trouble of thinking, but to illustrate by example the principles on which such works should be based. The working out of these principles must be modified by the national and ecclesiastical conditions of every country, and in several points no foreign institution can be an exact model for us; but many of the greatest problems of the work are the same everywhere, and it may be instructive for English thinkers and workers to learn how they have been successfully solved abroad.

Completion of BARON BUNSEN's work on '*Egypt's Place in Universal History*,' translated by Mr. C. H. COTTRELL, M.A.—To complete the English Edition of this work, a supplementary VOLUME (the FIFTH) is now advancing at press; no part of which has hitherto appeared in German. This volume will contain an epilogue recapitulating the substance of the whole chronology, with such alterations as have been required by the recent discovery of most important documents at Thebes and Memphis. This will be followed by a translation of the whole of the '*Book of the Dead*,' with an introductory account of it by Mr. Birch, an amended text of Sankhuniathon, and a Dictionary of the Egyptian language, to which an addition of nearly two thousand words has been made since the publication of the first volume. The whole will conclude with a copious chrestomathy, consisting of various unpublished Egyptian texts; and, it is hoped, the most important of all, the remainder of the missing portion of the Tablet of Karnak, and a similar Tablet of the Memphite dynasties, from the times of Menes, both recently disinterred by Mariette on the spot.

NEW and Cheaper Edition of Dr. GEORGE SMITH's '*History of Wesleyan Methodism*.'—In course of publication, an entirely New Edition of the *History of Wesleyan Methodism*, by GEORGE SMITH, LL.D., F.A.S., Member of the Royal Asiatic Society, of the Royal Society of Literature, &c. A Part, containing Seventy-two Pages, will be published on the 16th day of every month, until the whole work is completed, in 31 Parts crown 8vo. price 6d. each, forming Three Volumes. This edition is a reprint of the second and carefully-revised edition without abridgment, including the APPENDICES of Connexional Documents, and the elaborate Indices. It will thus place within the reach of all classes a complete History of the Wesleyan Methodist Connexion during the first century of its existence. The FIRST PART, now ready, is embellished with a Portrait of the Rev. JOHN WESLEY, the Founder of Methodism, from the Original Painting by JOHN JACKSON, R.A. A portrait of an eminent minister will be given in each succeeding part.

New Edition of Dr. ODLING's *Practical Chemistry*.—A New Edition of the '*Course of Practical Chemistry, arranged for the Use of Medical Students, with express reference to the Three Months' Summer Practice*,' by WILLIAM ODLING, M.B. F.R.S., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Examiner in Forensic Medicine at the University of London, and Professor of Practical Chemistry at Guy's Hospital,—will be ready in April, in 1 vol. with numerous Woodcut Illustrations. This work is well known by name to students of the Medical Profession. It has long been out of print; and second-hand copies, which are constantly in demand, are rarely to be met with. The Author has therefore thoroughly revised his work, and brought the practical information which forms its basis up to the existing state of chemical science. It treats, in separate chapters, of reactions and manipulation, analysis, toxicology, and animal chemistry.

New Work by the Author of '*Amy Herbert*.'—A new story by the Author of *Amy Herbert*, entitled '*A Glimpse of the World*,' in 1 vol. fcp. 8vo., will be published at Easter.

The Rev. DR. HOWSON'S *Hulsean Lectures*, —Preparing for publication '*Sermons on the Character of St. Paul*,' being the Hulsean Lectures for 1862, by the Rev. J. S. Howson, D.D. Principal of the Collegiate Institution, Liverpool; Joint Author of the '*Life and Epistles of St. Paul*'; Author of an Essay on '*Deaconesses*.'

A New Work, entitled '*Explorations in Labrador, the Country of the Montagnais and Nasquapee Indians, in the year 1861*,' by HENRY YOUNG HIND, M.A., F.R.G.S., Professor of Chemistry and Geology in Trinity College, Toronto, Author of the '*Narrative of the Canadian Red River Exploring Expedition of 1859, and of the Assiniboine and Saskatchewan Exploring Expedition of 1858*,' is now in the press, in 2 vols. 8vo. with Maps and numerous Illustrations in Chromo-lithography and Wood Engravings. Having been deputed by the Canadian Government to make a geological survey of the Peninsula of Labrador, the Author has endeavoured in this forthcoming work to furnish a complete description of the physical features and conformation of the country, as well as of the habits and geographical range of the animals found within it, and likewise to give from actual observation accurate particulars of the history and present condition of the various Indian tribes inhabiting the Peninsula. Working its way up the Moisie River, the Expedition passed into the Cold Water River, and thence into a chain of lakes,—the furthest point reached being the Dividing Ridge, about 120 miles distant from the mouth of the Moisie. At this point the further prosecution of the journey became impracticable, without endangering the canoes; and the loss of these would have involved the loss of life to the whole Expedition. The Author with his companions then descended the streams, to the Fishing Station in the Moisie Bay. A full account of the fisheries of the Gulf is followed by a narrative of the history and present state of the Roman Catholic Missions in the country. From the Bay of Seven Islands the Author went to the Mingan Islands, at the north-eastern extremity of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, of which a minute report is given both as regards its fisheries and the general character of its navigation. Especial care has been devoted to the description of the Island of Anticosti; and the concluding chapters of the work enter largely into the history and geography of the Labrador Peninsula, the missions of the Church of England and other religious bodies on the Gulf and coasts, and the political and commercial importance of the various fisheries of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Labrador, and Newfoundland. The distances on the coasts are throughout carefully and minutely stated, with all essential details which may be of service to those who are disposed on their own account to explore the Labrador Peninsula.

The New Volume of Messrs. LONGMAN and Co.'s Series of Treasuries, to be entitled the *Treasury of Botany*, is expected to be ready for publication early in the present year. It is advancing at press, under the editorship of JOHN LINDLEY, M.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., Emeritus Professor of Botany in University College, London: assisted by Professor BALFOUR, F.R.S.E.; the Rev. J. M. BERKELEY, F.L.S.; JOHN BALL, Esq., F.R.S.; the Rev. C. A. JOHNS, F.L.S.; J. T. SYME, Esq., F.L.S.; MAXWELL MASTERS, Esq., F.L.S.; THOMAS MOORE, Esq., F.L.S.; and other practical Botanists. The *Treasury of Botany* will form a volume in fcp. 8vo. uniform with MAUNDER's well-known Series of Treasuries, and illustrated with 16 Engravings on Steel, and numerous Engravings on Wood, from designs by W. H. FITCH.

'*MEMORIES of the PAST, and THOUGHTS on the PRESENT AGE*,' is the title of a new work by JOSEPH BROWN, M.D., nearly ready for publication. This volume is the production of a practitioner now advanced in life, who in his youth and early manhood was an actor in stirring scenes. As a medical officer in the Duke of Wellington's Peninsular army, he beheld the establishment and the fall of the first French empire, in 1814. In Paris he witnessed its second fall, in 1815, which so speedily followed the Emperor's escape from Elba. He describes the impoverishment and desolation of some of the finest districts of Spain and France, as he surveyed them half a century ago, and then passes to the main object of his work, viz. to trace the progress of nations in real civilisation, moral as well as intellectual, and to show how closely their destinies, as republics or empires, is interwoven with the reality of their advance in civilisation. Should this civilisation be material only, the Author argues, should it not comprehend likewise the moral, founded on its sole sure basis, religion, the ultimate fate of any given republic or empire may be as surely predicted from its moral condition, which will certainly influence its political proceedings, as may that of an individual from his conduct in the world. This *thesis* is illustrated by examples drawn from the history of different states, from that of our own country, of France, and of America. An entire chapter is assigned to the condition of civilisation in America, and the Author seeks to prove that the present lamentable condition of that country may be traced to the defects of republican civilisation. In his remarks on England and her civilisation, the writer necessarily includes a consideration of her social position. Among other matters, he bestows considerable attention on the practical working of her penal legislation, as well as on the plea of insanity in cases of murder. The Author's views on this head, which do not accord with those of many members of his own profession, he illustrates by reference to the very instructive trial at Newcastle of CLARK for the murder of FRATER. The closing chapter of the work is devoted to the present condition of England and her future prospects.

A New and Revised Edition of *The Types of Genesis, briefly considered as revealing the Development of Human Nature*, by ANDREW JUKES, Author of 'The Law of the Offerings,' &c. will be ready early in March.

The SECOND and concluding VOLUME of the *Treatise on Mills and Millwork*, by WILLIAM FAIRBAIRN, C.E. LL.D. F.R.S. F.G.S., &c. will be published in the present Season. The object of this work is to furnish a complete treatise on the machinery, arrangement, and construction of mills. In the forthcoming volume transmissive machinery will be first treated of, including the teeth of wheels, shafting, couplings, and disengaging gear; and then examples of various descriptions of mills will be given, showing the details of their arrangement, including corn mills, cotton mills, flax mills, and woollen mills; all of which important subjects will be carefully analysed for the guidance of the Engineer and Millwright.

A New Work, entitled the *Treasury of Bible Knowledge*, is preparing for publication, by the Rev. JOHN AYRE, M.A., of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. It will comprise a Summary of the Evidences of Christianity; the Principles of Biblical Criticism; the History, Chronology, and Geography of the Scriptures; an Account of the Formation of the Canon; separate Introductions to the several Books of the Bible, &c.; presenting at one view, and in a convenient form for reference, a complete body of information most necessary for the thorough understanding of the Sacred Volume. The *Treasury of Bible Knowledge* will form a volume in fcp. 8vo. accompanied by several Maps, a series of Engravings on Steel, and numerous strictly illustrative Woodcuts; uniform with MAUNDER's well-known Series of Treasuries.

A New Version of the '*Holy Gospels, as translated from the Original Greek; the Spurious Passages Expunged; the Doubtful Bracketed; and the whole Revised according to the Texts of Griesbach, Lachmann, Tischendorf, Alford, and Tregelles: With Notes and a Critical Appendix*;' by G. WILLIAM BRAMELD, M.A. of Lincoln College, Oxford, and Vicar of East Markham, Notts, forming One Volume, super-royal octavo, is now in the press, and is expected to be ready in March. The object of this work is to set before the Biblical student in a plain and simple form the conclusions at which the great Editors have arrived with reference to the Text of the Gospels. The Notes are explanatory only: all questions of doctrine have been strictly avoided. The writer has consulted the most recent works on the subject; as, ex. gr. those of Lange and Van Oosterzee on the Synoptic Gospels, and the Commentary of the Rev. S. C. Malan on St. John. In his attempt to revise the text of the common version he has availed himself of the critical labours of Winer and other eminent scholars.

A *Vacation Tour at the Antipodes, through Victoria, Tasmania, New South Wales, Queensland, and New Zealand, in 1861 and 1862,* by B. A. HEYWOOD, M.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, will be published in a few days in 1 vol. post 8vo. illustrated with MAPS and LITHOGRAPHS. In the first chapter of this work a brief historical sketch is given of the origin and growth of the Australasian colonies, whilst in the subsequent pages the reader is conducted through town and country life, amongst gold diggings and sheep runs, and amidst various scenes illustrative of Antipodean society. The concluding chapter (to which general statistical tables are appended) is dedicated to the important subject of *emigration*, with especial reference to the *upper* classes, and to unprotected females.

In addition to two accurate modern Maps, a reduced copy of Tasman's Chart of the 'Terra Australis Incognita' is inserted, as showing the state of our knowledge of those parts previous to the year 1770. Some Illustrations are also given, of which two are of especial interest, as being sketches of the magnificent Glaciers lately discovered in the New Zealand Alps, and which are said to surpass the Mer de Glace in grandeur; whilst (according to M. Haast, an Austrian geologist) the scenery of the lakes fed by the glacial rivers is only equalled by that of the Lago di Como or Lago Maggiore.

'PLAYTIME with the POETS, by a LADY, is the title of a new selection of the best English Poetry for the use of Children, in one volume square fcp. 8vo. expected to be ready about Easter.

This volume is intended to serve as a reading-book rather than as a task-book, to attract children out of lesson-time, and to supply a want, often felt by those who, in educating their children, are anxious to implant and cultivate the seeds of poetic taste and future poetic enjoyment, and to lead them to look on poetry as a delight and a recreation.

The object of the work is, in other words, to create in children a taste for poetry, such as can never be developed by anything in the form of lessons. Great pains have therefore been taken, both to include only pieces by the best poets, and also to choose those poems only which are calculated to please children, and to afford them at least as much pleasure in after years. A child cannot select for itself, and few will take the trouble to toil, in search of what suits them, through a number of the poems contained in most selections, which, however beautiful, are too much above their comprehension to afford them any pleasure; neither have all mothers time or inclination to select for their children. Some connecting link thus seems wanting between the book of nursery rhymes which first delights the child, and the first book of good poetry usually placed in its hands. It is hoped that the volume now announced will supply this want, and prove a welcome gift, not only to Children, but also to Mothers—to whom it will save the continuous labour of looking in many different volumes for the few pieces which their children can understand and like.

A *New Elementary Latin Grammar for the Use of Schools,* by the Rev. EDWARD MILLER, M.A., late Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford, is nearly ready. This work has been drawn up with the view of adapting the traditional system of Grammar to the scholarship of the present day, having originated in wants felt by the Author in the course of his teaching. Attention has been paid throughout to soundness in principle, accuracy of detail, and clearness in method and language. The Genders of Nouns are explained under each Declension; and memorial lines in Latin are added to the explanation. A fuller account of Pronouns is given than in most elementary grammars. Lists of irregular Perfects and Supines are inserted upon a plan which the Author has used with much success. The Grammar has two Syntaxes:—a short one for beginners, upon the principle of the construction of sentences; and a fuller one for early reference, and for more advanced boys. The latter contains a development of a theory of Madvig's about compound sentences, which seems to coalesce more easily than any other explanation with the older system of syntax. 'Formulae for memory' are in Latin; 'explanations' and other detailed matter in English. The Prosody includes, besides the usual subjects, a description of all the metres in use. Copious INDEXES will be added, and an APPENDIX.

The Head Master of Shrewsbury School, in compliance with particular request, has undertaken to edit VIRGIL expressly for School use. The main principle which his experience in teaching has led him to adopt is, that the Notes should be such as a Master, at least in the two highest forms of Public Schools, may justly require all his scholars to prepare as a portion of the lesson. These notes will seldom impart that knowledge which can be obtained from the three Dictionaries supposed to be in the hands of all advanced boys; but they will indicate, by brief examinative questions, what a boy must obtain from his Dictionaries, while they embrace, briefly but sufficiently, whatever is further requisite for the full interpretation of the author. They will contain as much translated matter as may seem necessary to promote taste and guide judgement, while they carefully avoid that luxuriance of English translation which is so unwelcome to every wise Master, as only tending to enfeeble, and often to mislead, the minds of boys. A preface on VIRGIL's style, in the nature of a Poetic Syntax, will be given: and to this the learner will often be referred. It is hoped that these principles will recommend themselves to scholars engaged in classical instruction. But, as the notes are not yet in the press, the Editor invites the communication of their opinions, with a view to make the edition as complete as possible for the purpose it has in view. The text of WAGNER will be generally, but not implicitly, followed; and there will be a few critical Latin foot-notes, indicating the departures from that text. The other notes, in English, will be at the end of the volume.

The SECOND and concluding PART of Dr. KALISCH's *Hebrew Grammar* is nearly ready, and will be published early in April. It embraces the anomalous forms and constructions found in the Hebrew Scriptures; discusses the questions connected with the historical development of the language; and is preceded by an Essay on the History of Hebrew Grammar.

Mr. B. B. WOODWARD, B.A., F.S.A., M. Phil. Soc., Librarian to the Queen, is engaged in preparing for publication a new *Historical and Chronological Encyclopædia*. This work, which is now nearly ready for the press, is intended to form a copious and trustworthy book of reference for both students and general readers, and to present in a brief and convenient form, but with the most scrupulous accuracy as to dates, CHRONOLOGICAL NOTICES of all the great events of universal history, including treaties, alliances, wars, battles, &c.; of the incidents in lives of great and distinguished men, and of their works; of scientific and geographical discoveries; of mechanical inventions; and social, domestic, and economical improvements. Matters of merely local interest, prolix details, with mathematical and technical chronology, are not admitted. The general arrangement will be alphabetical; but wherever connected series of events can be grouped under familiar titles, this expedient will be adopted, both to facilitate reference and to prevent needless repetitions. Historical events and occurrences happening in or relating to England will invariably receive the largest share of attention. In all cases the most exact date which can be ascertained will be given; and wherever it appears desirable, the original or national dates will be added. Where different dates have been assigned to the same event by scholars of reputation, those which can assist the enquiries of the student will be inserted; but the convenience of the general reader will be consulted by placing the best-established first. References to the authorities will be frequently given with a view to establish the value of particular dates, as well as to direct students to the sources of further information respecting them.

An entirely New Edition of Mr. ARTHUR YOUNG's *Nautical Dictionary*, thoroughly revised and improved by the Author, assisted by Mr. JAMES BRISBANE, Surveyor for American Lloyds' Classification Register, and Surveyor to the New York Board of Underwriters, Liverpool, is now in the press, to form One Volume 8vo., illustrated with numerous Woodcuts and Plates. The object of this work is to define the technical language relative to the building and equipment of sailing-vessels and steamers, seamanship, navigation, nautical astronomy, naval gunnery, maritime laws and commerce, average and marine insurance, and other terms relating to the sea, to the merchant shipping and the Royal Navy.

The first edition of this work has long been out of print, and it is believed that no other *modern* dictionary of our maritime technology and terminology exists. Dr. Burney's edition of Falconer's *Dictionary of the*

Marine was published at a time when it was supposed that steam-vessels might perhaps be used with advantage in our own navigable rivers and canals.

In the first edition of Mr. YOUNG's work the subject was treated mainly with reference to merchant vessels. The forthcoming New Edition has been rendered more extensively applicable to ships of war, and in the general definitions effect has been given to the various changes in the Royal Navy recorded in the 'Queen's Regulations.' A vocabulary of French Nautical Terms has been introduced with a view to assist in giving a more accurate groundwork for the practical study of the French language, so far as relates to the subject of navigation, than the ordinary French and English Dictionaries afford.

A New *Practical Dictionary of the English and German Languages* is preparing for publication by the Rev. W. L. BLACKLEY, M.A., and Dr. CARL MARTIN FRIEDLÄNDER, Member of the Order of Leopold, Corresponding Member of the French Historical Institute, &c.

In announcing a New Practical Dictionary of the English and German Languages, the Authors consider it advisable in a few words to point out its general purpose and its peculiar features. The object they have proposed to themselves has been the production, in a convenient form, of a work calculated especially for the use and assistance of *English* students of the German language, and thus to supply a real want of the present day, the existence of which may be asserted without disparagement to the learned labours of many predecessors in the same field of knowledge, who, addressing themselves, for the most part, to a different object, have generally achieved a different result.

The projected Dictionary by no means aims at being an "Index Verborum," and will neither seek nor merit approbation for containing multitudes of archaic or merely pedantic words, unknown to the living literature, almost to the living language, they profess to illustrate. Its general purpose will be to present every word at all likely to be needed in interpreting or in speaking the German tongue, and its peculiar additional objects will be as follows:—

I. By simplicity of arrangement to enable the student, at the least expense of time and trouble, to discover the exact sense of the words he seeks, with reference to their context in his reading, or their fitness for his speech; and,

II. To supply him copiously with the best equivalents in either language for the abundant and characteristic idioms of the other.

The association in the work of an actual representative of each language may justify the expectation of a useful accuracy being obtained, at least in this latter department.

On the two points, of *practical facility* and *idiomatic phraseology*, the compilers expend especial care and pains, in the sincere hope that their treatment of such important features in the undertaking may render it of more than usual value and service to the public.

The OXFORD LOCAL EXAMINATIONS, 1863.—In the Regulations just issued respecting the Oxford Local Examinations for 1863, it is stated that Junior Candidates will be required to satisfy the Examiners in the Analysis and Parsing of a passage taken from *Spring*, in *THOMSON'S Seasons*. With a view to provide pupils who may be qualifying for these Examinations with a suitable Text-Book, a School Edition of '*THOMSON'S Spring, with Exercises in Parsing, Specimens of Analysis, numerous Illustrative Notes, and a Life of the Poet*,' is now in preparation by Mr. WALTER M'LEOD, of the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea, and will be ready in the course of March. The Notes will contain, in addition to brief descriptions of the birds, plants, &c., named in the poem, such notices of the phenomena of nature as may be deemed necessary to a comprehension of the text. In order to render the book specially useful to Candidates, a few Exercises in Parsing, on the Foreign Derivatives and words of unusual occurrence, also Specimens of Analysis of some of the more difficult passages, will be occasionally introduced. The volume will be similar in all respects to the Editor's edition of *GOLDSMITH'S Deserted Village* (now in its seventh edition), which has been very favourably received by Teachers.

Messrs. LONGMAN and Co.'s Wall Maps.—The Third of this Series, being *England and Wales*, No. III. coloured Geologically, drawn and engraved by E. WELLER, F.R.G.S. and edited by W. M'LEOD, F.R.G.S. Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea,—may now be had, price 16s. on a SHEET, coloured; or price 20s. either plain or varnished, mounted on ROLLERS or in a PORTFOLIO.

A Popular 'Manual of the Geography of India,' designed for the use of Candidates for the India Civil Service Examinations, and as a general text-book of reference for persons engaged in the Indian service in general, civil or military, is in course of preparation by Professor LOTT, B.A. formerly of King's College, London, late Head Master of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's [Parsee] Institution of Bombay; and Author of '*Bradshaw's Overland Guide to India, and Handbooks to Bengal, Bombay, and Madras*;' assisted by Mr. WILLIAM HUGHES, Author of '*A Manual of Geography*,' &c. In this volume the writer designs to give a complete, though concise, account of the Physical, Historical, Civil, and Political Geography of British India, both within and beyond the Ganges; of the islands of India, including the various members of the East Indian Archipelago, as well as those adjacent to the Indian mainland; the Native Kingdoms, both independent and protected; together with the Indian possessions of France and other European nations. The want of such a work has long been generally felt. The compiler seeks to accomplish his purpose by means of a strictly methodical arrangement, in the course of which the various Boundaries, chief Divisions, Districts, Collectorates, Natural Divisions, Talooks, Pergunnahs, Presidencies, and Provinces will be successively described. The various topics which are connected either incidentally or directly with geo-

graphy, in the widest acceptation of the term, will be treated, so that the volume will be found to embody a concise description of the Armies, Antiquities, Canals, Chronology, Climate, Commerce, Customs, Etymology, Exports, Government, History, Imports, Inland and Coast Communication, Languages, Manners, Manufactures, Minerals, Mountains, Native Names, Navies, Population, Physical Characteristics, Railways, Religions, Rivers, Roads, Superficial Contents, Telegraphy, Zoology, &c. of India.

The Oxford Local Examinations, 1863.—An Annotated Summary of *Bacon's Advancement of Learning*, accompanied by Examination Questions, and adapted for the use of Candidates for the Oxford Local Examinations in the present year,—compiled by Rev. J. HUNTER, M.A. formerly Vice-Principal of the National Society's Training College, Batterssea,—will be published in the course of the month of March.

A Work, by Mr. ROBERT WILSON, on the Registration of Title to Land, shewing 'What it is, Why it is needed, and How it may be effected,' will be published in March, in 1 vol. 8vo. illustrated with Maps and Forms. The CONTENTS comprise chapters on the Means of Alienation, the Defectiveness of the Means of Alienation remediable by Registration of Title, the Registration of the Land itself, the Registration of the Freehold or Possession, the Registration of Charges and Notices, the Registration of Title by Succession on Death, a Land Currency, and the Functions, Capabilities, and Benefits of Registration.

A New Classical School-Book, entitled Lessons in Continuous Latin Prose-Writing, by the Rev. W. WINDHAM BRADLEY, M.A., late Demy of Magdalen College, Oxford; Author of '*Latin Prose Exercises*,' consisting of English Sentences translated from '*Cæsar, Cicero, and Livy*,' to be retranslated into the 'original Latin,' is preparing for publication. Each lesson of this work will consist of a rule in syntax or explanation of some important point with reference to tense, mood, &c., accompanied, when necessary, by further helps, and followed by an English exercise to be translated into Latin, the more difficult Latin words and phrases being given. These exercises will constitute the most valuable part of the work. Some of them will be formed by a compilation of short sentences; but the larger number will consist of paragraphs, some translated from *Cicero, Cæsar, and Livy*, others being English versions of passages from the same writers, simplified and adapted for the purpose in view, and others again the original composition of the author. The book will be divided into four parts, progressive as to difficulty. From the first the use of the subjunctive mood will be studiously excluded. And both the first and in some degree the second part will be of an easy character, and adapted for the use of boys not sufficiently advanced to do with tolerable facility and correctness the exercises in any published work on continuous Latin prose-writing known to the author. Simplicity will be throughout a distinguishing feature of the book.—A KEY to this work will be published for the sole use of persons engaged in tuition.

GALBRAITH and HAUGHTON'S MANUALS of the *Experimental and Natural Sciences*.—The next work of this Series, a '*Manual of the Metalloids*,' by JAMES ARJOHN, M.D., is nearly ready. It will contain a condensed exposition of the more general doctrines of Chemistry, followed by a detailed discussion of the various elements destitute of the metallic character, and will be copiously illustrated by woodcuts. From its arrangement and plan it will be found suitable not only for students commencing the study of Chemistry, but for those also who have already made some progress in the science; and, at the same time, can scarcely fail to prove suggestive in the hands of competent teachers.

THE REVISED CODE.—Preparing for publication in SIX PARTS, fcp. 8vo., of which PARTS I. and II. will be ready in a few days, '*The Grade Lesson Books, in Six Standards; each embracing Reading, Spelling, Writing, Arithmetic, and Exercises for Dictation*.' Especially adapted to meet the requirements of the Revised Code.' By E. T. STEVENS, Associate of King's College, London; and CHARLES HOLE, Head Master, Loughborough Collegiate School, Brixton, late Master of St. Thomas's Collegiate School, Colombo, Ceylon.

Under the Revised Code, the larger portion of the Government grant payable to Schools will depend on the results of the individual examination of the children, and it has therefore appeared to the compilers of the Grade Lesson Books;—

That a carefully graduated Series of Books, suited to the several Standards, will be required;

That Home Lessons must form a highly important adjunct to every school routine;

That a Series, suitable not only for individual and simultaneous instruction, but also for Home and School Work, is desirable; and

That each Book should contain the three subjects of examination, and be published at such a price as shall place it within the reach of almost the poorest child.

It has been the aim of the compilers of the present Series to produce in each of their Standards a book that can be well read through by a class in about fifty days, so that each child eligible for examination may have been through it at least twice. The books, moreover, are so prepared that teachers may be sure of their Pupils passing the Inspector in all the subjects, if only they know their *One Lesson Book* well.

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be-fore, a-gain, a-way, at-tempt. When the simple Vowel Sounds have been gone through, the Diphthongs are treated in the same way; and when the Words which have single consonants before the Vowel Sound have been exhausted, those with Compound Initial Consonants are taken. Silent Letters and 'ough' come at the end of the book, with the exception of three or four Auxiliary Verbs, which are introduced in Lesson 30, to aid in the construction of the Reading Lessons. A portion of each Reading Lesson is in script characters, to be copied by the Pupil at home or at school. The Arithmetic, like the Reading and Writing, goes rather beyond the requirements of the Standard, so as to introduce the Pupil to the one above. One great advantage of this book over others is, that it contains a Spelling Book, a Reading Book, a Book of Writing copies, and an Arithmetic Book all in one, and for the price of one. In each Standard the Reading Lessons are compiled or selected with the sole object of teaching Reading as effectually and as easily as possible. A few hints are given in each Book for the benefit of Pupil Teachers and Monitors.

STANDARD II. will contain Reading Lessons, consisting of Stories, Poems, Adventures, &c., with easy Words of Two Syllables; carefully arranged columns of Spelling at the top of each page, with some hundreds of Sums in the Arithmetic required for this Standard; and the Multiplication Table.

STANDARD III. will contain Reading Lessons similar to the above, with Difficult Words of Two and easy words of more Syllables; Columns of Spelling for each Reading Lesson; Dictation Exercises (to be copied at home and written from dictation at school) containing the Easier Words which have the same sound but differ in meaning; numerous exercises in Numeration, Notation, and the Simple Rules up to, and including, Short Division; also the Multiplication Table.

STANDARD IV. will comprise more advanced Reading Lessons similar to Standard III.; Columns of Spelling, with Meanings; Dictation Exercises as in Standard III., but containing more difficult Words; Exercises in the Compound Rules (Money); and the Pence Table.

STANDARD V. will consist of Advanced Reading Lessons, in continuation of the plan pursued in Standard IV.; Prose and Poetry alternate, consisting of Extracts from Popular Authors; Spelling and Dictation as in Standard IV.; Arithmetic, Compound Rules (Weights and Measures); and the Tables of Weights and Measures.

STANDARD VI. will consist principally of Extracts from Newspapers, Magazines, Reviews, and other current literature; Scientific and other Terms, with Meanings; Difficult Dictation Exercises; a Section on Arithmetic—including numerous Examples of Bills of Parcels, Proportion and Practice; Explanations of Foreign Phrases and Sentences in common use; and an Alphabetical List of the Roots from which the Words in the Spelling Lessons are derived.

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No. XXXIII.

MAY 30, 1863

VOL. II.

THE object of this periodical is to enable Book-buyers readily to obtain such general information regarding the various Works published by Messrs. LONGMAN and Co. as is usually afforded by tables of contents and explanatory prefaces, or may be acquired by an inspection of the books themselves. With this view, each article is confined to an ANALYSIS OF THE CONTENTS of the work referred to: Opinions of the press and laudatory notices are not inserted.

. Copies are forwarded free by post to all Secretaries, Members of Book Clubs and Reading Societies, Heads of Colleges and Schools, and Private Persons, who will transmit their addresses to Messrs. LONGMAN and Co., 39 Paternoster Row, E.C. London, for this purpose.

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*Journal of a Residence on a Georgian Planta-
tion in 1838 and 1839.* By FRANCES ANNE
KEMBLE. Post 8vo. pp. 442, price 10s. 6d.
cloth. [May 15, 1863.]

ALTHOUGH there may be differences of opi-
nion on the immediate causes which have
produced the civil war now raging in the American
States, few even of those who believe that this
struggle has not been caused directly by slavery,
will deny that the 'peculiar institution' of the
Southern States has been invested by this strife
with a painful and grave importance. The right
of holding men in slavery has been deliberately
set forth by their leading statesmen as the corner-
stone of their social state; and the controversy
in this country turns in some measure on the
character and working of the system. While it

is commonly asserted that the Southern States
would oppose the revival of the slave-trade with
all their might—that from mere motives of self-
interest the planters keep their slaves in a comfort
unknown to any free peasantry, and that the
slaves are uniformly contented with their lot—the
Author has felt it to be her duty to state her own
experiences on a slave plantation. For the nar-
rative she vouches as a record of facts which
occurred under her own personal knowledge, or
which she was enabled accurately to ascertain.
The estate on which she lived had a very high
reputation, and the owner was regarded as one of
the most humane and considerate slaveholders.
Viewing the working of the system under its most
favourable aspect, the Author felt that by the test
here afforded the system itself must stand or fall;
and the experience so gained furnishes a complete

disproof of every single assertion which has been made to palliate or to excuse the institution of slavery. From the picture here drawn of the results of the system, as well on the master as on the slave, the English reader may be tempted to turn away in disgust; but it remains still the true picture of a state of things which the Author saw with her own eyes, and which the declarations of Southern statesmen have invested with a fresh political importance. In placing it before the English public, she has sought to bring forward nothing but the evidence of facts, from which the reader may form his own judgment of the influence which this system is likely to exercise on the future history of the Confederate States.

The Life of Amelia Wilhelmina Sieveking.
From the German. Edited with the Author's sanction by CATHERINE WINKWORTH. Pp. 550; with Portrait and 2 Plates. Post 8vo. price 12s. cloth. [May 2, 1863.]

MISS SIEVEKING, a lady whose death took place at Hamburg in the beginning of 1859, occupied a high position in her native town and throughout Germany, as the founder of various charitable institutions, but especially as having devoted the labour of a life to the advancement of her own sex. As an unpaid instructress of girls of the higher classes; as a volunteer nurse in the hospital of Hamburg during the cholera visitation of 1832; as the Lady President and originator of the first and largest Ladies' Visiting Society, she has by precept and example secured to herself an imperishable name in her own country. Miss Sieveking has almost earned a right to claim an audience, not only in Germany, but also in this country, which she loved next to her own, and in which she recognised so much of that spirit of independence and self-sacrifice which characterised her whole career. The present biography, which has had a very wide circulation in Germany and France, has been compiled mainly from her journals and correspondence by an old and intimate friend, to whom Miss Sieveking intrusted her papers for that purpose before her death.

The Principles of Charitable Work—Love, Truth, and Order—as set forth in the Writings of AMELIA WILHELMINA SIEVEKING, Foundress of the Female Society for the Care of the Sick and Poor in Hamburg. Post 8vo. pp. 150, price 4s. cloth.

[May 1, 1863.]

THIS volume consists mainly of extracts from the writings of AMELIA SIEVEKING, and comprises an account of the Association founded by

her for the care of the sick and poor in Hamburg, which has been the parent of many others in various parts of the Continent. The main object of the work is to enforce the truth contained in Mr. HELPS's pregnant axiom, that to perform any work of charity efficiently, 'we must begin by giving a great deal of thought,—a generosity of the rarest kind.' The purpose, therefore, for which a detailed account of the Hamburg Association has been given, is not, by furnishing a complete model for imitation, to save benevolent persons in England the trouble of thinking, but to illustrate by example the principles on which such works should be based. The working out of these principles must be modified by the national and ecclesiastical conditions of every country, and in several points no foreign institution can be an exact model for us; but many of the greatest problems of the work are the same everywhere, and it may be instructive for English thinkers and workers to learn how they have been successfully solved abroad.

A Glimpse of the World. By the Author of 'Amy Herbert,' &c. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 542, price 7s. 6d. cloth. [March 27, 1863.]

HUMAN CHARACTER is frequently far less complicated than it appears to be; and a course of conduct which may seem utterly inexplicable can be often traced to some one quality or temper of mind, to the exclusion of any deliberate design. The most intricate schemes are often the results simply of moral cowardice, a fault compatible with many good qualities. Among the chief characters in the present tale is that of one, gifted with great powers, with a keen natural sympathy for everything generous, manly, and disinterested, yet drifting away from the truth and honour against which he had never deliberately intended to sin. A moral cowardice, not checked or resisted, leads him to deceive others; and a dislike of seeing the infliction of pain withholds him from making confessions which would have prevented the infliction of incalculably greater pain. From this cowardice springs up a spirit of sophistry which denies the existence of any absolute Truth and Law, and a temper, which, never scrupling to resort to secrecy when necessary for the furtherance of his designs, commits him in the end to the grossest treachery. With this man in his self-chosen downward course is contrasted the character of a girl, who, with few outward attractions and with a disposition misunderstood by those about her, believes herself to be one born, like many others, to have no place in the world and nothing to do in it, yet who, in spite of the depression and wretchedness thus caused, has always shown a faculty of persevering industry, along with a vivid delight in

poetry and a keen appreciation of fiction. This disposition impels her to the deepest admiration and respect for the gifted but insincere man who deceives her sister, while her sense of truthfulness makes her shrink instinctively from the secrecy to which she yet in some degree suffers herself to become a party. But, once convinced of the love of God, she is awakened to a knowledge of the work which she has to do; and, as the habits of prayer and self-examination are strengthened, her character becomes more and more simple and powerful in its truthfulness. And thus, through many trials, springing out of misconstrued motives and unintentional mistakes, she grows up a person of independent thought and clear judgment, living with the one single motive—to do God service.

Incidents in My Life. By D. D. HOME. Post 8vo. pp. 304, price 7s. 6d. cloth.

[March 7, 1863.]

THIS is an Autobiography of Mr. HOME, the well-known 'Spirit Medium,' and contains his own account of the manifestations termed 'Spiritual Phenomena,' which have occurred to him from his earliest infancy, commencing by the rocking of his cradle, and increasing in power and frequency until the present time. The secondary purpose of the volume is to relate how these unaccountable manifestations have during some years past made Mr. HOME a frequent guest at many a Continental Court, as well as the personal friend of many an Emperor and King. The memoirs are written with great plainness of diction and apparent truthfulness; although the occurrences narrated are not likely to be believed by those persons who regard 'spiritual manifestations' as delusion or imposture. Many of the events related certainly transcend ordinary experience and general belief; but they are described with an air of truth and an attention to minute details which leave a strong impression of the writer's good faith on the mind of the reader. The account given by Mr. HOME of his feelings during his fits of ecstasy will, it is believed, yield matter of interest to the student of psychology, since it affords an insight not hitherto obtained into the operation of the mind when actively excited. The INTRODUCTION, written by a friend of the Author, and likewise a Supplementary Chapter from the same pen, corroborate the text by some well-authenticated instances of similar ecstatic seizures which have happened to other persons of a cognate organisation. An APPENDIX describes the mode in which Sir DAVID BREWSTER has treated the main subject of the work. This paper is followed by a series of testimonies to the truth of these physical and mental phenomena from

several well-known living persons of literary and scientific eminence. The volume concludes with two memoirs of Mrs. HOME (the Author's wife, recently deceased), written by Mrs. HOWITT and by Mrs. S. C. HALL.

The Types of Genesis briefly considered as revealing the Development of Human Nature. By ANDREW JUKES, Author of 'The Law of the Offerings,' &c. Second Edition, revised. Crown 8vo. pp. 452, price 7s. 6d. cloth.

[April 24, 1863.]

THIS work, the first edition of which appeared in December 1857, is an exposition of the spiritual sense of Genesis, and has a distinct bearing on the controversy originated in the English Church by the publication of Bishop COLenso's critical examination of the Pentateuch. Its aim is to show that the historic outcome of Adam is the perfect type of the moral and spiritual development of human nature; each life which grew out of Adam being the figure of some form and stage of human life. In the Preface the Author shows that this interpretation is supported by the New Testament, and is in strict analogy with the Incarnation of the Divine Word, and with what is known and confessed of outward nature; namely, that all its phenomena, light or darkness, cold or heat, storms or sunshine, are a constant and true figure of other higher things, which we do not make significant, but are in themselves significant. Hence it is argued, that, as the growth of seeds to an Apostle's eye was a sufficient though silent witness of the resurrection from the dead, so the growth of the human tree, as it is presented to us in the pages of inspiration, may tell of another higher and more spiritual growth in man's nature.

The body of the work comprises an Introduction, in which the Work of Creation is viewed as a typical outline of all God's dealings with the creature; followed by Seven Parts, in which the seven great lives of Genesis are considered in order, as figuring the successive stages of the development of man; viz., I. Adam, that is mere human nature, ready to distrust God, hiding from Him, yet pitied and visited; then, II. Cain and Abel, the first and second births, the natural and spiritual, which ere long come forth out of the root of Old Adam. 'That is not first which is spiritual, but that which is natural.' Both are seen here in all their main outlines. Then comes, III. Noah, the type of regeneration, in whom man is taken through a mystic baptism from the world of the curse to a fairer world of new blessedness. Then follow, IV. Abraham; V. Isaac; VI. Jacob; VII. Joseph; representing those

forms of life which are known and enjoyed by man after regeneration; namely, Abraham, the life of faith, which goes forth, not knowing whither it goes, but seeking to go to the promised land of Canaan; Isaac, the life or spirit of sonship, dwelling by wells of water, with many joys and few conflicts; Jacob, the life of evangelic service, which goes down into the far country, to win a bride and flocks whom it may bring back to Canaan; Joseph, the last most perfect life, the life of suffering, which first dreams of rule, and ends with all things brought into subjection to it. The workings of each of these different forms of life are traced, as fulfilled within, and without, and in the dispensations.

The volume throughout is illustrated by considerable quotations from the early Fathers, forming a tolerably complete *Catena Patrum* on the spiritual sense of Genesis.

Christianity and Common Sense. By Sir WILLOUGHBY JONES, Bart. M.A. Trinity College, Cambridge. 8vo. pp. 254, price 6s. cloth. [May 4, 1863.]

A clear synoptical outline of the positive evidence in favour of Christianity, and of the claims of the Bible to be inspired and a revelation of God, may be found useful in the present epoch of presuming dogmatism and confident assertion. Beginning with the alternative, Christianity or no definite creed, the Author goes on to consider the claims of the Bible to our belief under four heads; firstly, its analogy to the present and past condition of mankind and of the world; secondly, its intrinsic evidence of inspiration, or, as the chapter is headed, the Bible its own witness; thirdly, the complete and convincing chain of historical evidence by which it is supported; and, fourthly, the witness borne to Scripture by the Spirit of God. He then proceeds to entertain the question how a book of the kind ought to be criticised and dealt with; and this brings him to the consideration of certain recent works of Biblical criticism, of which three especially, Stanley's *Jewish Church*, *Essays and Reviews*, and Colenso's *Pentateuch* are cited as examples. He then goes on to consider the present and future relations of knowledge and faith; must they be antagonistic, or may they be reconciled? The work ends with a short essay on the Supernatural, in which it is shown that the arguments employed in the article upon the subject in the *Edinburgh Review* of Oct. 1862 are untenable when applied to the miracles of revelation, and that the common-sense view of miracles is based upon a stronger foundation than the eclectic positivism, or universal prevalence of law, advocated by the reviewer.

In the course of the work the leading Scripture difficulties come under notice; and the writer has endeavoured to show that, either as being in direct analogy with nature they are no difficulties at all, or else that science shows us some simple explanation which may possibly point to the means employed by the Almighty to bring about events which He has revealed to us in His Word as having actually taken place.

Congregational Edition of the Chorale-Book.

Hymns and Melodies of the Chorale-Book, for Family and Congregational Use: Being the Hymns of the 'Chorale-Book for England,' as translated by CATHERINE WINKWORTH, with the Melodies, as arranged for the 'Chorale-Book' by WILLIAM STERNDAL BENNETT, Professor of Music in the University of Cambridge; and by OTTO GOLDSCHMIDT. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 240, price 1s. 6d. cloth. [May 30, 1863.]

THE present volume contains the whole of the Hymns comprised in the larger edition, combined with their proper melodies. It has been reproduced in this form in order to place it within the reach of congregations; and all the supplemental and illustrative matter introduced into the original work has therefore been omitted. In the parent-volume, the *Chorale-Book for England*, will be found the full harmonies of the tunes, arranged for the use of choirs, organists, and congregations; and to the PREFACE of that larger work the Editors refer for information on the principles which have guided them in the compilation of this abridgment, and on the date and authorship of the Hymns and Tunes of which it consists.

Lectures on the History of England, delivered at Chorleywood. By WILLIAM LONGMAN. VOL. I. from the Earliest Times to the Death of King Edward II. (A.D. 1327). Illustrated by Maps of Early England, the English Possessions in France, Ancient Wales, the Battle of Evesham, the Battle of Bannockburn, and Scotland in the 13th Century, a Coloured Plate representing a Tournament (from the Cotton MSS.), and 53 Woodcuts; and accompanied by a copious INDEX. 8vo. pp. 484, price 15s. cloth. [May 8, 1863.]

THIS series of Lectures on the History of England was begun in the year 1857, at the request of the Incumbent of Chorleywood; and the Lectures contained in this volume have

been in substance delivered before the Society for the Improvement of the Labouring Classes, formed in that village in 1855. The intention of the writer, in undertaking this task, was to furnish a brief but clear sketch of the main events of English History, from which the workers of the soil might learn what races had ruled over their forefathers, and what had been their general character. But as he proceeded in his work, it became evident that the subject, if fairly dealt with, could not be kept within the limits originally assigned to it. The history of the reigns succeeding that of King John has therefore been treated more fully; and the lectures, as published, have been much increased in length since they were delivered at Chorleywood. The writer felt that many matters which would not interest the audience before whom they were read, would make the narrative more attractive and valuable to more instructed readers.

The First Lecture dwells particularly on the origin of the races which have combined to form the English people; explains how England became divided into parishes, shires, and hundreds; and shows how from the names of places we may trace their origin. In this Lecture the history is carried down to the death of King John.

The Second Lecture is confined to an examination of the early institutions of England, illustrating the origin of English laws and government. It discusses further the origin of the parliamentary system, the separation of Parliament into the House of Lords and the House of Commons, the growth of English laws and their administration, the King's Court with the Courts of Exchequer, Common Pleas, King's Bench, and Chancery,—the origin of Judges going in Oircuits, and the trial by Jury,—the administration of the Ecclesiastical Courts, and the jurisdiction of the Civil Law Courts.

The Third Lecture treats of the reign of Henry III., and shows that, although it is commonly considered uninteresting, it is both interesting and important when viewed with reference to the growth of English liberty. The rebellion of Simon De Montfort, Earl of Leicester, is minutely related, and the writer endeavours to do justice to his character. The manners of the times are illustrated by the remarkable history of the unscrupulous and ready-witted Fulke De Bréauté, a Frenchman, brought over by John. The Lecture also details at length the origin of fairs, and gives a full account of Robin Hood, with the reasons and evidence for believing that he lived in this reign.

In the Fourth Lecture, the narrative of events in the reign of Edward I., is preceded by a sketch of the state of England in the 13th century. The difficulty of communication is shown by the vast

extent of the Royal and other forests, which for many reasons was one of the great grievances of the people, while the dread of robbery is illustrated by the order for widening roads so that there might be no bushes or dykes within 200 feet on each side. A description of the state of the roads and of the various methods of travelling, is followed by an account of dwelling houses, and of the common life of the inhabitants, as well as of the general trade of England, especially in wine, wool, leather, and woollen manufactures. The writer next proceeds to give a careful account of the exact relations existing between England and Scotland, and to show how the hope of a peaceable solution was destroyed by the death of the Maid of Norway, and how Edward's claim to be Lord Paramount, resisted by the Scotch nobles, was admitted by the two competitors for the crown, and issued in the decision which appointed John Balliol to be king of Scotland. From this time, with some interruptions caused by wars with France and disturbances in Wales, the history of this reign is chiefly taken up with the course of events in Scotland. The writer relates the revolt and exploits of William Wallace, the defeat of the English at Stirling Bridge, Edward's second invasion of Scotland, the defeat of Wallace at Falkirk; and traces the adventures of Bruce down to the death of Edward.

This Lecture is illustrated by a Map of Wales, showing the ancient divisions prior to the time of Edward the First, and by several woodcuts explaining the manners and habits of the age, while the notes, among other topics, treat of the Earldom of Chester and the Duchy of Cornwall, in their relation to the Royal Family of England.

The Fifth Lecture traces the history of Edward the Second, and recounts the disasters both at home and abroad which are traceable to his personal weakness or viciousness of character. The history of his intimacy with his two favourites, Piers Gaveston and Hugh le Despencer, brings before the reader a miserable picture of the king's disputes with his wife and his nobles, and his consequent inability to cope with enemies in Scotland. The romantic events of Bruce's career are related at some length, and the battle of Bannockburn is minutely described and illustrated with a plan, showing the positions of the armies. Curious incidents of domestic history, having reference to the high price of provisions and the vain efforts of Parliament to reduce them by legal enactments, are then related; and the Lecture concludes with an account of the downfall of the Despenchers and the tragical death of the King, showing how these events were brought about by the King's disgraceful favouritism and consequent ill-treatment of his Queen.

With this Lecture is given a map of Scotland

in the 14th century; and a note is added on the method of determining the amount which a sum of money at any remote period represents at any other.

The Second War of Independence in America.

By E. M. HUDSON, Juris Utriusque Doctor, Fellow of the Geographical Society of Berlin, late Acting Secretary of Legation to the American Mission to the Court of Prussia. Translated by the Author from the Second Revised and Enlarged German Edition. With an Introduction by BOLLING A. POPE. 8vo. pp. 228, price 7s. 6d. cloth.

[December 31, 1862.]

THE motive for the publication of the *Second War of Independence in America*, which first appeared in January 1862, was the earnest desire, by means of a short and conscientious exposition of the American question, to correct, as far as possible, the erroneous notions which had been propagated in Germany with regard to this conflict. The attention with which every event in the course of this war is followed proves how intimately the sympathies and interests of Europe are concerned in it.

The interest evinced by the British public for everything pertaining to the war in America, and the success which the present account of it immediately obtained in scientific and political circles on the Continent, where it was originally published in German, have induced the Author to reproduce it translated into English. The second German edition has been made the basis of the English version, some points being treated more in detail, while others, perhaps too elementary for this stage of the American War, have been omitted.

The constitutional Right of Secession is developed at length, and no point of discussion has been omitted; while the Author has given special prominence to the historical foundation of the Right.

The CONTENTS are as follows:—Political Relations of the States of the Union to each other—Causes: Social, Economic, and Political, of the Dissolution of the Union—Unconstitutionality of the War—Commencement and Character of the War, on the part of the North, as a means for the acquisition of greater power; on the part of the South, for securing its Independence and Liberty—Contradictions in the representations made respecting the Motives for Waging the War—Capacity of both parties for carrying on the War; resources in men and material, the Army and Navy—The probable Duration and Issue of the War—Concluding Observations on African Slavery, the Status of American Slaves, Manumission and Emancipation.

The Alpine Journal; a Record of Mountain Adventure and Scientific Observation. By Members of the ALPINE CLUB. Edited by H. B. GEORGE, M.A., Fellow of New College, Oxford. No. II. 8vo. pp. 48, price 1s. 6d. sewed. To be continued Quarterly. [June 1, 1863.]

THE CONTENTS of the SECOND NUMBER are as follows:—

The Sesia Joch. By H. B. GEORGE, M.A. (with Maps.)

The Lauteraar Sattel. By Captain CAMPBELL.

The Col du Mont Brulè. By the Rev. C. H. PILKINGTON, M.A.

An Excursion in Dauphiné. By the Rev. T. G. BONNEY, M.A.

The Col delle Loccie. By J. A. HUDSON, B.A.

Zermatt and the Matterhorn in Winter. By T. S. KENNEDY.

The Mönch. By COUTTS TROTTER, M.A.

Review of Sir CHARLES LYELL's Chapters on the Glacial Period in his work on the Antiquity of Man.

With other Narratives, and Notes on a variety of subjects.

The House of Scindea: a Sketch. By JOHN HOPE, late Superintending Surgeon of Scindea's Contingent and Surgeon to the Court of Gwalior. Post 8vo. pp. 112, price 5s. cloth. [May 1, 1863.]

IN this narrative of the House of Scindea the reader will find no account of the manners and customs of the Mahrattas, for nothing original on those topics could be written after the publication of Sir John Malcolm's great work on that remarkable people. Nor has the Author attempted to detail traits of personal character of individuals attached to the Court of Gwalior. What is mainly aimed at is to throw light on certain official transactions which have passed in recent times between the paramount Power in India and the reigning Chiefs—transactions which are very imperfectly understood, if understood at all, by the English public. It is especially the object of the Author to make known the pre-eminent services of Maharajah Gyajee Scindea during the great Rebellion of 1857; as also to impart his opinions on the abominable system of annexation, which, more than all the other causes together, occasioned that heavy calamity. The Author's long residence at the capital of Scindea, and the confidence which was reposed in him by the Chieftains, are the guarantees for the accuracy of his statements.

Memories of the Past, and Thoughts on the Present, Age. By JOSEPH BROWN, M.D. Post 8vo. pp. 188, price 6s. cloth.

[March 6, 1863.]

THIS volume is the work of a practitioner now advanced in life, who in his youth and early manhood was an actor in stirring scenes. As a medical officer in the Duke of Wellington's Peninsular army, he beheld the establishment and the fall of the first French empire, in 1814. In Paris he witnessed its second fall, in 1815, which so speedily followed the Emperor's escape from Elba. He describes the impoverishment and desolation of some of the finest districts of Spain and France, as he surveyed them half a century ago, and then passes to the main object of his work, viz. to trace the progress of nations in real civilisation, moral as well as intellectual, and to show how closely their destinies, as republics or empires, are interwoven with the reality of their advance in civilisation. Should this civilisation be material only, the ultimate fate of any given republic or empire may be as surely predicted from its moral condition, which will certainly influence its political proceedings, as may that of an individual from his conduct in the world. This *thesis* is illustrated by examples drawn from the history of different states, from that of our own country, of France, and of America. An entire chapter is assigned to the condition of civilisation in America, and the Author seeks to prove that the present lamentable condition of that country may be traced to the defects of republican civilisation. In his work generally, the Author, convinced that the moral is at least as important a part of civilisation as the intellectual, is compelled to controvert certain theories of Mr. BUCKLE. This controversy is continued in the third chapter, in which the Author breaks a lance with German criticism and philosophy, especially with HEGEL and the system, now so well known, on the Continent at least, under the name of Hegelianism. The influence of the German philosophy on the English mind, especially in its effects on the younger portion of the present generation, is a subject which the Author considers at some length. It suggests to him the opinion that the present state of mind of young England requires, on the part of members of the clerical profession, qualifications which, although existing among a certain portion of divines, are not so generally diffused as, he thinks, the times demand. In his remarks on England and her civilisation, the writer necessarily includes a consideration of her social position. Among other matters, he bestows much attention on the practical working of her penal legislation, as well as on the plea of insanity in cases of murder. The

Author's views on this head, which do not accord with those of many members of his own profession, are illustrated by reference to the very instructive trial at Newcastle of CLARK for the murder of FRATER. The closing chapter of the work is devoted to the present condition of England and her future prospects.

Miscellanies, Historical and Biographical: being a Second Series of 'Lectures, Essays, and Reviews.' By WILLIAM SIDNEY-GIBSON, M.A. of Lincoln's Inn, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, F.S.A. F.G.S. &c. 8vo. pp. 386, price 10s. cloth; or with a Memoir on Northumberland prefixed, pp. 456, price 12s. cloth.

[May 18, 1863.]

THE several papers composing this volume are collected and reprinted from various periodicals to which they were contributed by the Author; and the work is a continuation of the *Lectures and Essays on various Subjects, Historical, Topographical, and Artistic*, contributed to different periodicals, and reprinted in one volume 8vo. in 1858.

Amongst the articles connected with topography and travel contained in the present new volume will be found short descriptive and historical memoirs on three places of celebrity in the north of England, viz. Auckland Castle (the residence of the Bishops of Durham), Finchale Priory, and Alnwick Castle (the ancient stronghold of the Percys, to which much attention has been directed lately by reason of the present Duke of Northumberland's costly works of decoration); and part of the edition contains the article on Northumberland, which had been previously published as a separate memoir, and which, like the articles on English Counties that have recently appeared in the *Quarterly Review*, was designed to condense into a short sketch a description of the present aspect of the county, and of the features, natural and historical, which are best deserving of observation. The reader will also find a paper on 'Newstead Abbey and Lord Byron;' Notes of 'Summer Days in Scotland;' an article on the Danish Isles; and an article on 'The Mediterranean,' in which a condensed account is given of its chief natural features and historical associations.

The Biographical Essays comprise a Lecture on 'Eminent Judges of England, from the Conquest to the Time of Lord Mansfield;' an article on 'Augustus Cæsar, his Court and Companions' (in which the Author has sketched the chief incidents of his life, and surrounded the Emperor with the literary companions who gave so much splendour to his reign); and an article on 'Can-

terbury and its Archbishops,' from the time of Augustine to the Accession of Henry III.; besides minor biographical sketches.

The scientific and miscellaneous division comprises papers on 'Mineral Springs' (in which the chief Spas of Europe and their historical associations are noticed); on 'Rivers'; on 'Hailstorms and their Phenomena'; and articles entitled 'Science and Royalty in the Highlands,' and 'The British Association at Oxford,' in which the visits of the Association to Aberdeen and to Oxford are described; besides articles on 'The International Exhibition of 1862' and the 'Art Treasures Collection at South Kensington.' The contents of the volume relate, therefore, to the present as well as to the past.

The Essays as well as the Lectures contained in this volume are designed to have a popular character, and each article was intended to afford a condensed *résumé* of its subject. The Reviews are founded on several recent works of interest, including Admiral Smyth's work on *The Mediterranean*; Marryat's *Jutland and the Danish Isles*; Dr. Hoo's *Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury*; Dr. Wilson's *Life of Professor Edward Forbes*, the Naturalist; Lord Campbell's *Lives of the Chancellors* and *Lives of the Chief Justices*; and other works.

A Yachting Cruise in the Baltic. By S. R. GRAVES, Commodore of the Royal Mersey Yacht Club. Pp. 412; with 11 Illustrations in tinted Lithography and 6 Engravings on Wood. Crown 8vo. price 12s. 6d. cloth. [April 11, 1863.]

ALTHOUGH the Baltic Sea does not possess the same advantages of climate as the Mediterranean, yet it has peculiarities of its own, which, if better known, would induce many to take their summer's cruise in its waters during months when this sea possesses all the attractions that yachtsmen can desire. The Author's object in publishing this account of his cruise in the Baltic is to supply information that may be useful to his brother yachtsmen, and perhaps induce some of them to follow his example, by trying the Baltic for themselves. Having accompanied in his yacht those vessels of the British fleet which conveyed His Royal Highness Prince ALFRED from Stockholm to St. Petersburg, the Author, in addition to the yachting information contained in his volume, has recorded in these pages his impressions of St. Petersburg and Moscow, as well as of Copenhagen, Gothland, and Stockholm.

The APPENDICES comprise papers relating to the Fisheries and Trade of Denmark; Frederik's

Hospital, Copenhagen; the Trade and Constitution of Sweden; the Seraphim Hospital of Stockholm; and Statistics of the Vospitatelenoi Dom of Moscow.

The ILLUSTRATIONS include a view of the British Fleet at Anchor at Waxholm; Race off the Skaw; Fridhem, the Princess Eugénie's villa in Gothland; Gothland Churches; Pilot coming on board off Sandham; H. M. S. *St. George* in a Gale; How we got to St. Petersburg; Genuine Moscovskians; the Church of St. Basil of Moscow; the Redeemer's Gate and Frauenkloster; Costumes of Swedish women: with Woodcuts of the Baltic Sea Louse; New Bridge in the Grounds of the Haga; Town and Country 'under the influence' (of vodka); the Tzar Kolokol; the Sterlet; and the Author's Yacht, the *Ierne*, laid up.

A Vacation Tour at the Antipodes, through Victoria, Tasmania, New South Wales, Queensland, and New Zealand, in 1861 and 1862. By B. A. HEYWOOD, M.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge. Pp. 260; with 4 Maps and 8 Lithographic Plates. Post 8vo, price 7s. 6d. cloth. [March 28, 1863.]

THE first portion of this work comprises an historical sketch of the earliest voyages to Australia and New Zealand, and of the origin and progress of the British Colonies in those parts. It is illustrated by a carefully reduced copy of Tasman's chart of Nova Hollandia in 1644, and also by a still earlier sketch-map of North-Western Australia.

With the exception of the last chapter, which is devoted to the subject of emigration (especially of the upper classes), the remainder of the work comprises the Author's actual tour.

Commencing at Melbourne, Mr. Heywood passed through several of the towns, Gold Diggings, and pastoral districts of Victoria, and visited the Island of Tasmania. Subsequently he continued his tour through many of the most important districts and cities of New South Wales and Queensland, and finally through both Islands of New Zealand. This portion of the work is illustrated by two modern Maps of New Zealand and of the Eastern Half of Australia, and also by eight views. Two of the latter are from copies of sketches of the magnificent glaciers, lately explored, in the New Zealand Alps. There are 24 glaciers, and one of them is one mile and three quarters broad at its terminal face. According to Mr. HAAST, an Austrian geologist, the scenery of the lakes fed by the glacial rivers is only equalled by that of the Lago di Como or Lago Maggiore.

The volume also contains a series of Statistical Tables relating to Temperature, Emigration, Population, Trade Returns, &c. ; and a Postscript noticing the valuable works of Mr. MAJOR of the British Museum on Australian discovery.

A Hebrew Grammar, with Exercises. By M. M. KALISCH, Ph.D. M.A. PART II. The Exceptional Forms and Constructions; preceded by an Essay on the History of Hebrew Grammar. 8vo. pp. 340, price 12s. 6d. cloth. [April 18, 1863.]

THE SECOND PART of this Hebrew Grammar completes and fills up the outlines drawn in the First or elementary Volume. It contains all forms and constructions which deviate, however slightly, from the fundamental rules of the language. It has been the Author's aim not to omit any philological irregularity occurring in the Hebrew Scriptures, and thus to make the work a full Thesaurus of the Hebrew tongue. But his chief end was to render it available for ready and easy reference. He is of opinion that the student, after having mastered the elements of the language, should at once proceed to read critically portions of the Hebrew Bible. But the anomalies which are found even in easy sections render an exact analysis laborious, if not impossible, for the beginner, unless he is assisted by some more efficient aid than the dictionary can by its nature possibly afford. In order to secure to him that aid, the present volume is furnished with a full *Index* of all irregular forms, accompanied by references to the sections in which the anomalies are explained and surveyed according to their internal affinity. Hence if, in reading the Hebrew Bible, he meets with any form which he cannot explain from the elementary rules, he needs only to look for it in the *Index*, where he will find the necessary clue.

But besides embodying the facts and phenomena of the language, the work attempts to connect and to account for them; and it endeavours to afford an insight into the organism and development of the idiom by critical observations and historical disquisitions. Hence it contains treatises on the origin of the alphabet, the vowels, the accents, the activity of the Masorites, and other subjects important for a thorough study of Hebrew. And in order to indicate the steps through which Hebrew grammar, as a science, has hitherto passed, and to point out the stages which it has still to accomplish, the volume is preceded by an Essay on the History of Hebrew Grammar, from the first efforts of the Jewish authors in the ninth and tenth centuries, down to the labours of the present time; in which sketch

the first epochs up to the Reformation have been more fully noticed, because they have chiefly become known to us by researches and discoveries falling within the present generation.

Ductor in Elegias in usum Puerorum Etonæ limen insistentium. Edidit C. A. JOHNS, A.B., Soc. Lin. Socius. 12mo. pp. 60, price 2s. 6d. cloth. [March 24, 1863.]

THE Editor of the present volume, in the course of many years' experience as a schoolmaster, has never yet found an Elementary Latin Verse-Book exactly suited to the capacity of beginners, that is to say, of boys from nine to ten years old, who have learnt their Latin Prosody and are picking their way through Ovid's Epistles.

One class of books contains admirable exercises for Fourth Form boys, but ill adapted for the lower Forms. In some, reference is made to notes intelligible only to a matured judgment; in others, no attempt is made to explain difficult grammatical constructions; in another class of books, where help is given, though in stinted proportions, the verses are easy enough, but clumsy and vapid. But the making of the very simplest verses is to a child a laborious operation; and a task on which much labour has been bestowed clings tenaciously to the memory; so that, while he speedily forgets the Ovid lines which he has construed only, his memory is liable to be clogged with the sorry imitations of Ovid over which he has painfully toiled, and which, when he has forgotten the source from which they were derived, are too likely to recur to him in after years with all the authority of genuine classical lines. The Editor of the present volume believes that he has avoided both these errors. In pursuing his method of teaching versification, he takes it for granted that the boys in whose hands the book is placed are taught the application of Syntax rules while at work on Latin Prose Composition. Examples of the same rules are afforded in his verses; but all difficulties are smoothed away as they arise, and without generalisation, so that the only remaining difficulty is the arrangement of the words in their proper order; a task scarcely more arduous than that of making Nonsense Verses. No claim is laid to originality in the verses themselves. It may therefore, without presumption, be affirmed that they will be deemed worthy of being committed to memory as models on which boys in the highest Forms may, in after times, advantageously frame their Elegies and Epigrams. For reasons obvious to the tutor, the source from which the lines are derived is revealed neither in the preface nor in the body of the work.

Britanno-Roman Inscriptions; with Critical Notes. By the Rev. JOHN M'CAUL, LL.D., President of University College, Toronto, &c. Pp. 340, with Plate; 8vo. price 15s. cloth. [March 26, 1863.]

THE inscriptions given in this volume have been arranged according to their subjects, as derived from altars, votive and commemorative tablets, sepulchral and centurial stones, or from other sources. For facilities of reference the explanatory notes are given according to the counties in which the inscriptions were severally found. The object of the Author has been to discuss those inscriptions only which seemed not to have been satisfactorily explained. But if the readings or interpretations proposed by those who had previously examined them have, therefore, been necessarily called in question, the objections here urged have been suggested, not by any wish to detract from their well-earned reputation, but simply from a desire for the advancement of knowledge and the attainment of truth.

The Nullity of Metaphysics as a Science among the Sciences, set forth in Six Brief Dialogues. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 104, price 2s. 6d. cloth. [May 30, 1863.]

THE Author of this work, while he desires to keep back his name in deference to the great names of writers, living and dead, whom he opposes, seeks to bring into prominence an elementary truth of the widest extent underlying his doctrine; a truth not put forth for the first time, but as yet unrecognised, because it goes in the teeth of common doctrines to which the multitude of teachers have bound themselves; a truth, nevertheless, of the utmost importance to education, and unassailed because unassailable.

That the science, so called, of Metaphysics is a nullity, will not sound as a new opinion to a very large number of English thinkers; but the ground on which it is here attempted to substantiate the opinion is new. Metaphysics are affirmed to have their existence only in grammatical parts of speech, and these are declared to be without value, except for the purpose of mutual fusion, that so out of general or abstract meanings special meanings may ensue. Meaning has and can have no parts, though construction or grammar has; and every construction which grammar forms by putting substantive and adjective, verb and adverb together, is, when complete, but one expression for the one special meaning attained.

Discussion concerning Metaphysics has always hitherto provoked and kept alive the interminable contest between spiritualism and materialism.

The Author speaks of this contest as a combat concerning shadows, and holds himself aloof from both sides.

Playtime with the Poets; a Selection of the best English Poetry for the use of Children. By a LADY. Square fcp. 8vo. pp. 406, price 5s. cloth. [April 30, 1863.]

THIS volume is intended to serve as a reading-book rather than as a task-book, to attract children out of lesson-time, and to supply a want, often felt by those parents who, in educating their children, are anxious to implant and cultivate the seeds of poetic taste and future poetic enjoyment, and to lead them to look on poetry as a delight and a recreation.

The avowed object of the work is therefore to develope in children a taste for poetry, such as the compiler believes is never formed by reading or repeating lessons. With this view great pains have been taken, both to include only pieces (they are 160 in number) by the purest writers, and also to choose those poems only which are calculated to please children, and not to offend their judgment in after years. A child cannot select for itself; and few instructors will take the trouble to search for what suits them, through a number of the poems contained in a general selection; neither have all mothers time or inclination to select for their children. Some connecting link thus seems wanting between the book of nursery rhymes which first delights the child, and the first book of good poetry usually placed in its hands. It is hoped that the present volume will supply this want, and prove a welcome gift, not only to Children, but also to Mothers—to whom it may save the labour of marking in several volumes the few pieces which will, both in form and substance, awaken and captivate their children's intelligence.

Almost all poetry, however generally admired, which requires a cultivated taste to appreciate it, or whose beauty depends upon richness or redundancy of poetical imagery, is omitted in the present collection; and in most cases, such poems only are included as are calculated to attract and delight children, and to afford them pleasure when grown up. Such are many of the shorter pieces of our best poets, and also many old English and German ballads: perhaps, indeed, few poems combine to the same extent as the German ballads vigorous action related in simple language, with a certain wild grotesqueness irresistibly attractive to children. In accordance with this taste translations by good poets of many of the best specimens of those German ballads and poems least known in England are freely interspersed in the present collection.

Some of the existing selections for children rather aim at including one or two specimens from every poet of eminence, than at meeting the peculiar wants of a child's mind; others either embody a large number of nursery rhymes or of hymns. So far as the compiler is aware, there exists no selection limited to such pieces of good poetry as are likely to interest children in out-of-school hours, except those compiled by men; and though this latter circumstance may be an advantage to the general reader, still, when a selection is to be made for children, a practical knowledge of their tastes and capabilities, which few except mothers acquire, must be considered a material qualification for the task.

The pieces are, with a few exceptions, selected from the following Authors:—

Allingham	Hunt (Leigh)
Arnold	Jonson (Ben)
Baillie (Joanna)	Kingsley
Browning (Mrs.)	L. E. L.
Bryant	Lindsay (Lady Anne)
Bürger	Longfellow
Burns	Lyly
Byron (Lord)	Macaulay (Lord)
Campbell	Marvell
Chamisso	Moore (Thomas)
Cibber (Colley)	Norton (Mrs.)
Coleridge	Parnell
Collins	Rogers
Cornwall (Barry)	Schiller
Cowley	Scott (Sir W.)
Cowper	SHAKESPEARE
Cunningham	Shirley
Drayton	Southey
Dryden	Tennyson
Fletcher	Tickell
Gay	Trench
Goethe	Uhland
Goldsmith	Wolfe
Hemans (Mrs.)	Wordsworth

The PREFACE acknowledges that permission has been obtained of the respective Authors and Publishers to include the various pieces in which copyright exists.

Oxford Local Examinations, 1863.

THOMSON'S *Spring*, preceded by a *Life of the Poet*, and accompanied by *Notes Critical, Explanatory, and Grammatical, Remarks on the Analysis of Sentences, and numerous Illustrative Examples*. Edited, for the Use of Schools, by WALTER M'LEOD, F.R.G.S.M.C.P. Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea. 12mo. pp. 130, price 2s. cloth. [March 31, 1863.]

THE Regulations issued by the University for the Oxford Local Examinations in June state that Junior Candidates will be required to satisfy the Examiners in the Analysis and Parsing of a passage taken from *Spring*, in THOMSON'S

Seasons; and that a few questions suggested by this portion of the poem will be added. This text-book has therefore been published, in order to provide candidates with a manual of the information required on the several points specified in the Regulations, and the work is distributed under the following heads:—1, a *Life of THOMSON*, with *Critical Remarks on his Works*; 2, the *Analysis of Sentences*, with *illustrative Examples*; 3, the *POEM*, with *Notes*, which contain short historical accounts of the persons and places named in the text, brief descriptions of all the birds and plants, and such notices of the phenomena of nature as were considered necessary to a clear comprehension of the Author's meaning, particularly of the involved, obscure, and allusive passages. Difficulties in grammar and the analysis of sentences have been explained; and the etymologies of peculiar or uncommon words have been given.

The present work is similar in arrangement and treatment to the School edition of GOLD-SMITH'S *Deserted Village*, also edited by Mr. M'LEOD and now in its Ninth Edition, which has been very favourably received by teachers. The text and punctuation of the poem are scrupulously conformable to those given in the edition of the *Seasons* illustrated by members of the Etching Club and edited by Mr. BOLTON CORNEY—a volume which is generally regarded as the most accurate of all the published editions of THOMSON'S works.

New and cheaper One-Volume Edition.

Robert Southey's *Poetical Works*. Collective Edition, comprising *Joan of Arc*, *Juvenile and Minor Poems*, *Thalaba*, *Madoc*, *Roderick*, *Ballads and Metrical Tales*, the *Curse of Kehama*, the *Poet's Pilgrimage to Waterloo*, a *Vision of Judgment*, *Oliver Newman*, and *Miscellaneous Poetical Remains*. Complete in One Volume; pp. 856, with a PORTRAIT on Steel after Sir Thomas Lawrence's Picture, a VIGNETTE View of the Poet's Residence at Keswick, and a copious INDEX. Medium 8vo. price 14s. cloth.

[April 28, 1863.]

THIS Volume is a literal reprint, with a few posthumous additions, of the Collective Edition in Ten Volumes, which was thoroughly revised by the Author. Besides embodying the Poet's Autobiographical Prefaces and last Notes, it is enriched by many *Thousand* important *Emendations* of the various Poems; all of which matter being Copyright property, cannot form part of any unauthorised reprint of any early and immature edition. It is now republished at a reduced price.

Dartmoor Days ; or, Scenes in the Forest. A Poem. Published at the request of a few Old Friends. By the Rev. E. W. L. DAVIES, M.A. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 148, with Frontispiece, price 5s. cloth. [May 30, 1863.]

THE scene of this Poem is laid chiefly within the Forest of Dartmoor. In the first part, the time of action includes a week in the month of November ; in the second, a week in May. The *dramatis personæ* are a party of gentlemen more or less connected with the County of Devon.

The Laureate Wreath and other Poems. By JOHN EDMUND READE. Post 8vo. pp. 278, with Portrait, price 6s. cloth. [May 28, 1863.]

THE Author's main object in the *Laureate Wreath* is to develop the virtue of perseverance in a literary career, proposed as an example or model of conduct in life. The moral attempted to be conveyed is the patience under incessantly reiterated efforts which must be borne under the ordinary trials of life in its usual vicissitudes ; whether arising from domestic affliction or from the pressure of external circumstances. The career of an Author — not an abstracted dreamer, but a lover of his kind and a sharer of their sympathies — is sought to be portrayed through its varied phases ; its reverses, its discomfitures, and its successes. The beneficial effect on the literary character of generous emulation or competition for literary renown is dwelt upon and enforced. An imaginary contest of this nature is described ; the reverse sustained becomes the means of developing energies hitherto untried ; and after severe and protracted discouragement the hero's perseverance attains its eventual triumph.

A few miscellaneous Poems complete the volume, and form about half its substance. The legend of *Psyche* is narrated, and resolves into an allegory that beautiful Greek personification. The same subject is amplified and moralised in the next piece, which is entitled *Excelsior*. In the stanzas which follow on *Goethe*, the truths taught by the life and writings of that eminent German poet are invested with appropriate imagery. A piece headed *Natural Faith* reasons out by analogy the processes of thought engendered by habitual self-communion in the minds of contemplative men. In *Ulysses* is traced the release of a man's soul from the domain of sense, and its elevation to a higher phase of existence by his control over his passions. The verses on a *School Playground* seek to awaken thoughts and reminiscences of a humanising tendency, too often banished by the cares of the world in advancing life. Such are the principal topics of the shorter pieces ; but the

volume is completed by a poem entitled *Farewell to the Muse*, in which the Author enlarges on the ennobling thoughts and aspirations that are drawn from the imaginative faculty.

The Ordinances of Spiritual Worship : their History, Meaning, and End, considered in a Series of Essays from the Writings of the Rev. E. T. MARCH PHILLIPPS, M.A. late Rector of Hathern, and Chancellor of the Diocese of Gloucester. Selected and edited by his DAUGHTER. Post 8vo. pp. 308, price 7s. 6d. cloth. [May 18, 1863.]

THESE Essays embrace the subjects of Christian Worship, the Lord's Day, Baptism, Christian Education, Confirmation, the Holy Communion, and Heavenly Worship. They are selections from a number of sermons and other papers upon these ordinances, which were originally prepared by their Author for his own congregation in a country parish, and were designed to help and direct them to such a use of the ordinances provided for them, as that they might be enabled to realise for themselves the end designed in their appointment. The history of each ordinance, and the changes made in its mode of observance from time to time, are traced out so far as is necessary to establish the divine authority of its institution, and the laws which now regulate its observance. The truths declared in each, the spirit in which the worshipper must observe them, and the benefits they are severally designed to convey to him, form the chief subject of each essay. The whole treatise, taken together, contains a brief sketch of the spiritual education God has provided for man through the Church — historically — from the creation of mankind in Adam to his future entrance on his divine inheritance ; — individually and personally — from his birth into the world until his resurrection from the dead.

The Inquiry of a Retired Citizen into the Roman Catholic Religion. Edited by the Rev. HENRY FORMBY. 18mo. pp. 256, price 2s. sewed. [March 30, 1863.]

THIS work is written in the form of conversations between two retired merchants of the City, who reside in the neighbourhood of Richmond Park. Mr. Goodman, the first interlocutor, takes occasion to make inquiry of his Roman Catholic friend Mr. Faithful what he finds in the Roman Catholic faith which causes him to be so much attached to it and apparently to have his mind so much at ease. The answering of this question leads to a series of dialogues, in which Faithful

explains seriatim to his friend what the principal features in the creed and worship of the Roman Catholic Church are which cause him to be so much attached to it.

The substance of the work may therefore be described in general terms as a zealous Roman Catholic's statement of the grounds of his attachment to his religion. *Mr. Faithful* avows at the outset that he has always entertained a great objection to religious controversy; and he accordingly limits his replies to satisfying his friend's rational curiosity, without prejudice and without dogmatic assertion. The reader who has the same desire for information as *Mr. Goodman* is supposed to have, will find in these dialogues a concise and familiar statement, on the Catholic side, of the principal doctrinal points which distinguish the Roman Catholic creed, conveyed in the language of a speaker who is himself zealously and firmly persuaded of the reasonableness and eligibility of his own religion.

The Westminster Confession of Faith critically compared with the Holy Scriptures, and found wanting; or, A New Exposition of the Doctrines of the Christian Religion in harmony with the Word of God, and not at variance with Modern Science. By JAMES STARK, M.D. F.R.S.E. &c. Crown 8vo. pp. 376, price 7s. 6d. cloth.

[May 19, 1863.]

THE Westminster Confession of Faith, being founded on the doctrines taught by Calvin, has outlived its day, and is becoming less and less the exposition of the religious faith of the reading and thinking classes. That Confession confounds Judaism with Christianity; and the doctrines taught, instead of being in conformity with the general tenor of the New Testament, are founded on isolated passages whose true meaning has generally been misunderstood; while the greater portion of the revealed word, which speaks a different language, has been ignored. Besides this, the theology taught was mainly based on that false philosophical mode of interpreting the Scriptures which prevailed so much in the Church during the dark ages, and which succeeded so effectually in obscuring the truths of Christianity.

The Author of the present work, aware that no reform in the national faith of Scotland could originate with the clergy, has ventured after many years' careful study to enunciate and publish his views. The Confession is commented on chapter by chapter, and clause by clause; every statement in the Confession being critically compared with all the passages of Scripture which treat of the subject.

The Author has thus occasion to enter, at considerable detail, into nearly all those interesting religious topics so much agitated at the present day; and his work has led him to comment at greater or lesser length on the inspiration of the Scriptures, the creation of the world, the age of the world, whether matter is eternal, the creation and fall of man, the cause of death, sin and its punishment, the laws of God, the first and second covenants, and with whom each was made; the perpetual obligation of the Sabbath; the Sacraments, their number, by whom they may be administered, and where; the state of the souls of men after death, prayers for the dead, the final judgment, infant salvation, universal or limited salvation; the subjects of marriage and divorce, and the Jewish and Christian laws regarding each of these; the powers of the Church and of the civil magistrate, and which ought to be subordinate; the right of private judgment; the doctrines of election, predestination, the Trinity, &c. In most cases the Author believes he has been enabled to throw quite a new light on each of these subjects, and in almost every instance arrives at conclusions at variance with those taught in the Confession, or by Calvin, but in strict harmony with the revealed word, and agreeable to the general tenor of the whole passages in Scripture which bear on each of these subjects.

In a concluding chapter is discussed the duty of the clergy of the Established Church who may agree with the Author in one or more of his views, and it is shown that it is quite different from that of a Dissenter. A copious INDEX completes the volume.

Indoor Gardening for Balconies, Plant-Cases, Greenhouses, and Windows. By Miss MALING. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 294, with Frontispiece, price 5s. cloth. [May 30, 1863.]

THE object of this work is to describe such gardening as may be accomplished by any amateur. The Author professes to give only such information as is perfectly practicable, and has been already proved to be so.

Separate chapters are devoted to the growth of the best plants for house and greenhouse growth—camellias, forced flowers, roses, &c., being described at length, generally in the month in which they mostly blossom. There are various practical hints about conservatories, and a description of the construction and use of several small contrivances for growing and preserving the choicest, as well as the commonest, flowers in London or other towns.

The chief value the book claims, however, is its minuteness—its being by an amateur who understands from her own experience what are

ladies' difficulties, and who tries to explain to others her own little contrivances for doing the work of a garden in only a tiny space. Seed-raising, cutting-striking, climbers for walls and balconies, and means of preserving plants through the winter, and of forcing early spring flowers, are amongst the points chiefly dwelt on; and some practical hints are given on the room-growth of beautiful orchids.

Two chapters on flowers and foliage are reprinted from a former work, several others have also appeared in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* lately.

A Course of Practical Chemistry, arranged for the use of Medical Students, with express reference to the Three Months' Summer Practice. By WILLIAM ODLING, M.B. F.R.S. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians; Examiner on Forensic Medicine at the University of London; Secretary to the Chemical Society; and Professor of Practical Chemistry at Guy's Hospital. New Edition, thoroughly revised and enlarged. PART I. pp. 136, with 38 Engravings on Wood. Crown 8vo. price 4s. 6d. sewed. [May 8, 1863.]

THIS work is well known by name to students of the Medical Profession. It has long been out of print; and second-hand copies, which are constantly in demand, are rarely to be met with. The Author has therefore thoroughly revised his work, and brought the practical information which forms its basis up to the existing state of chemical science.

The FIRST PART treats in separate sections of Chemical Reactions, Chemical Manipulation, and Elementary Chemical Analysis, including the Blowpipe Examination of Substances, and their Detection by Liquid Reagents.

The SECOND PART, treating of Toxicological and Animal Chemistry, and completing the work, will appear early in June. It will contain microscopic drawings of the most important poisons, and of various animal products.

Registration of Title to Land; What it is, Why it is needed, and How it may be effected. By ROBERT WILSON. Pp. 264; with Maps and Forms. 8vo. price 12s. cloth.

[May 23, 1863.]

THE contents of this volume comprise chapters on the Means of Alienation; the Defectiveness of the Means of Alienation remediable by Registration of Title; the Registration of the Land itself; the Registration of the Freehold or

Possession; the Registration of Charges and Notices; the Registration of Title by Succession on Death; Negotiable Deposit-Notes; and the Functions, Capabilities, and Benefits of Registration.

An Atlas of Modern Geography. By SAMUEL BUTLER, D.D., late Lord Bishop of Lichfield, and formerly Head Master of Shrewsbury School. Comprising 33 full-coloured MAPS, drawn and engraved on Steel by EDWARD WELLER, F.R.G.S.; accompanied by a full INDEX. A New Edition, with additional Maps, and with Corrections from the Government Surveys and the most recent authentic sources of information. Edited by the Author's Son, the Rev. T. BUTLER, M.A. F.R.G.S. Rector of Langar. Royal 8vo. price 10s. 6d. half-bound; or in royal 4to. (the full size of the Maps) price 10s. 6d. cloth. [April 15, 1863.]

IN consequence of the rapid advance of geographical discovery, and the many recent changes, through political causes, in the boundaries of various countries, it has been found necessary thoroughly to revise this long-established Atlas, and to add several new MAPS.

New MAPS have been given of the following countries: *Palestine, Canada*, and the adjacent Provinces of *New Brunswick, Nova Scotia*, and *Newfoundland*, the *American States* bordering on the Pacific, *Eastern Australia*, and *New Zealand*.

In addition to these, MAPS of *Western Australia* and *Tasmania* have been given in compartments; thus completing the revision of the MAP of *Australasia* rendered necessary by the rising importance of our Australasian possessions.

In the MAP of *Europe*, *Iceland* has also been re-drawn, and the new boundaries of *France, Italy*, and *Austria* represented. The MAPS of the three last-named countries have been carefully revised. The MAP of *Switzerland* has been wholly re-drawn, showing more accurately the physical features of the country.

Africa has been carefully compared with the discoveries of LIVINGSTONE, BURTON, SPEKE, BARTH, and other explorers.

The number of MAPS is thus raised from Thirty to Thirty-three. An entirely new INDEX has been constructed; and the price of the work has been reduced from 12s. to Half-a-Guinea. The present Edition, therefore, will be found much superior to former ones; and the Publishers feel assured that it will maintain the character which this work has so long enjoyed as a popular and comprehensive School Atlas.

The INDEX being intended only to facilitate reference to the MAPS, the Latitude and Longitude of Rivers, and Names of Countries or People, are given from the place where their names happen to be written in the MAP, and not from any remarkable point. The same River, Mountain, Town, &c. frequently occurs in different MAPS, but is usually referred to only once in the INDEX; but the names of large Rivers are occasionally given twice or thrice in the INDEX, when any advantage seemed likely to arise from the repetition.

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11. Germany
12. Prussia and Denmark
13. The Austrian Empire
14. Northern Italy
15. Southern Italy
16. Sweden and Norway
17. Russia
18. Turkey in Europe and Greece
19. Asia
20. Turkey in Asia
21. Palestine
22. Hindostan
23. Africa
24. North America
25. British North America
26. United States of North America
27. Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, &c.
28. The Western States of North America
29. The West Indies
30. South America
31. Australia and the adjacent Islands
32. South Eastern Australia
33. New Zealand

The Oxford Local Examinations for 1863.

Middle-Class Atlas: comprising full-coloured MAPS of 1. *Great Britain*; 2. *Ireland*; 3. *Spain*; 4. *Italy*; and 5. *Turkey in Europe*: Being all the Maps required for the Geographical Examinations in the Present Year. By WALTER M'LEOD, F.R.G.S. M.C.P. Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea. The Maps drawn and engraved by E. WELLER, F.R.G.S. 4to. price 2s. sewed. [May 14, 1863.]

IN the year 1857 the University of Oxford passed a statute, establishing two examinations for 'those who are not members of the University;'

one for youths under eighteen, another for boys under fifteen years of age. The examinations are open to all persons, whatever their position or religious denomination may be; the only restrictions are those already specified. The examinations are held in Oxford, in London, and other local centres, in June. Those who succeed in the lower examinations obtain certificates; and those who pass the higher receive the title of Associate in Arts of Oxford.

The present School Atlas has therefore been planned chiefly for the use of Junior Candidates preparing for the Oxford Local Examinations to be held in June in the present year; and in accordance with the suggestion of the Principal of one of our most successful middle-class schools, who considered that a hand-atlas, specially adapted to the Oxford programme, would be an acquisition to those preparing for these examinations. The Maps are engraved in the best style of art; and particular attention has been paid to those points on which the candidates are tested at the examinations,—such as the coast-lines, the directions of mountain-chains, the courses of rivers, and the boundaries of kingdoms, provinces, counties, &c. The Maps also contain the most recent information respecting the political changes that have taken place in the boundaries of Sardinia, Austria, and the States of the Church.

Grammar of English Grammars; or, an Advanced Manual of English Grammar and Language, Critically and Historically considered: with numerous Exercises. Specially adapted to the Tuition of Pupil Teachers, Queen Scholars, and all Persons preparing for Government Examinations. By JACOB LOWRES, Author of 'A System of English Parsing,' &c. 12mo. pp. 326, price 3s. 6d. cloth. [April 2, 1863.]

THE present volume, together with the Author's Companion to English Grammar, published during the last year, is designed to serve as a complete Manual of English Grammar and Language, specially adapted to the needs of pupils preparing for Government Examinations. To furnish the information necessary to answer the questions put at such Examinations, the Author has consulted and compared most of the grammatical treatises already published, while he has added an historical sketch of the English language and a synopsis of the principal writers of English literature, with the chief works of each, arranged chronologically. Appended to the different chapters are questions for examination, which recapitulate the rules previously given; and at the end of the work will be

found a collection of General Questions and Exercises, selected from the Government Examination-Papers during the last ten or twelve years.

The Grade Lesson Books, in Six Standards especially adapted to meet the requirements of the Revised Code. By E. T. STEVENS, Associate of King's College, London; and CHARLES HOLE, Head Master, Loughborough Collegiate School, Brixton, late Master of St. Thomas's Collegiate School, Colombo, Ceylon. FIRST STANDARD, 12mo. pp. 96, price 9d. cloth. SECOND STANDARD, 12mo. pp. 128, price 1s. cloth. THIRD STANDARD, 12mo. pp. 160, price 1s. cloth.

[May 30, 1863.]

AS, under the Revised Code, the Government Grant to Schools will depend on the results of the individual examination of the children, the compilers have endeavoured to produce a book which may meet the wants resulting from this change, and which, while it contains *the three subjects* of examination, may be published at such a price as shall place it within the reach of almost the poorest child. The lessons now prepared can be well read through by a class in about fifty days, so that each child eligible for examination may have been through it at least twice; and they are so drawn up that the teachers may be sure of their pupils passing the Inspector in all the subjects, if only they know their *one* lesson-book well.

STANDARD I. has been carefully drawn up, so as to bring a child by the easiest gradations to a complete knowledge of English monosyllables. STANDARD II. contains a series of poems, stories, &c., in easy words of two syllables, with some hundreds of sums in the arithmetic required for this Standard, and the multiplication tables; while The THIRD STANDARD (which is also now ready) gives reading lessons of difficult words of two and easy words of more syllables, with columns of spelling, and dictation exercises, as well as exercises in numeration, notation, and the simple rules up to and including short division. STANDARD IV. will have more advanced reading-lessons, columns of spelling with meanings, exercises in dictation, and in the compound rules (money) and pence tables. In STANDARD V. reading lessons in prose will be alternated with others in poetry, consisting of extracts from popular authors; and in the arithmetic will be given the compound rules, and tables of weights and measures. STANDARD VI. completing the Course, will be composed of extracts from newspapers, magazines, and other current literature, scientific and other terms with

their meanings, difficult dictation exercises, examples (in arithmetic) of Bills of Parcels, Proportion, &c., and lastly, explanations of foreign phrases and sentences in common use.

Thus each PART will be found to contain, according to its *Standard* :—

1. From 50 to 100 lessons carefully graduated, and prepared solely with the view of teaching reading rapidly and well.
2. Many hundreds of words carefully arranged in spelling lessons.
3. Numerous lessons in bold Script characters, to be used as writing and reading exercises.
4. Sentences for dictation, containing words similar only in sound or in spelling.
5. Many hundred exercises for practice in arithmetic, and the necessary tables.

ANSWERS to the Arithmetic will be published separately.

The FOURTH, FIFTH, and SIXTH STANDARDS, completing the Course, are in an advanced stage of preparation, and will be published without delay.

A Treatise on the Differential and Integral Calculus and the Calculus of Variations. By the Rev. THOMAS G. HALL, M.A. Professor of Mathematics in King's College, London; Prebendary of St. Paul's; and late Fellow and Tutor of Magdalene College, Cambridge. *Sixth Edition*, carefully revised. Post 8vo. pp. 368, price 8s. 6d. cloth.

[April 29, 1863.]

A knowledge of this branch of the Pure Mathematics is absolutely necessary before anyone can successfully undertake the perusal of works on Natural Philosophy, in which the effects of the observed laws that govern the material world are reduced to calculation. The present treatise, which was favourably received on its appearance in 1834, and has since continued in general use, was originally prepared for the use of students deficient in this knowledge, yet anxious to obtain as much as might enable them to master the chief analytical difficulties incident to the study of Elementary Treatises on the mixed Mathematics; also with the hope, expressed by the Author, that by its means a subject of high interest might be rendered accessible to an increased number of readers. The work, it is believed, has also been found very useful to candidates for Government appointments, as well as to the military and civil engineer, and to adult students who have not the advantage of a mathematical instructor.

A Short and Easy Course of Algebra, chiefly designed for the use of the Junior Classes in Schools; with a numerous collection of Original Easy Exercises. By THOMAS LUND, B.D. formerly Fellow and Lecturer of St. John's College, Cambridge. *Sixth Edition.* Fcp. 8vo. pp. 172, price 2s. 6d. cloth.—KEY, price 2s. 6d. [May 25, 1863.]

AS the impressions from the stereotype plates for the last edition of this work were not quite satisfactory, the whole work has now been recomposed in fresh type, and again stereotyped. No material alterations have been made in the present edition—but the ANSWERS to the *Exercises* are now printed on a separate sheet, so that they can be easily detached by any Tutor who thinks it desirable to keep them from his pupils.

A request has often been made to the Author for an *extension* of the *Course*, with which he has not hitherto been disposed to comply. He considers that there is a completeness and oneness in the present book, which it would not be well to disturb—comprising, as it does, *all the Algebra* required for the ordinary B.A. degree at Cambridge (neither more nor less); and being constructed throughout upon strictly deductive principles. The sale, moreover, of *fine Editions*, amounting to 15,500 copies, sufficiently indicates that, *upon the whole*, the book as it is meets the requirements of those for whom it is intended.

Complete Solutions of every Class of Examples in Algebra; forming a Complete Course on the Subject, and calculated to facilitate and extend the Study of Mathematics as a Logical Course. By J. WHARTON, B.A. M.C.P. late Mathematical Examiner for the College of Preceptors. 12mo. pp. 438, price 6s. 6d. cloth. [May 11, 1863.]

THIS work, although designed mainly for the use of schools, will, it is believed, be found of material service to those learners who do not pursue their mathematical studies under the superintendence of a well-qualified teacher or professor. It consists of 1,575 Examples, with all the solutions fully worked out in algebraic symbols, as follows:—Substitutions, 13; Equations and Inequalities, 19; Greatest and Least Common Measure, 23; Involution and Evolution, 36; Fractions, 89; Surds, 111; Simple Equations, 167; Quadratic Equations, 214; Equations involving two or more Unknown Quantities, 264; Problems producing Simple Equations, 133; Problems producing Quadratic Equations, 148; Indeterminate Equations and Problems, 85;

Logarithmic and Exponential Equations, 37; Ratio, Proportion, and Variation, 39; Arithmetic, Geometric, and Harmonic Progression, 119; Permutations and Combinations, 27.

Examination-Questions in Book-keeping by Double Entry, preceded by full Directions for the True Stating of Dr. and Cr. with ANSWERS, providing the Means of Solving all the Problems and Exercises relating to Accompt-Books set in the Civil Service and other Public Examination-Papers. By the Rev. J. HUNTER, M.A. 12mo. pp. 172, price 2s. 6d. cloth.

Hunter's *Examination-Questions in Book-keeping by Double Entry, separated from the Answers, and preceded by full Directions for the True Stating of Dr. and Cr.* 12mo. pp. 48, price 1s. cloth.

Ruled Paper in Quires, suitable for the various Forms of Accompt-Books required in Hunter's Examination-Questions, viz. 1. Invoice or Day Book; 2. Cash Book, Single Columns; 3. Cash Book, Double Columns; 4. Journal; 5. Ledger. Price of each Form, 1s. 6d. per quire. [May 16, 1863.]

THE method of accounts called Double Entry, as introduced by the merchants of the great commercial towns of Italy, was not a complex method supplanting a more simple one, but a perfect and easily understood system, taking the place of crude and inadequate expedients. Nor does what we now call Single Entry represent the imperfect method which preceded the introduction of Double Entry: it is a modification of Double Entry, and not properly an introduction to the Italian system, as if this were merely an extension of the other; and a youth who expects to be engaged in any business of which the accounts are kept by Single Entry, having first learnt the principles of the Italian method, will find no difficulty whatever in applying his knowledge to the practice of the less perfect system.

The Examination-Papers on the subject of Book-keeping in the Reports of the Civil Service Commissioners, supply an excellent means of tuition and discipline. But they contain many things difficult even to those who have previously studied some of the published systems of Book-keeping; and it is to help such students that, in the present volume, some of the more useful of those Papers have been selected or adapted, while several original questions and examples have been introduced, and answers supplied to the whole, as a source of consultation in case of doubt and

correction in case of error. To adapt these *QUESTIONS* for general use in schools, they may be had as stated in the preamble, apart from the *ANSWERS*.

A History of Feudalism, British and Continental. By ANDREW BELL, Author of the 'Imperial Dictionary,' &c. New Edition, with *Examination Questions, and Introductory Essay* by C. R. EDMONDS. Crown 8vo. pp. 376, price 5s. 6d. cloth. [May 13, 1863.]

THIS book is divided into thirteen chapters, of which eight are assigned to England and five to France. In addition to illustrative notes on the most celebrated battles and other memorable events and occurrences, it comprises: The Origin of the Feudal System—Institutions connected

with Feudalism—Patriarchal System—Republics of Ancient Greece—The Republic and Empire of Rome—Refoundation of Cities and Towns as Feudal Boroughs—Influences of Christianity on early Feudalism—Monastic Establishments—The Crusades—Feudal Jurisprudence—Law of Primogeniture—Judicial Combats—Wager of Battle—Duels—Titles of Honour and Offices—Political and Social Privileges—Chivalry—Feudal Castles—Defensive Armour—Hand Arms—Coat Armour—Tournaments, Jousts, &c.—Hunting—Minstrelsy—Saxon Tenures—Origin of the Normans—Reigns of William I., Henry I., II. and III., Stephen, &c.—Reigns of Louis IX., Philip IV., Henry II., Louis XIII.—French Feudal Robbers—Rebellions in City and Country—Revolt of the Maillotins—The League, or Ultra-Romanist Association in France—Pseudo-Protestant French Feudalry—Sumptuary Laws in France, &c.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEW TESTAMENT illustrated with ENGRAVINGS on Wood from the OLD MASTERS.

It has long been felt that the skill of the printer and the art of the wood-engraver have not hitherto been adequately applied to the production of an edition of the New Testament in a form representing the degree of perfection which these arts have reached in modern times. An endeavour to supply this want has encouraged the expenditure of much time and large cost in the preparation of the volume now announced; and it is hoped it may not be unworthy of the sacred subject on which it is based, and the purpose for which it was undertaken. The volume will contain the whole of the New Testament, with numerous engravings on wood from the designs of

F. ANGELICO,
PERUGINO,
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RAPHAEL,
G. FERRARI,
D. DI VOLTERRA,
and other Painters.

Each page will be decorated with borders, ornaments, or initial letters (strictly in keeping with the larger designs), copied on wood from the finest illuminated manuscripts of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and from some other sources. Numerous medallion picture-subjects &c. are also introduced into the margins of the Gospels. The work has been produced wholly under the superintendence of Mr. HENRY SHAW, F.S.A. and it is expected that it will be ready for publication during the present year.

The first Edition, printed on large paper, of the full quarto size, will be limited to 250 copies, and the price will be Ten Guineas.

Those persons who may desire to possess a copy of this edition are requested to apply direct to the publishers, Messrs. LONGMAN and Co.

New Work by the Author of 'The Arrest of the Five Members.'—In the Autumn will be published, *Sir John Eliot: a Biography.* By JOHN FORSTER.

MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE'S PLAYS.—In the press, 1. *An English Tragedy*, 2. *Mary Stuart* (translated from SCHILLER), and 3. *Mademoiselle De Belleisle* (translated from ALEXANDRE DUMAS), each a Play in Five Acts, by FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE, the three pieces complete in One Volume.

The Life of Robert Stephenson, F.R.S. D.C.L. &c. late President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, by JOHN CORDY JEAFFRESON, Barrister-at-Law; and WILLIAM POLE, F.R.S. Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, compiled from Original Documents and Private Correspondence from Authentic Sources,—is in the press, in 2 vols. 8vo. with TWO PORTRAITS and numerous ILLUSTRATIONS.

BISHOP COLENSO'S work on the Pentateuch.—The THIRD PART, on the *Book of Deuteronomy*, will be published in June. This volume will examine minutely the internal evidence which proves that this Book was written during the lifetime of the priest HILKIAH, who is stated to have discovered the Book of the Law in the Temple, and will set forth the several instances in which the thoughts and language of the Book of *Deuteronomy* closely resemble, or are identical with, the thoughts and style of the prophecies of *Jeremiah*, and of no other writings of the Old Testament. The further question, whether JEREMIAH was or was not the actual writer of the *Book of Deuteronomy*, will be discussed in the FOURTH PART.

FROM MATTER to SPIRIT; the Result of Ten Years' Experience in Spiritual Phenomena, by C. D., with a **PREFACE** by A. B., will be published in a few days.—This volume is intended as a guide to persons wishing to investigate for themselves the subject of the so-called Spirit Manifestations. It contains directions for forming Circles and trying experiments in Rapping, Table-Moving, and other phenomena, accompanied by suggestions as to the nature of these processes and the conditions under which they can be used in examination. The Author, from long experience of mesmeric and kindred phenomena, has been led to the conclusion that the agency producing these, as well as the spirit-manifestations, is of a spiritual character, and that the study will afford some insight into the nature of SPIRIT, its relation to Matter, the process of death, the formation of the spiritual body, and the future state. The actual experiences which have served as steps to these conclusions are narrated nearly in the order of their occurrence, in illustration of different parts of the theory. The writer offers some conjectures on the nature and cause of dreams, apparitions, &c., and the place they hold in spiritual knowledge; also upon the conditions under which those in the higher life can communicate with persons in this world. The latter part of the book contains a sketch of the laws of Inspiration, as gathered from communications made by the unseen influences; also an attempt to show that these statements are in perfect harmony with the Old and New Testament. The **PREFACE** is by another writer, A. B., who knows the truth of some of the facts stated in the work, and believes others on evidence; and who, without adopting the conclusions of C. D., is satisfied that the phenomena deserve serious inquiry, on any hypothesis as to their origin.

GALBRAITH and HAUGHTON'S MANUALS of the Experimental and Natural Sciences.—The next work of this Series, a '*Manual of the Metalloids*,' by JAMES ARJOHN, M.D., will be ready at the end of September. It will contain a condensed exposition of the more general doctrines of Chemistry, followed by a detailed discussion of the various elements destitute of the metallic character, and will be copiously illustrated by woodcuts. From its arrangement and plan it will be found suitable not only for students commencing the study of Chemistry, but for those also who have already made some progress in the science; and, at the same time, can scarcely fail to prove suggestive in the hands of competent teachers.

A New and revised Edition of '*Lectures on Surgical Pathology, delivered at the Royal College of Surgeons of England*,' by JAMES PAGET, F.R.S., lately Professor of Anatomy and Surgery to the College; Surgeon-Extraordinary to H. M. the Queen, and Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, is nearly ready for publication, complete in One Volume 8vo. with numerous Wood Engravings, and edited by WILLIAM TURNER, M.B., Demonstrator of Anatomy in the University of Edinburgh.

THE SECOND PART of Dr. TRAVERS TWISS's work upon the *LAW of NATIONS* is in course of preparation, and will appear in the month of June or July. This part will embrace the *Right and Duties of Nations in time of War*, and will treat *in extenso* of the Rights of Neutrals as well as Belligerents, the former subject being susceptible of fuller discussion than it has hitherto received at the hands of English writers. The Author proposes also to investigate the important influence which the Declaration of Paris of 1856 must have upon the exercise, on the part of the Powers which have acceded to it, of their Rights of War under the Common Law of Nations. An Introductory Chapter and an INDEX to the whole work will be supplied in this part.

The STORY of the GUNS, a New Work by Sir J. EMERSON TENNENT, K.C.S. L.L.D. F.R.S. &c., will be published in the course of June by Messrs. LONGMAN and Co. In this work the Author has undertaken a task, the value of which will be widely appreciated. The question of the day, which inspires alike interest and astonishment, is the contest between the rival guns of Sir WILLIAM G. ARMSTRONG and Mr. WHITWORTH. So long as this was confined to comparisons of range and precision, admiration was so equally divided between the two great inventors, that the struggle was allowed to proceed without a chronicler. But when it came to crushing solid iron with still more solid shot, and bursting asunder armour-clad targets made to represent the sides of the *Warrior*, and penetrating plates of metal four or five inches thick with explosive shells that passed through them with as much apparent ease as a silver scoop enters a Stilton cheese, people in amazement began to *look back* as well as forward, and to ask by what stages we had arrived at such astounding results!

But on inquiry they found to their disappointment that there is no connected narrative of this most curious of all continuous experiments. The records of it are diffused in fragments over newspapers and periodicals, in pamphlets of transient notoriety, and in Blue-books laid before Parliament, which attract even a less transitory notice.

The work which Sir EMERSON TENNENT has set before himself is to tell the story from its commencement to the present time; the condition of things as regards both small arms and artillery which rendered improvement indispensable; the measures taken to attain it; the champions who essayed a passage-at-arms in this scientific tournament; the disappearance one by one of the various aspirants who first entered the lists; and the death-struggle of the two conspicuous knights who still hold and contest the field.

All this the Author proposes to tell in language so plain and so free from scientific technicalities that it may have a place on every library table; and thus, it is believed, the real history of the rival guns will have an interest as exciting as the story of the steam-engine, the railroad, the electric telegraph, or any other grand discovery that has signalised our era, and tended to elevate and astonish mankind.

'WINE, the VINE, and the CELLAR,' is the title of a new and original work now in the press, written by Mr. THOMAS GEORGE SHAW, a well-known authority on all matters relating to wine and the wine-trade—to form an octavo volume, illustrated with numerous wood engravings, and dedicated by permission to the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER. Besides a minute account of the Wines of all countries, this work will contain personal reminiscences of forty years' experience in the Docks, in the Wine Trade, and in the various Wine-growing countries, interspersed with anecdotes and gossip, and enlivened by a selection of the most poetical and characteristic French and German Songs, sung by wine-growers and makers in praise of the juice of the grape. The object of the work is to combine practical information of use to both the wine-merchant and the consumer with such authentic particulars as will interest readers in general, especially those who desire to obtain a fuller knowledge of Wine and its treatment than can at present be found in any book on the subject. A copious Alphabetical List will be given of every known Wine, stating the place of its production, its distinguishing characteristics and properties, and its commercial value; and the volume will be completed by a series of STATISTICAL TABLES, exhibiting the progress of the English Wine Trade, and showing the operation of the lately-modified Wine Duties on consumption in the United Kingdom.

NATURAL HISTORY in the OPEN AIR.—A new volume of popular and descriptive natural history, entitled '*Home Walks and Holiday Rambles,*' by the Rev. C. A. JOHNS, B.A. F.L.S. will be published in June, with Illustrations. The Author's main object in this book is to add one to that useful class of works which, being neither essentially technical, nor prominently bringing forward either marvels or rarities, treat the subject of natural history as an intellectual out-of-door amusement. The incidents are not exciting, and may occur to anyone who lays himself in their way by rambling in his garden or the adjacent country; the facts recorded do not claim the title of discoveries, and may be verified by the student in any branch of natural history who possesses, and knows how to exercise, the use of his senses. Scientific descriptions and technical terms are avoided; though the Author has added the systematic names of plants and animals whenever such addition was judged necessary to the identification of species. Notes on such common objects as wayside insects and the birds which frequent our gardens and groves may not excite wonderment, or gratify a taste for novelty like the fictitious histories of boy-adventurers now so common; but they are calculated to have a healthier effect on the minds of young people. They may induce the lover of nature to verify by personal observation statements on matters within his own reach, and so encourage and foster a taste for natural history. The very minuteness of the facts recorded may serve to intimate that much yet remains to be noticed, and tempt the young student to add to his own stock of infor-

mation by making similar notes for himself. Although not marvellous, they are real, and accurately recorded. A few scraps are introduced, taken mostly from works which are either of unusual occurrence, or are rarely consulted by other than professors;—this, however, not with the object of superseding personal observation, but simply of affording variety by contrast.

JOHNSON'S Dictionary of the English Language, a New Edition, founded on that of 1773 (the last published in Dr. Johnson's lifetime), with numerous Emendations and Additions, by R. G. LATHAM, M.D. F.R.S. &c., will be published in Monthly Parts, forming, when completed, 2 vols. 4to. This work will be founded on the last edition of Todd; but will not be regulated by the principles of either Todd or Johnson exclusively. An attempt will be made to give both such new words as have been lately introduced into our language, and such old ones as, although deserving a place, have been omitted in previous dictionaries. At the same time purely technical words will be omitted; as well as those words which from their antiquity may be considered as Anglo-Saxon rather than English. It is clear, however, that no very strict rule can be laid down on this point. The deviations will be on the side of comprehension rather than exclusion. For every word and quotation, in the way of illustration, an authority will be given; special attention being bestowed upon the derivations; among which none which are merely speculative will be admitted. The Historical Introduction will be brought down to the present time, and many omissions in the original made good.

PART I. is expected to be ready early in the Autumn.

CROWE'S HISTORY of FRANCE.—The THIRD VOLUME of Mr. EYRE EVANS CROWE'S new '*History of France*' (to be completed in Four Volumes) will be ready in June. The period embraced by this volume is the all-important one of the Reformation, of which it narrates the rise and decline in France, and seeks to trace the peculiar causes. At no very advanced period of that great movement it might have been foreseen that the reformed doctrines would take imperishable root in the North, England, Holland, and the States on the Baltic, forming an uninterrupted line of secession from, and defiance to, the Roman See. Spain and Italy at the same time were, on the contrary, coerced and confirmed in strenuous adherence to the traditional church, and in fanatic defence of its interests and its tenets. France and Southern Germany lay between the two extremes, and became the field of controversy and of battle on which the rival religions fought. With the death of Cardinal Mazarin the third volume closes. Although M. Chevreul's collection of the Cardinal's letters, and decipherings of his *carnets*, have not yet been published, Mr. Crowe has had opportunities of consulting the originals; and he has left unexplored no accessible source of materials for his new narrative of the interesting period of French history contemporary with the government of CROMWELL.

THE ALPINE GUIDE.—In the month of June will be published, in one volume, '*A Guide to the Western Alps: comprising Dauphiné, Savoy, and Piedmont; with the Mont Blanc and Monte Rosa Districts*,' edited by JOHN BALL, M.R.I.A. F.L.S., and illustrated by a General MAP of the Western Alps, from the Mediterranean to the Lake of Geneva, geologically coloured; and separate MAPS of Mont Blanc, Monte Rosa, the Graian Alps, and the High Alps of Dauphiné. This new *ALPINE GUIDE* is designed to supply more complete and accurate information respecting the Alps than is attainable in preceding works of a similar character. It will comprehend the entire range, from the Maritime Alps, north of Nice, to those of Styria and Carniola, with their principal ramifications. It will aim at conveying in a limited space correct information respecting geology, physical geography, and natural history. The descriptions of cities and historical details will be either omitted or much abridged; and while the routes frequented by ordinary travellers will be fully described, the space thus gained will be devoted to accounts of the more difficult and less known passes and high peaks. In addition to the results of repeated journeys through most parts of the chain, the Editor has obtained the co-operation of many other members of the Alpine Club who have been among the most active and successful of recent explorers of the Alps.

The *Guide to the Eastern Alps* will shortly be followed by a similar Guide to the *Central and Eastern Alps*; the whole forming a complete *ALPINE GUIDE*.

L AURIE'S SHILLING ENTERTAINING LIBRARY.—Four Volumes of this Series, viz. '*Robinson Crusoe*,' '*Gulliver's Travels*,' '*Christmas Tales*,' and '*Sandford and Merton*,' each with 6 full-page Illustrations, in square 18mo. price 1s. cloth, or 9d. sewed, are now ready: to be followed by the '*History of the Plague*,' '*Evenings at Home*,' and other works. The object of this Library is to provide the young, and, generally speaking, the less educated sections of the community with a set of *readable* books. The collection is distinguished in various respects from others that have a similar aim. The volumes will all be found uniformly entertaining; since the Library is designed precisely for that class of readers who demand above all an inducement to take a book into their hands. The Library includes adaptations of works of time-honoured celebrity, such as *Robinson Crusoe*, *Gulliver's Travels*, &c. which are to some extent abridged by the exclusion of objectionable and uninteresting passages. It is also intended to comprise reprints of more modern works which have equally received the stamp of popular approbation. These will be varied with newly-translated and original works. The books are all printed in a large, distinct type, and strongly bound; and each work will be illustrated by several first-rate engravings. The price—(One Shilling per volume—will, it is hoped, place this Library within the reach of the poorest families and elementary schools.

The fifth work of this series, DEFOE's *History of the Plague in London*, is expected to be ready about the 30th of June.

A New Elementary Latin Grammar for the Use of Schools, by the Rev. EDWARD MILLER, M.A. late Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford, will be published in July. This work has been drawn up with the view of adapting the traditional system of Grammar to the scholarship of the present day, having originated in wants felt by the Author in the course of his teaching. Attention has been paid throughout to soundness in principle, accuracy of detail, and clearness in method and language. The Genders of Nouns are explained under each Declension; and memorial lines in Latin are added to the explanation. A fuller account of Pronouns is given than in most elementary grammars. Lists of irregular Perfects and Supines are inserted upon a plan which the Author has used with much success. The Grammar has two Syntaxes:—a short one for beginners, upon the principle of the construction of sentences; and a fuller one for early reference, and for more advanced boys. The latter contains a development of a theory of Madvig's about compound sentences, which seems to coalesce more easily than any other explanation with the older system of syntax. 'Formulae for memory' are in Latin; 'explanations' and other detailed matter in English. The Prosody includes, besides the usual subjects, a description of all the metres in use. Copious INDEXES will be added, and an APPENDIX.

A New Classical School-Book, entitled *Lessons in Continuous Latin Prose-Writing*, by the Rev. W. WINDHAM BRADLEY, M.A., late Demy of Magdalen College, Oxford; Author of '*Latin Prose Exercises*,' consisting of English Sentences translated from '*Cæsar*,' '*Cicero*,' and '*Livy*,' to be retranslated into the 'original Latin,' is nearly ready for publication. Each lesson of this work will consist of a rule in syntax or explanation of some important point with reference to tense, mood, &c., accompanied, when necessary, by further helps, and followed by an English exercise to be translated into Latin, the more difficult Latin words and phrases being given. These exercises will constitute the most valuable part of the work. Some of them will be formed by a compilation of short sentences; but the larger number will consist of paragraphs, some translated from *Cicero*, *Cæsar*, and *Livy*, others being English versions of passages from the same writers, simplified and adapted for the purpose in view, and others again the original composition of the author. The book will be divided into four parts, progressive as to difficulty. From the first the use of the subjunctive mood will be studiously excluded. And both the first and in some degree the second part will be of an easy character, and adapted for the use of boys not sufficiently advanced to do with tolerable facility and correctness the exercises in any published work on continuous Latin prose-writing known to the Author. Simplicity will be throughout a distinguishing feature of the book; which it is hoped will be found useful in the middle forms of our larger schools, as well as for general practice in teaching or acquiring *readiness* in Latin writing.—A KEY to this work will be published for the sole use of persons engaged in tuition.

A new Collection of Hymns, to be entitled '*Lyra Eucharistica; Hymns and Verses on the Holy Communion, Ancient and Modern; with other Poems,*' is now in the press, edited by the Rev. ORBY SHIPLEY, M.A. and will shortly be published in one volume, uniform with '*Lyra Germanica,*' '*Lyra Domestica,*' and '*Lyra Sacra.*' This Collection is intended for devotional reading at home, not for public use in Church; and its object is twofold. First—In many volumes of religious poetry published of late years are to be found one or more pieces in verse on the subject of the Holy Communion. Many of these have now been collected, by permission of their Authors and Publishers, and will form a portion of *Lyra Eucharistica*. Secondly—There are many Ancient and Mediæval Hymns and Sequences on the same subject, either little known in an English form, or, up to the present time, untranslated from the original Latin. Many of these short poems, of great beauty in themselves, and full of devotional sentiment, have been either translated and will now be published for the first time, or will be reprinted from sources in which they remain all but unknown. Thus, side by side with many familiar Hymns from popular books of poetry, will appear Verses from sources altogether new. To these have been added several original Poems, and some translations from the German; and as each translator, from both the Latin and German, as well as each original contributor, has been unfettered in the style and metre of his translation, and in the subject and treatment of his poem, the Collection will be of varied character in both cases. Some limit had to be determined, with reference to the selection of modern Hymns and Verses; and, to the exclusion of many beautiful pieces, it has been settled that only such Hymns be admitted as, in the judgment of the Editor, are expressive of the Doctrine of the Church of England.

Amongst other collections from which materials have been gathered for the *Lyra Eucharistica* may be mentioned the *Lyra Germanica*, *Lyra Catholica*, *Lyra Anglicana*, Hymns from the Land of Luther, Hymns of Love and Praise, *Lauda Syon*, Sacred Hymns from the German, Hymns from the Parisian Breviary, the Holy Year, Hymns Ancient and Modern, &c. And amongst other Authors, who have either allowed their Hymns to be reprinted, or who have contributed original pieces, are, Deans Trench and Alford, Rev. Drs. Neale, Wordsworth, Trend, and Monsell; Rev. Dr. Faber, Rev. E. Caswall, Rev. H. N. Oxenham, the late Rev. W. Tupper, Revs. I. Williams, F. G. Lee, J. Trend; Mrs. C. F. Alexander, Miss F. E. Cox, Miss Christina Rossetti, Miss Procter, M. Bridges, Esq., W. Chatterton Dix, Esq., J. D. Chambers, Esq., Aubrey De Vere, Esq., and other writers, who prefer to be anonymous, or to be designated only by initial letters.

The Hymns will all be printed *verbatim*, as they have been composed, unless altered by the Author's permission; except, in a very few instances, where former Hymns have been made the basis of new ones—cases which will be duly acknowledged.

MR. HINCHLIFF'S Account of his Visit to South America.—Early in June will appear, in one volume, '*South American Sketches; or, a Visit to Rio Janeiro, the Organ Mountains, and the Paraná,*' by THOMAS W. HINCHLIFF, M.A. F.R.G.S., Author of '*Summer Months among the Alps,*' illustrated by a Map of the Countries visited, and a series of Views in tinted lithography, comprising the Ruins of the Cathedral of Mendoza after the Earthquake, the Harbour of Rio Janeiro from the Heights of the Alto do Imperador, the Falls of Itamarity, the Organ Mountains from Theresopolis, and El Pedro de Parahybuna. The Author of this work sailed from England in 1861 with the intention of visiting the countries adjoining the Rio de la Plata, and afterwards of crossing, if possible, the Andes into Chili. The latter part of the journey he was prevented from fulfilling by the continuance of a civil war, which had so cut off communications, and placed the western part of the country in such a disturbed state, that when the proper season came the approach to the Cordillera was considered unsafe, if not impossible.

Mr. HINCHLIFF spent, however, a considerable time in Buenos Ayres and the neighbourhood. He visited one of the estancias, about 300 miles up the river Uruguay, and greatly enjoyed shooting and riding over that part of the Banda Oriental. Later in the year he returned to Rio Janeiro; and he describes his visits to Petropolis, Theresopolis, and Juiz de Fora, together with many riding and walking expeditions among the scenery of the Organ Mountains, the beauty and grandeur of which surpassed his highest expectations.

On arriving a second time in the Rio de la Plata, he ascended the river to Santa Fé and Paraná, paying a visit to Rosario on the way for the purpose of inspecting the appearance of a Buenos Ayrean army in the field. From Paraná he travelled through the seldom visited province of Entre Rios to Nogoyá and Gualaguay, near which he spent some time upon one of the large sheep and cattle estancias, and visited many others, where he had a good opportunity of seeing the nature and resources of the country, and of admiring the free and independent life of those who have settled there. He is of opinion that it would be difficult to find anything so exhilarating as a gallop over the Pampas. From Gualaguay he embarked in a small schooner, and had an interesting journey among some of the intricate ramifications of the Paraná.

The civil war, which ultimately prevented the completion of his plans, was much to be regretted; but the Author derives some consolation from having thus had a good opportunity of seeing the eccentricities of the fleets and armies of South America, and he has strong hopes that a period of progress and prosperity is about to take the place of recent disorders. The Author thinks that the fine countries of the River Plate deserve a larger share of European attention than they enjoy at present.

EGYPTIAN CHRONOLOGY.—A New Work on this subject, to be entitled *The Nile Valley in relation to Chronology*, by A. HENRY RHIND, Author of 'Thebes, its Tombs and their Tenants, Ancient and Modern,' is in course of preparation. This work will, with other materials, contain the results of observations made during a voyage devoted to tracing the operations of the Nile for a thousand miles of its course—from the Second Cataract to the Sea. Among the facts embodied are the depth of water, rate of current, amount of sediment, constituents of alluvium and of sand—these and other conditions being classified with reference to respective districts. Side by side with data of this kind showing the Nile's mode of action will be given, according to the locality, the various evidences of what it has accomplished. Among such evidences are, on the one hand, measurements indicating the position of the ancient monuments in relation to the river and the alluvium, and on the other, traces of fluvial action on or near the mountains of the valley. While bringing together the proofs of the manner and degree in which the soil of the valley has been raised, it will be pointed out, from terrace-marks in the hills, and the presence of alluvial deposits and river shells at levels high above the present water-range, that in its earlier career the Nile was a destructive stream, wearing out its bed where its subsequent work has been to build it up. In reviewing the changes which have occurred during the historical period, it will be shown, with reference to Lower Nubia and Upper Egypt, that the facts require a different explanation from either of the two most current hypotheses—viz. the assumed lowering of the river between Semneh and Assouan, or the bursting of a barrier at the rocks of Silsili. As to Lower Egypt, including the Delta, the subject of the rate of alluvial deposit will be investigated, and the value examined of the proofs it may afford bearing upon the antiquity of man's presence.

HILEY'S ENGLISH COMPOSITION, PART III.—The completion of Mr. RICHARD HILEY's elementary work on English Composition, viz. the THIRD PART, adapted to the use of the upper classes in schools, as well as for self-teachers and private students, is now in the press. It is subdivided into Six Books, and will be entitled '*English Composition, Argumentative and General, comprising Reports, Letters, Abstracts, and Mental Philosophy; in a Graduated Series of Practical Lessons and Exercises.*' The FIRST and SECOND PARTS of this work are in their 13th and 7th editions respectively, and are now in very general use. The Author was induced to prepare them with a view to supply, in the first instance for his own school, a manual of English composition suitable to follow any ordinary first grammar, but which should impel pupils using it to draw upon their own resources rather than seek extraneous aid; and simultaneously to acquire by degrees the habit of arranging their ideas with clearness and propriety:—one of the highest aims of education, and for which no branch of it is better fitted than composition in one's native tongue. With this

object the lessons are all carefully *graduated* from the outset, the exercises are made practically useful as well as interesting, and each one is so constructed that it cannot be performed otherwise than by the industrious application of the learner's own judgment and reflection. The *THIRD PART* now announced completes the course on the same plan. The information supplied in each Section is just what is needed and sufficient, so that no grammar or dictionary of synonyms will have to be consulted. The Exercises are in general made dependent on the application of this information, so that by being made familiar to the learner's mind it may become the germ of future thought and action. For the special requirements of both the classes of students for whose use this book is designed, it has been sought to supply in an orderly and systematic sequence such a body of materials as will supersede the necessity of referring to any other work on English composition. In short, it has been sought to provide within the limits of a small volume such a series of finishing exercises as, honestly gone through by a boy of average capacity, shall insure him a ready command of correctness, ease, and perspicuity in putting his thoughts upon any subject into writing; the ability to describe all he sees, hears, feels, or understands; and the useful talent of presenting or reproducing in his own language any matter which his pursuits may bring before him in the business of life.

An entirely New Edition of Mr. ARTHUR YOUNG's *Nautical Dictionary*, thoroughly revised and improved by the Author, assisted by Mr. JAMES BRISBANE, Surveyor for American Lloyds' Classification Register, and Surveyor to the New York Board of Underwriters, Liverpool, will be published shortly, in One Volume 8vo., illustrated with numerous Woodcuts and Plates. The object of this work is to define the technical language relative to the building and equipment of sailing-vessels and steamers, seamanship, navigation, nautical astronomy, naval gunnery, maritime laws and commerce, average and marine insurance, and other terms relating to the sea, to the merchant shipping and the Royal Navy.

The first edition of this work has long been out of print, and it is believed that no other *modern* dictionary of our maritime technology and terminology exists. Dr. Burney's edition of Falconer's *Dictionary of the Marine* was published at a time when it was supposed that steam-vessels might perhaps be used with advantage in our own navigable rivers and canals.

In the first edition of Mr. YOUNG's work the subject was treated mainly with reference to merchant vessels. The forthcoming New Edition has been rendered more extensively applicable to ships of war, and in the general definitions effect has been given to the various changes in the Royal Navy recorded in the 'Queen's Regulations.' A vocabulary of French Nautical Terms has been introduced with a view to assist in giving a more accurate groundwork for the practical study of the French language, so far as relates to the subject of navigation, than the ordinary French and English Dictionaries afford.

The Head Master of Shrewsbury School, in compliance with particular request, has undertaken to edit VIRGIL expressly for School use. The main principle which his experience in teaching has led him to adopt is, that the Notes should be such as a Master, at least in the two highest forms of Public Schools, may justly require all his scholars to prepare as a portion of the lesson. These notes will seldom impart that knowledge which can be obtained from the three Dictionaries supposed to be in the hands of all advanced boys; but they will indicate, by brief examinative questions, what a boy must obtain from his Dictionaries, while they embrace, briefly but sufficiently, whatever is further requisite for the full interpretation of the author. They will contain as much translated matter as may seem necessary to promote taste and guide judgement, while they carefully avoid that luxuriance of English translation which is so unwelcome to every wise Master, as only tending to enfeeble, and often to mislead, the minds of boys. A paper on VIRGIL's style, in the nature of a Poetic Syntax, will be given: and to this the learner will often be referred. It is hoped that these principles will recommend themselves to scholars engaged in classical instruction. The NOTES, written in English, will be placed at the end of the volume,—which it is hoped will be ready in January next.

A new '*Manual of Method and Organisation adapted to the Primary Schools of Great Britain, Ireland, and the Colonies*,' by R. ROBINSON, Inspector of Irish National Schools, is now ready for publication.—This work is designed to show what the Author conceives to be the best methods of conducting an elementary school. Special Chapters are devoted to the following subjects:—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Spelling (orally and from dictation), Subject-Matter of Lesson Books, Grammar, Geography, and Home Lessons; and, in addition, arranged under the head of 'General Hints,' there are extensive remarks upon discipline, organisation, time-tables, monitors, &c. Each chapter enters fully into the subject of which it treats, showing (1) the *defects* met with during the Author's long experience as an Inspector of Schools, and (2) the *remedies* found best calculated for their removal: in both cases ample reasons are assigned for what is advanced. The suggestions, though traced to the *principles* upon which they rest, are eminently *practical*,—none being given except such as the Author himself has had successfully carried out for several years in the majority of the schools which he now inspects. The system of teaching recommended has the advantage of not requiring men of high literary attainments. In the hands of *faithful* and *zealous* teachers, who carefully adhere to the suggestions given, the primary schools will produce results far beyond what they produce now. The work will, it is believed, be found of use by *Manager* as well as by *Teacher*. It aims at showing the one what he ought to expect in his school, and at pointing out to the other the most expedient method of satisfying this expectation. The Author has endeavoured, by carefully excluding what

might be considered peculiar to any one country, to render his *Manual* applicable and suitable to all schools in which the English Language is taught.

'*A HISTORY of IRELAND from the UNION*' is preparing for publication, by the Right Hon. WILLIAM KEOGH, one of the Judges of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas in Ireland. VOL. I. in 8vo. will be ready shortly.—In this history the Author has aimed at producing a work at once interesting to the student of history and calculated to assist the political thinker in the investigation of those questions which have long disturbed, and still continue to affect, the tranquillity of the United Kingdom. The period of Ireland's history in which we are all most interested is that which has elapsed within the memory of men still living; but the Author does not mean to pass unnoticed the events of past centuries. The history of the Union itself, with which he proposes to deal, and the struggles which have since taken place in the Imperial Parliament upon Irish questions, must be imperfectly understood unless we have at command at least a general knowledge of the transactions which preceded them. He purposes, therefore, in the introductory chapters of the work, to take a rapid review of the history of Ireland from an early period down to the settlement of the country under William the Third. The code of restriction and disabilities to which that settlement gave rise will require and receive a more detailed consideration; and the most careful attention will be devoted to those transactions which, leading at first to a temporary recognition of legislative independence in the year 1782, subsequently precipitated the rebellion of 1798, and upon its suppression rendered inevitable a measure of legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland.

The History of the Union, of its first conception by Mr. Pitt, of the measures adopted to carry out his design by Lord Castlereagh, under the Vice-Royalties of Lord Camden and Lord Cornwallis, will be written in detail, and, truthfully and temperately treated, may serve to dispel the prejudices which have been raised against the authors of that great measure, and to accelerate the good results which they anticipated, by informing the present generation of the true character of that most interesting epoch.

The formation of the first Parliament of the United Kingdom, the condition and movements of the Roman Catholic people, the position of the Church Establishment in Ireland at the commencement of this century, the Endowment of the College of Maynooth, Lord Castlereagh's project for the payment of the Roman Catholic Clergy, the resignation of Mr. Pitt, the rebellion of Emmett, and its suppression under the Vice-Royalty of Lord Hardwicke, will occupy and bring to a conclusion the opening volume.

The Author has been encouraged to undertake the task of writing this work by having access not only to the accumulated materials for the Modern History of Ireland existing in the public departments, hitherto wholly unpublished, but to private collections of the greatest value and interest which the kindness of friends has placed at his disposal.

NOTES ON BOOKS

BEING AN

ANALYSIS of the WORKS published during each QUARTER

BY

MESSRS. LONGMAN AND CO.

No. XXXIV.

AUGUST 31, 1863

VOL. II.

THE object of this periodical is to enable Book-buyers readily to obtain such general information regarding the various Works published by Messrs. LONGMAN and Co. as is usually afforded by tables of contents and explanatory prefaces, or may be acquired by an inspection of the books themselves. With this view, each article is confined to an ANALYSIS OF THE CONTENTS of the work referred to: Opinions of the press and laudatory notices are not inserted.

. Copies are forwarded free by post to all Secretaries, Members of Book Clubs and Reading Societies, Heads of Colleges and Schools, and Private Persons, who will transmit their addresses to Messrs. LONGMAN and Co., 39 Paternoster Row, E.C. London, for this purpose.

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Literary Intelligence of Works preparing for publication will be found at pages 373 to 376.

The Alpine Guide.

A Guide to the Western Alps. By JOHN BALL, M.R.I.A. F.L.S. &c. late President of the Alpine Club. With an Article on the Geology of the Alps by M. E. DESOR, of Neuchâtel, Member of various Learned Societies. Pp. 532; with Key Map, 6 separate Maps (1 coloured), and 2 Panoramas of Summits. Post 8vo. price 7s. 6d. cloth.

[July 17, 1863.]

THE large amount of information respecting the least-known parts of the Alpine chain that has been accumulated of late years has led

to the demand for a guide-book of a more complete and systematic character than those hitherto accessible to travellers.

The 'Guide to the Western Alps' is the first part of a work which is intended to supply this want. It includes the whole range of the Alps of Piedmont, Dauphiné, Savoy, and South Switzerland, from Nice to the Pass of the Simplon, and will be followed by two other parts, which will complete the entire range.

Very few, except persons who have devoted years to the exploration of the Alps, are aware how vast and almost inexhaustible is the field which they offer to the traveller, the artist, and the man of science. In the present work the adventurous pedestrian

who loves the excitement of difficulty, flavoured with a spice of danger, will find a complete account of the past achievements of the Members of the Alpine Club, and hints to guide him in undertaking other little-known, or hitherto untried, passes or ascents.

The less enterprising traveller, who keeps to carriage roads and easy paths, will find this work not less useful; and he will be surprised to learn how many parts of the Alps offer the combined advantages of fine scenery, easiness of access, and sufficient accommodation for strangers, and yet are scarcely known by name to ordinary tourists.

Those who desire information as to the Geology and Natural History of the Alps, will find in this work matter which otherwise can only be attained by laborious search through scientific works and the transactions of learned societies.

The 'Alpine Guide,' though primarily intended for travellers, will be found valuable as a book of reference, and it is the only work in which can be found anything like a complete list of the principal peaks and passes of the Alps, with the heights above the sea of all those that have been accurately measured.

The Maps accompanying this volume are very superior to those found in other similar works, and alone suffice to make it indispensable to those who desire to explore the less known districts.

List of the MAPS, &c.

Key Map.

General Map of the Western Alps.

The Dauphiné Alps.

The Graian Alps.

Panoramic view of the Graian Alps from Mont Emilius.

Panoramic view of the Pennine from the Becca di Nona.

Mont Blanc.

Monte Rosa.

The Western Alps, geologically coloured.

* * Information respecting the Western Alps, for use in a future edition, and contributions to the two remaining parts of this work, the Central Alps and the Eastern Alps, will be thankfully received by the Editor. It is requested that they may be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, and directed to care of Messrs. LONGMAN and Co. 39 Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

The Alpine Journal; a Record of Mountain Adventure and Scientific Observation. By Members of the ALPINE CLUB. Edited by H. B. GEORGE, M.A., Fellow of New College, Oxford. No. III. 8vo. pp. 48, price 1s. 6d. sewed. To be continued Quarterly.

[Sept. 1, 1863.]

THE CONTENTS of the THIRD NUMBER are as follows:—

The Jungfrau-joch and Viescher-joch. By the Rev. LESLIE STEPHEN, M.A.

Ascent of Mont Pourri (*with Woodcut*). By WILLIAM MATHEWS, Jun. M.A.

Ascent of Glärnisch. By THOS. HOWELLS.

The Mischabel-joch. By COURTTS TROTTER, M.A.

The Vignemale, Pyrenees. By CHARLES PACKE.

Summary of New Expeditions during the Summer of 1863, up to August 12.

With other Papers and Notes on a variety of topics.

South American Sketches; or, a Visit to Rio Janeiro, the Organ Mountains, La Plata, and the Paraná. By THOMAS WOODBINE HINCHLIFF, M.A. F.R.G.S., Author of 'Summer Months among the Alps.' Pp. 434; with coloured Map and 5 Illustrations in Chromolithography and on Wood. Post 8vo. price 12s. 6d. cloth. [June 8, 1863.]

THE Author of this work sailed from England in 1861 with the intention of visiting the countries adjoining the Rio de la Plata, and afterwards of crossing, if possible, the Andes into Chili. The latter part of the journey he was prevented from fulfilling by the continuance of a civil war, which had so cut off communications, and placed the western part of the country in such a disturbed state, that when the proper season came the approach to the Cordillera was considered unsafe, if not impossible.

Mr. HINCHLIFF spent, however, a considerable time in Buenos Ayres and the neighbourhood. He visited one of the estancias, about 300 miles up the River Uruguay, and greatly enjoyed shooting and riding over that part of the Banda Oriental. Later in the year he returned to Rio Janeiro; and he describes his visits to Petropolis, Teresopolis, and Juiz da Fora, together with many riding and walking expeditions among the scenery of the Organ Mountains, the beauty and grandeur of which surpassed his highest expectations.

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The ILLUSTRATIONS comprise a coloured Map of Central South America, showing the countries adjoining the Rio de la Plata; and five Views of 1. the Falls of Itamarity, 2. the Ruins of the Cathedral of Mendoza after the Earthquake, 3. the Harbour of Rio Janeiro from the Alto Do Imperador, 4. the Organ Mountains from Thereopolis, and 5. the Pedro De Parahybuna.

Home Walks and Holiday Rambles. By the Rev. C. A. JOHNS, B.A. F.L.S. Author of 'British Birds in their Haunts,' 'Manual of Family Prayers,' and 'Ductor in Elegias.' Pp. 282; with 6 Etchings and 4 Woodcuts. Fcp. 8vo. price 6s. cloth. [July 18, 1863.]

THE Author's main object in this volume is to add one to that useful class of works which, being neither essentially technical, nor prominently bringing forward either marvels or rarities, treat the subject of natural history as an intellectual out-of-door amusement. The incidents are not exciting, and may occur to anyone who lays himself in their way by rambling in his garden or the adjacent country; the facts recorded do not claim the title of discoveries, and may be verified by the student in any branch of natural history who possesses, and knows how to exercise, the use of his senses. Scientific descriptions and technical terms are avoided; though the Author has added the systematic names of plants and animals whenever such addition was judged necessary to the identification of species. Notes on such common objects as wayside insects and the birds which frequent our gardens and groves may not excite wonderment, or gratify a taste for novelty like the fictitious histories of boy-

adventurers now so common; but they are calculated to have a healthier effect on the minds of young people. They may induce the lover of nature to verify by personal observation statements on matters within his own reach, and so encourage and foster a taste for natural history. The very minuteness of the facts recorded may serve to intimate that much yet remains to be noticed, and tempt the young student to add to his own stock of information by making similar notes for himself. Although not marvellous, they are real, and accurately recorded. A few scraps are introduced, taken mostly from works which are either of unusual occurrence, or are rarely consulted by other than professors;—this, however, not with the object of superseding personal observation, but simply of affording variety by contrast.

Illustrations.

Snow Bunting
The Cherry Gatherer
Natural Circle on Sand
Winter Fishing in Norfolk
Blue Tit and Walnut
Peas attacked by Hawfinches
Loch Lossitt. Waiting for Sunshine
Loch Bally Grant. The Author Puzzles the Midges
Prawning at Clovelly
Pampas Grass

A First Year in the Canterbury Settlement. By SAMUEL BUTLER. Post 8vo. pp. 172, with coloured MAP, price 5s. cloth. [July 15, 1863.]

THE object of this work, which has been compiled from the letters and journals of a young emigrant, is to give an account of the important settlement of Canterbury, which may be practically useful to those who may intend to emigrate thither themselves, while it also gives a description of the country, which, it is hoped, may from its accuracy be of interest to readers generally. Together with the physical geography and natural history of the country (the former embracing the highest portion of the New Zealand Alps), the Author has sought to give a plain and unvarnished account of the several methods in which money may be invested, whether in sheep runs or in laying down land in English grass, with the rules to be observed in every kind of New Zealand farming, and to furnish, in short, a picture of the country which shall not mislead the intending emigrant, or raise undue expectations from an undertaking, which, in the case of the Author, has not ended in disappointment, or caused any regret for the step which he has taken.

A Dictionary of Chemistry and the Allied Branches of other Sciences; founded on that of the late Dr. Ure. By HENRY WATTS, B.A. F.C.S., assisted by Eminent Contributors. Vol. I. *Abichite — Conglomerate.* 8vo. pp. 1,150, price 31s. 6d. cloth.

[August 8, 1863.]

MR. WATTS'S *Dictionary of Chemistry* was at first intended to consist of 3,000 pages, making Three Volumes; but as the work has advanced, these limits have been found too narrow to include the vast and continually increasing store of facts with which the science of Chemistry is enriched, without sacrificing, in the latter portion of the work, that fulness of detail which, to judge from recent criticisms, appears to be regarded as one of its most useful characteristics. It has, therefore, been resolved to extend the work to 4,000 pages, making FOUR VOLUMES, and to be completed in TWENTY-ONE MONTHLY PARTS, of which 7 are now ready (Sept. 1). With this extension, it is hoped that the Dictionary will afford a satisfactory representation of the existing state of Chemical Science.

Principal Contents of Vol. I.

Acetic Acid	Benzoic Acid
Acetone	Bile
Acidimetry	Bismuth
Acids	Bleaching
Alcohol	Blood
Alcoholometry	Blowpipe
Alkali	Bone
Alkalimetry	Boron and Borates
Alkaloids	Bread
Aluminium	Bromine
Ammonia	Camphor
Analysis, Inorganic	Carbon and Carbonates
Analysis, Organic	Cereals
Analysis, Volumetric, of Liquids and Solids	Chlorates
Analysis, Volumetric, of Gases	Chlorine and Chlorides
Antimony	Chromium and Chromates
Arsenic	Cinchona Barks
Ash of Organic Bodies	Cinchonine
Atmosphere	Citric Acid
Atomic Volume	Citrus
Atomic Weights	Classification
Balance	Coal and Coal-Gas
Balsams	Cobalt
Barometer	Codeine
Beer	Collodion
	Combustion

List of Contributors.

EDMUND ATKINSON, Ph.D. F.C.S.

Professor of Chemistry at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

FRANCIS T. CONINGTON, M.A. F.C.S.

Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and late Examiner in Natural Science at that University; Author of a 'Handbook of Chemical Analysis.'

WILLIAM DITTMAR, Esq.

Principal Assistant in the Chemical Laboratory of the University of Edinburgh.

GEORGE C. FOSTER, B.A. F.C.S.

Lecturer on Natural Philosophy at the Andersonian University, Glasgow.

EDWARD FRANKLAND, Ph.D. F.R.S.

Foreign Secretary of the Chemical Society, and Professor of Chemistry at the Royal Institution of Great Britain.

FREDERICK GUTHRIE, Ph.D. F.C.S.

Professor of Chemistry at the Royal College, Mauritius.

A. W. HOFMANN, LL.D. F.R.S. V.P.C.S.

Professor of Chemistry at the Government School of Mines.

WILLIAM S. JEVONS, M.A.

(lately) Gold Assayer in the Sydney Royal Mint.

CHARLES E. LONG, Esq. F.C.S. (the late)

Analytical Chemist.

WILLIAM ODLING, M.B. F.R.S.

Secretary to the Chemical Society, and Professor of Chemistry at St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Author of a 'Manual of Chemistry.'

BENJAMIN H. PAUL, Ph.D. F.C.S.

Consulting Chemist.

HENRY E. ROSCOE, Ph.D. F.C.S.

Professor of Chemistry at Owens College, Manchester.

WILLIAM J. RUSSELL, Ph.D. F.C.S.

Of University College, London.

ALEXANDER W. WILLIAMSON, Ph.D. F.R.S. Pres.C.S.

Professor of Chemistry at University College, London, and Examiner in Chemistry at the University of London.

ARTHUR WINCKLER WILLS, Esq.

Analytical and Manufacturing Chemist, Wolverhampton.

Sacred and Legendary Art. By Mrs. JAMESON.

FIRST SERIES, comprising *Legends of the Saints and Martyrs*, as represented in the Fine Arts. Fourth Edition; pp. 854, with 19 Etchings and 187 Woodcuts. 2 vols. square crown 8vo. price 31s. 6d. cloth.

[July 3, 1863.]

THE third edition of this well-known work, published in 1857, was revised throughout by the Author; the references to pictures and other works of art, which are very numerous, were corrected from the latest authorities, and many new examples were added. All the ILLUSTRATIONS, which in the first two editions had been etched on copper, were newly etched on steel for the third edition; two were omitted, and three others, as more interesting and appropriate, were substituted; and twelve new woodcuts were introduced.

The present fourth edition is a reprint of the third, with a few corrections.

The **INTRODUCTION** describes the origin and significance of the Legends presented in Art. This is followed by fifteen sections, composing the body of the work, devoted respectively to the Angels and Archangels; the Four Evangelists; the Twelve Apostles; the Doctors of the Church; St. Mary Magdalene, St. Martha, St. Lazarus, St. Maximin, St. Marcella, St. Mary of Egypt, and the Beatified Penitents (SS. Mary, Thais, and Pelagia); the Patron Saints of Christendom (those Saints, six in number, who had not a scriptural or apostolic sanction, yet were invested by the popular and universal faith with a paramount authority); the Virgin Patronesses; the Early Martyrs; the Greek Martyrs; the Latin Martyrs (the four Great Virgins of the Latin Church); the Roman Martyrs; the Martyrs of Tuscany, Lombardy, Spain, and France; the Early Bishops; the Hermit Saints; and the Warrior Saints of Christendom. To the Second Volume are appended Three Indexes: 1. Names of Artists (Painters, Sculptors, and Engravers); 2. Galleries, Churches, Museums, and other Depositories of Art; and 3. A full **GENERAL INDEX** to the whole work.

The History of France. By EYRE EVANS CROWE, Author of the 'History of France' [1831] in the 'Cabinet Cyclopædia.' VOL. III. from the Accession of Francis II. 1559, to the Peace of Nimeguen under Louis XIV. 1679. 8vo. pp. 730, price 18s. cloth.
[June 20, 1863.]

THE period embraced by this volume is the all-important one of the Reformation, of which it narrates the rise and decline in France, and seeks to trace the peculiar causes. At no very advanced period of that great movement it might have been foreseen that the reformed doctrines would take imperishable root in the North, England, Holland, and the States on the Baltic forming an uninterrupted line of secession from, and defiance to, the Roman See. Spain and Italy at the same time were, on the contrary, coerced and confirmed in strenuous adherence to the traditional church, and in fanatic defence of its interests and its tenets. France and Southern Germany lay between the two extremes, and became the field of controversy and of battle on which the rival religions fought.

In France, the reformed doctrines were entertained at first by courtiers and learned men, and the Reformation was far more a literary movement than anything else. In England, on the contrary, and in Germany it was a popular conviction, and therefore powerful from the first. It was only

about 1562 that it became a popular movement in France—popular, however, more from the adhesion of the civic than of the rustic classes. The tide rose so high that the churches were desecrated and devastated throughout all the provinces of France. Yet, from the moment of its highest ascension, in three years it gradually declined, being expelled almost completely from the north of France and from Paris, to concentrate its life, energies, and resistance south of the Loire. Into the peculiar causes of this rise and fall the volume enters fully, and they form both its subject-matter and its principal source of interest.

Commencing with the accession of Francis II. and the influence of the Guises, Mr. CROWE traces the struggles of the Huguenots down to the Massacre of St. Bartholomew. He has been enabled to throw much new light on the subject from the unpublished MSS. of Catherine of Medicis' letters, on the one side, and of Nicholas Pithou upon the other. Henry III.'s reign, and the progress of the *Ligue*, are narrated with copious aid from, and reference to, manuscript sources, some of them throwing light upon the characters of our history, and especially of Queen Elizabeth and Cecil. Respecting the underhand dealings of the latter, the Author discloses in this volume a discovery which he has made, and adds a confirmation which is most important to French history.

For the reign of Henry IV. and the administration of Richelieu and Mazarin, the Author has been less indebted to MSS.; all the important memoirs and correspondence of the time having been published, some—such as the correspondence of Henry the Fourth and of Richelieu—very recently. For the year, however, of Richelieu's administration, in which the English court and Buckingham were mingled, a great deal of fresh and curious information has been derived from the State-Paper Office. English historians have generally made a point of sacrificing their own country's statesmen and statesmanship of the epoch to the French. Mr. CROWE, on the contrary, adduces solid proofs that Richelieu, however towering his genius, was not without the defects of ignorance and deceit.

The third volume closes with a chapter (the thirty-first of the whole work) relating the events from the death of Cardinal Mazarin to the Peace of Nimeguen in 1679. Although M. Chevreul's collection of the Cardinal's letters, and decipherings of his *carnets*, have not yet been published, Mr. CROWE has had opportunities of consulting the originals; and he has left unexplored no accessible source of materials for his new narrative of the interesting period of French history contemporary with the government of Cromwell.

The Genuineness of the Book of Daniel asserted on Evidence External and Internal. By J. CONWAY WALTER, B.A. Curate of Trinity Chapel, Brighton. 8vo. pp. 216, price 5s. cloth. [August 29, 1863.]

IN this work the Author has endeavoured more especially to draw out clearly the internal evidence for the truth of the claim of the Book of Daniel to be the production of the prophet of that name: combining, however, with this, summaries of the antecedent and historical arguments in the book's favour. The frequency with which its genuineness has been assailed calls, in his opinion, for a continual reiteration of the evidence in its support. While the Author has not thought it necessary to refute in detail all the variable and shifting arguments urged against the book, they are yet, most of them, incidentally touched upon. Taking his stand on the book itself, he has sought to show its own subjective truth and strength—a truth confirmed, not weakened, by the results of modern scientific inquiry.

The Holy Gospels, translated from the original Greek; the Spurious Passages Expunged; the Doubtful Bracketed; and the whole Revised after the Texts of Griesbach, Lachmann, Tischendorf, Alford, and Tregelles. With Notes and Critical Appendix. By G. WILLIAM BRAMELD, M.A. of Lincoln Coll. Oxford; Vicar of East Markham. Imperial 8vo. pp. 158, price 7s. 6d. cloth.

[July 16, 1863.]

THIS work is intended to bring before the less advanced student of the Bible the conclusions at which the greatest modern critics have arrived with reference to the text of the Holy Gospels; in connection with a translation, which, while adhering as closely as circumstances permit to the diction of the Authorised Version, may be free from its more obvious errors. Conducted on a plan which differs in some respects from the works of the eminent scholars who have lately given to the world the results of their valuable labours in the same field, it is hoped that the book may be found useful to that large and increasing class of readers who are anxious to ascertain for themselves the true text of the New Testament, and who may be supposed to recognise the want of a more exact rendering into English of the genuine Scripture of inspiration.

The texts upon which the translation is founded will, it is thought, be generally preferred to others which have a certain claim upon the attention of the student. Lachmann and Tischendorf hold the chief place among the learned foreigners who

have devoted so much time and labour to the elucidation of the Greek Testament; and there are good reasons why, among the earlier texts, now mostly used for reference only, Griesbach's should be selected rather than that of Scholz. The claims of Dean Alford and of Dr. Tregelles to the respect and confidence of English scholars are beyond dispute.

The plan adopted with reference to these authorities is as follows:—Where L. T. Tr. A. (in some cases where three only) agree that a passage is spurious, or where they consent to a reading differing from that of the received text, their suggestion is adopted without comment. Where one or more omit and others retain, the word or passage is bracketed. Every sentence rejected as an interpolation, and every word restored to the text, is duly marked; so that the reader is able to discern at a glance each variation from the common versions. Where it has been thought well to give detailed reasons for the omission of an important sentence, or to discuss the question of the genuineness of certain passages of considerable length (as ex. gr. Mark xvi. 9, &c., John vii. 53 to viii. 12, John xxi.), the opinions of the editors and commentators are given in an Appendix. The translator has endeavoured to restore the article to its proper place, and has corrected the renderings of the tenses, guided in this difficult point principally by the opinions of Winer. The terms by which the various measures and moneys named in the Gospel have been expressed in the Authorised Version, and the designation of official persons, have been changed to a meaning more consistent with the genius of the Greek. The division of the chapters into verses has been discarded, and paragraphs have been substituted for the old objectionable system.

The marginal and foot-notes are critical and explanatory only; all discussion of doctrinal matters is avoided. The comments are collected from various sources, without reference to the distinctive views of the writers. Luther, Lange, De Wette, Meyer, and Olshausen, among the Germans; Doddridge, Adam Clarke, Alford, Wordsworth, and other English scholars have furnished many valuable hints. Especial attention has been given to the Gospel of St. John. The version of the Five Clergymen, and Mr. Malan's annotations upon that version, have been carefully consulted; and the reader will find many references to Lücke, Tholuck, and Maurice.

In the Preface the writer has entered at some length into critical questions incidentally connected with the subject of his work, and replied, by anticipation, to the objections which, in the present state of religious feeling, may possibly be made to the publication of a book of this description.

The Pentateuch and Book of Joshua Critically Examined. By the Right Rev. JOHN WILLIAM COLENSO, D.D., Bishop of Natal. PART III. *The Book of Deuteronomy.* 8vo. pp. 292, price 8s. cloth. [June 18, 1863.]

IT had been the intention of the Author, in this portion of his work, to enter into a close examination of the Book of Genesis, in order to assign the different parts of it, with such degree of probability as the case admits, to their respective writers. This examination would have involved the attempt to determine precisely the share taken by the Deuteronomist in the composition of the earlier books of the Pentateuch. But on entering further into the work, the Author found it necessary to confine his attention for the present to the Book of Deuteronomy alone, inasmuch as the determination of the time at which it was written would furnish a crucial test for the traditional view, which regards the Pentateuch as wholly written by Moses.

In the present volume, therefore, the Author seeks to bring distinctly into view the plain signs that the Book of Deuteronomy was not written by the same author or authors, by whom the main portion of the rest of the Pentateuch was composed. The differences in style and tone between this and the other four books, shown by the absence of various expressions from Deuteronomy which are habitually used in the others, while a still larger number familiarly used by the Deuteronomist are never once found in the earlier writings, — together with the complete change in the manner and teaching of Moses, which according to the Deuteronomist must have taken place in the short interval of a few weeks at most, — prove, as it seems to the Author, beyond a doubt that, whatever portion of the other four books may be ascribed to Moses, he cannot have composed the Book of Deuteronomy, and that the same holds good of any other writer or writers who may have composed the main portions of those books.

But apart from the history of the Second Book of Kings, which renders it highly probable that the Book of Deuteronomy was first brought to light in the reign of Josiah, the internal evidence of the book leads to the conclusion that the writer was living at the time when the Book of the Law was discovered by Hilkiah the priest in the Temple. Thus there are some expressions in Deuteronomy which are only found in Jeremiah and in the latest writings of the Old Testament, while almost all the peculiar words and phrases of the Deuteronomist are also found in Jeremiah. And not only, again, are there distinct references to the other books of the Pentateuch, as already existing, but there are remarkable modifications

of some of the older laws (which cannot be conceived to have been made by Moses, addressing the people only a few months after those same older laws were promulgated, as is supposed, by Jehovah Himself); and these modifications correspond to the altered circumstances of much later times than those in which the earlier portions of the Pentateuch were, as it would seem, written. And, finally, there are distinct signs of time, which fix the composition of the book in an age subsequent to the captivity of the ten tribes in the days of Hezekiah, as well as special reasons for believing that it was not composed till the early part of Josiah's reign, when Jeremiah had been already called to the Prophetical Office.

This body of evidence, drawn out at length in the present volume, seems distinctly to prove that Deuteronomy was written by some great prophet in the latter times of the Jewish monarchy, about the early part of Josiah's reign. It also points throughout to Jeremiah as being, possibly, the writer of the book. The full discussion of the arguments for or against this latter conclusion is reserved for PART IV.; but if the fact of its composition during the later portion of Jewish history is substantiated, the main object of the Author's work is accomplished. With the absolute demonstration of the composite character of the Pentateuch, even the strongest objections which have been urged against the preceding portions of this work fall to the ground. The late date of the last book in the Pentateuch being clearly determined, no ground is left for the assumption of unity of authorship for any of the earlier books: and the arguments urged with most force against PARTS I. and II., being based wholly on this assumption, may be dismissed at once, like the cycles and epicycles of the Ptolemaic system of astronomy, as merely ingenious attempts to build up a theory which has no real foundation in fact.

But if the late date of Deuteronomy be established beyond question, the charges of forgery or imposture urged against the Deuteronomist are wholly misapplied; and in the concluding chapter some remarks are accordingly made in the refutation of these charges against a writer in whose book we shall still find the Word of God,—a Word not at variance with the eternal and essential substance of Christianity,—with those words which shall not pass away.

Poems. By JEAN INGELow. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 264, price 5s. cloth. [July 7, 1863.]

* * *Second Edition*, August 15, 1863.

SOME of the shorter of these Poems were written for painters, with the immediate aim of describing a succession of imaginary scenes which

might be delineated by an artist. Of the longer pieces, the one entitled '*The Star's Monument*' is intended to show that the power to produce an ennobling or beautiful work should be regarded as its own reward; that the expectation or hope of praise should not act as a stimulant to exertion, nor the indifference of the public and the coldness of friends be accepted as a final proof of failure; because, argues the writer, much good has been ultimately done, and many a discovery of surpassing interest made, without bringing any profit, advantage, or fame to its originator. '*Brothers and a Sermon*' is an attempt to clothe with appropriate poetical imagery the language and feelings of the poor. The lines inscribed '*Scholar and Carpenter*' inculcate a placid and unruffled frame of mind under the manifold vexations and annoyances which assail the most even-tempered of mankind in the ordinary intercourse and business of life.

Lyra Eucharistica: Hymns and Verses on the Holy Communion, Ancient and Modern; with other Poems. Edited by the Rev. ORBY SHIPLEY, M.A. Pp. 302; printed in old-cut type on toned paper. Fcp. 8vo. (uniform with *Lyra Germanica*) price 5s. antique cloth, red edges; 10s. 6d. calf by Rivière; or 12s. 6d. bound in antique morocco.

[July 17, 1863.]

THIS Collection of Hymns and Verses is intended for devotional reading at home, not for public use in church; and its object is twofold. First—In many volumes of religious Poetry published of late years are to be found one or more pieces in verse on the subject of the Holy Communion. Many of these have now been collected, by the kind permission of their Authors and Publishers, and form a portion of *Lyra Eucharistica*. Secondly—There are many Ancient and Mediæval Hymns and Sequences on the same subject, either little known in an English form, or, up to the present time, untranslated from the original Latin. Many of these short Poems, of great beauty in themselves, and full of devotional sentiment, have been either translated and are now published for the first time, or have been reprinted from sources in which they had hitherto remained all but unknown. Thus, side by side with many familiar Hymns from popular books of poetry, will appear Verses from sources altogether new. To these have been added several original Poems, and some translations from the German; and as each translator, from both the Latin and German, as well as each original contributor, has been unfettered in the style and metre of his translation, and in the subject and treatment of his poem, the Collection

is of varied character in both cases. Some limit had to be determined, with reference to the selection of modern Hymns and Verses; and, to the exclusion of many beautiful pieces, it has been settled that only such Hymns be admitted as, in the judgment of the Editor, are expressive of the Doctrine of the Church of England.

Amongst other collections from which materials have been gathered for the *Lyra Eucharistica* may be mentioned the *Lyra Germanica*, *Lyra Catholica*, *Lyra Anglicana*, Hymns from the Land of Luther, Hymns of Love and Praise, *Lauda Syon*, Sacred Hymns from the German, Hymns from the Parisian Breviary, the Holy Year, the Christian Year, Hymns Ancient and Modern, &c. And amongst other Authors, who have either (themselves, or by their representatives) allowed their Hymns to be reprinted, or who have contributed original pieces, are, Bishop Heber, Deans Trench and Alford, Archdeacon Evans, Rev. Drs. Neale, Wordsworth, Trend, and Monsell, Rev. Dr. Faber, Rev. E. Caswall, Rev. H. N. Oxenham, the late Revs. W. Tupper, L. Bourne, and T. Grinfield, Revs. I. Williams, F. G. Lee, R. H. Baynes, J. Trend, W. W. How, J. W. Hewett, Mrs. C. F. Alexander, Miss F. E. Cox, Miss Christina Rossetti, Miss Procter, M. Bridges, Esq., W. Chatterton Dix, Esq., J. D. Chambers, Esq., Aubrey de Vere, Esq., and other writers, who prefer to be anonymous, or to be designated only by initial letters.

The Hymns are all printed *verbatim*, as they have been composed, unless altered by the Author's permission; except, in a very few instances, where former Hymns have been made the basis of new ones—cases which have been duly acknowledged in the INDEX of the Sources of the Hymns.

Fasti Eboracenses: Lives of the Archbishops of York. By the late Rev. W. H. DIXON, M.A. Canon Residentiary of York. Edited and enlarged by the Rev. J. RAINE, M.A. Secretary of the Surtees Society. Vol. I. 8vo. pp. 520, price 15s. cloth. [June 5, 1863.]

THE object of this work is to give the lives of the Northern Primates from the earliest period to the present time. It was begun many years ago by Mr. Dixon, a Canon Residentiary of York, and after his decease in 1854 the materials which he had collected were placed in the hands of Mr. RAINE, who has made very large additions, and bestowed much labour in making these biographical sketches as full and as accurate as possible; for this volume, indeed, the Editor is entirely responsible.

The present volume terminates with the reign of Edward III, and in another the series will be

completed. The Editor has derived his information, to a great extent, from original evidences, especially from the registers of the official acts of the Archbishops themselves, which contain materials for the history of England which have rarely, if ever, been carefully and properly examined.

The Editor has aimed at confining himself strictly within the limits of biography. The whole of the first volume is accordingly devoted to the Archbishops themselves, without any historical or exegetical disquisitions on the times in which they lived.

Thoughts on Population, and the Means of Comfortable Subsistence; with Suggestions regarding an increased Supply and lessened Cost of Food for Children and the Industrial Classes. By AGRESTIS. Post 8vo. pp. 214, price 4s. 6d. cloth. [Aug. 20, 1863.]

THE idea of this work was suggested by the last CENSUS; its object being to invite attention to the relation likely to subsist between the extent of population and the amount of food, and the consequent necessity of keeping up production to the level of population. It mainly seeks to ventilate the subject of a larger supply of such nourishing and palatable food as is less adequately furnished than it should be.

On the subjects of marriage and increase the Author manifests a measured approval of early unions—in the abstract; and, in this spirit, he has sought to enforce his views by the simple logic of facts, presenting a few statistics connected therewith.

The interesting subject of Emigration, and the rise and progress of our Colonies—those of Australia in particular—have been brought forward by him in support of his views. High farming, by the aid of science, is panegyrised by him upon the same and general grounds. The capacity of land for producing food for human subsistence, directly and indirectly, is dilated on, by proofs of its productive power in the growth of food for cattle, and the capacity of animals in producing food for man.

A Manual of Method and Organisation, adapted to the Primary Schools of Great Britain, Ireland, and the Colonies. By ROBERT ROBINSON, Inspector of National Schools, Ireland. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 476, price 6s. 6d. cloth. [August 12, 1863.]

IN this work the Author has endeavoured to show fully the steps which ought to be taken in order to secure the proper proficiency in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geo-

graphy, Spelling, or other subject of the school course, and to describe the best methods for making out Time Tables, and obtaining good organisation and discipline, so that Teachers may have a guide to assist them in the discharge of their duties, and that Managers and Committees may become conversant with the ordinary routine of school business and be, therefore, enabled to test satisfactorily the progress of the children from day to day, and introduce such changes, when necessary, into the general management of the Schools as will lead to higher and more permanent results.

In carrying out this design, he has described the most serious of the faults met with by him during the discharge of his official duties, and given only such remedies as will be found practicable by the majority of Teachers at present in office. On this point the Author speaks with considerable confidence, as the system described in the Manual has been in actual operation for the last few years in the majority of the Schools which he now inspects.

The value of the suggestions is established by such arguments as appeared most suitable, and by frequent quotations from the reports of Inspectors, and other eminent Educational Authorities. The principles upon which they rest are also treated of, so that the suggestions may be carried out intellectually instead of mechanically, and varied occasionally when the circumstances of any School require such a course.

An Exposition of the Signs and Symptoms of Pregnancy: with some other Papers on Subjects connected with Midwifery. By W. F. MONTGOMERY, M.A. M.D. M.R.I.A. ex-Scholar of Trin. Coll. Dublin; late Professor of Midwifery in the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland, &c. Reprint of the Second Edition [1856]; pp. 732, with Portrait, 6 coloured Plates comprising 25 Figures, and 48 Woodcuts. 8vo. price 25s. cloth. [August 25, 1863.]

THE second edition of this work was published in July 1856; but although called a second edition, it might fairly have claimed to be regarded as a new work, every sentence of the preceding edition having been carefully rewritten, and the new matter then first added having exceeded in quantity the whole contents of the original publication. The reputation which this work won for the Author on its first appearance was confirmed by the steady demand for the enlarged and improved edition of his book; no less than by the unanimous voice of the legal and

medical professions, as expressed by the public press.

A considerable portion of the remaining stock having been consumed by the fire on the Publishers' premises in September 1861, the work has continued above a year out of print. The Author being since deceased, it has been thought advisable to reprint the second edition, with no further change than the correction of a few literal errors.

Lectures on Surgical Pathology, delivered at the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

By JAMES PAGET, F.R.S. Surgeon-Extraordinary to Her Majesty the Queen, Surgeon-in-Ordinary to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's and Christ's Hospitals. Revised and edited by W. TURNER, M.B. Lond. F.R.C.S.E. and F.R.S.E. Senior Demonstrator of Anatomy in the University of Edinburgh. Pp. 868; with 117 Engravings on Wood. 8vo. price 21s. cloth. [June 11, 1863.]

NEARLY all the Lectures in this volume were delivered at the Royal College of Surgeons during the six years in which the Author held the office of Professor of Anatomy and Surgery to the College. The Lectures were designed to illustrate the general pathology of the principal surgical diseases in conformity with the larger and more exact doctrines of physiology; a plan which seemed the more reasonable, because it was in accordance with the constant design of HUNTER, the great founder of the Museum of the College.

The Lectures were not constructed to form a complete system of Surgical Pathology, but a wide range of subjects was included in them. In preparing them for the press numerous facts were added, which had been ascertained since their delivery, and many references to cases and authorities which time, or their inaptness for oral delivery, necessitated the omission of when they were spoken. They embrace a consideration of the Nature, Purpose, and Conditions of Nutrition; the Processes of Growth, Hypertrophy, and Atrophy; the various forms of Degeneration; the Processes of Repair in various textures; the Phenomena of Inflammation, its products and the changes which they undergo, the effects which it produces on the tissues of the parts in which it occurs, its nature and causes; and the Phenomena of Mortification. A Lecture is then devoted to the consideration of specific diseases.

The Lectures on the above subjects formed the first volume of the original edition of the work. In this new edition they constitute somewhat less than one-half the volume. The greater part of this volume, corresponding to the second volume

of the first edition, is devoted to an account of Innocent, Recurrent, and Malignant Tumours. A Lecture on Tubercle completes the series.

In preparing for publication this NEW EDITION of these Lectures, it has been the wish both of the Author and Editor to make the work, as far as possible, represent the present state of our knowledge of pathology. With this object they have submitted the text to a careful revision; some parts have been altogether rewritten; and to others they have appended numerous and copious notes. The statistical TABLES of Cancer have been carefully gone over, some new ones added, and many of the old tables increased by the addition of cases which have come under the notice of the Author since the publication of the first edition. A copious INDEX for the purpose of study or reference completes the volume.

Cæsar's Commentaries on the Gallic War, BOOKS I. to V. revised from the Text of SCHNEIDER, with various Readings from the best extant Editions, brief English Notes, and a Lexicon. By ALEXANDER K. ISBISTER, M.A. Head Master of the Stationers' Company's Grammar School. 12mo. pp. 208, price 3s. 6d. cloth. [August 28, 1863.]

THE object of this school edition of CÆSAR'S Commentaries on the Gallic War is to supply an accurate text, based on a comparison of the best extant editions, and at the same time to simplify the work for beginners, so that it may be used as a First Latin Reading Book, and thus serve the purpose of a Delectus as well as of an introduction to Cæsar. The text has been formed on the principle of selecting as a basis an edition of acknowledged excellence, and then comparing it with other good editions, and noting the most important passages in which they differ. The editions used for this purpose are those of SCHNEIDER, NIPPERDEY, HERZOG, OUDENDORP, ELBERLING, and KRANER. The Vocabulary, compiled chiefly from the Lexicon of Professor ANDREWS, has been prepared with much care. It has been compared throughout with the recently published Dictionary of WHITE and RIDDLE, and, where necessary, corrected by it. The greatest attention has been paid to typographical accuracy. Adverbs, conjunctions, and the ablative singular of the first declension have been accentuated, and the quantities of first and middle syllables have been carefully indicated in all cases in which a doubt might arise, both in the Lexicon and in the Reading Lessons. As some of the chief difficulties in Latin Syntax arise from the use of the *oratio obliqua*, the occurrence of this construction has been denoted throughout by italics.

An Elementary Latin Grammar for the Use of Schools. By the Rev. EDWARD MILLER, M.A. late Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 442, price 5s. cloth. [July 28, 1863.]

THIS work has been drawn up with the view of adapting the traditional system of Grammar to the scholarship of the present day, having originated in wants felt by the Author in the course of his teaching. Attention has been paid throughout to soundness in principle, accuracy of detail, and clearness in method and language. The Genders of Nouns are explained under each Declension; and memorial lines in Latin are added to the explanation. A fuller account of Pronouns is given than in most elementary grammars. Lists of irregular Perfects and Supines are inserted upon a plan which the Author has used with much success. The Grammar has two Syntaxes:—a short one for beginners, upon the principle of the construction of sentences; and a fuller one for early reference, and for more advanced boys. The latter contains a development of a theory of Madvig's about compound sentences, which seems to coalesce more easily than any other explanation with the older system of syntax. 'Formulæ for memory' are in Latin; 'explanations' and other detailed matter in English. The Prosody includes, besides the usual subjects, a description of all the metres in use. Copious INDEXES are added, and an APPENDIX.

A Modern French Grammar; including Vocabularies, Conversational Lessons, and Copious Exercises composed from the best Authors of the Present Day. By LÉON CONTANSEAU, Examiner for Military and Civil Appointments; Author of the 'Practical French and English Dictionary,' &c. New Edition, entirely remodelled. 12mo. pp. 308, price 5s. cloth. [June 17, 1863.]

THE first edition of this Grammar was drawn up with an especial view to the wants of the Author's pupils at Addiscombe, rather than to the requirements of the French class in public and private schools. The sale of three editions has induced the Author, now that Addiscombe College has been broken up, to remodel his book without departure from its original plan, so as to adapt it for more general use in English schools where French is taught.

The point at which the Author has constantly aimed in this as well as in the other works of his Course, is the utmost conciseness of expression consistent with perspicuity, and the sedulous avoidance of all redundancy and repetition. No person who has acquired a foreign language, or

taught one with success, will dispute that every rule must be learnt; and this principle admitted, the system of 'imitation and frequent repetition' must be discarded, unless many hours are devoted to doing exercises every week for a much longer period than is sufficient to acquire a competent knowledge of French by assigning a single hour a day to this essential branch of education.

The present work will be found to contain, in addition to the ACCIDENCE and SYNTAX of the French tongue, copious Vocabularies and Conversational Lessons, and numerous Exercises for translation from French into English and from English into French, accompanied by brief Notes pointing out from the earliest stage such real difficulties as a judicious Professor would explain verbally in setting the task; a feature which it is believed has saved Masters who have adopted this Grammar some trouble, as well as increased the utility of the book to self-teachers. But in these Notes Mr. CONTANSEAU has abstained in every instance from suggesting the application of any rule which a pupil ought to have passed and retained in his memory. The SYNTAX (written in English) is followed in an APPENDIX by a few simple rules for the Genders of Nouns, and a comparison of some of the most usual French and English Idioms. A set of Miscellaneous Exercises are now first added, carefully graduated in difficulty, and intended for more advanced scholars—that is to say, pupils who have fairly mastered all that precedes, and can read an easy French author with some facility.

Civil Service Examinations.

Solutions of Questions on Arithmetic and Book-keeping used in the Civil Service Examinations of 1862, published in the APPENDIX to the EIGHTH REPORT of the Commissioners. With a SUPPLEMENT, containing EXAMPLES in ACCOUNT-STATES. By the Rev. J. HUNTER, M.A. 12mo. pp. 84, price 1s. 6d. cloth. [August 13, 1863.]

THE Author of these Solutions, who is engaged professionally as an instructor of candidates for civil service and other public examinations, having found by experience that some peculiar features in the Papers on Book-keeping, recently published with the Eighth Report of the Civil Service Commissioners, present to many students considerable difficulty, and require some illustration beyond what is provided in his recently-published 'Examination-Questions on Book-keeping,' has attempted in the present work to supply such an additional amount of information as will render the pupil's knowledge of this subject complete.

Annotated Summary of Lord Bacon's Two Books of the Proficiency and Advancement of Learning: With numerous Extracts from the Work, and Specimens of Examination-Questions. By the Rev. J. HUNTER, M.A. Instructor of Candidates for the Civil Service and other Public Examinations. 12mo. pp. 104, price 2s. cloth. [June 9, 1863.]

THIS work is intended to form a manual for the guidance of Candidates for the various Public Examinations, and likewise to suggest how the easier portion of Bacon's writings may be made a subject of literary study by young persons. It is adapted for scholastic as well as private use, and is applicable to any edition of the text. By self-teachers, who aim at proficiency in English composition, and who do not shrink from strenuous labour, the various sections are adapted for use as outlines of themes to be written out from the learner's own resources.

English Composition, Argumentative and General, comprising Reports, Letters, Abstracts, and Mental Philosophy. Forming PART III. of 'Practical English Composition,' and completing the work. By RICHARD HILEY, Author of several English Grammatical and Mathematical School Books. 12mo. pp. 294, price 4s. 6d. cloth. [August 11, 1863.]

THE FIRST and SECOND PARTS of this work, now in their fourteenth and seventh editions respectively, are in very general use. The Author was induced to prepare them with a view to supply, in the first instance for his own school, a manual of English composition suitable to follow any ordinary first grammar, but which should impel pupils using it to draw upon their own resources rather than seek extraneous aid; and simultaneously to acquire by degrees the habit of arranging their ideas with clearness and propriety—one of the highest aims of education, and for which no branch of it is better fitted than composition in one's native tongue. With this object the lessons are all carefully *graduated* from the outset, the exercises are made practically useful as well as interesting, and each one is so constructed that it cannot be performed otherwise than by the industrious application of the learner's own judgment and reflection.

The present volume forms the THIRD PART, and completes the course, on the same plan as the FIRST and SECOND. The information supplied in each Section is just what is needed and sufficient, so that no grammar or dictionary of synonyms will have to be consulted. The Exercises are in general made dependent on the application of this information, so that by being made familiar to the learner's mind it may become the germ of future thought and action. For the special requirements of both the classes of students for whose use this book is designed, it has been sought to supply in an orderly and systematic sequence such a body of materials as will supersede the necessity of referring to any other work on English composition. In short, it has been sought to provide within the limits of a small volume such a series of finishing exercises as, honestly gone through by a boy of average capacity, shall insure him a ready command of correctness, ease, and perspicuity in putting his thoughts upon any subject into writing; the ability to describe all he sees, hears, feels, or understands; and the useful talent of presenting or reproducing in his own language any matter which his pursuits may bring before him in the business of life.

Companion to Tate's 'First Principles of Arithmetic; being a Treatise on the Higher Rules and Operations of Arithmetic.' By THOMAS TATE, F.R.A.S. Author of 'Exercises on Mechanics and Natural Philosophy,' &c. 12mo. pp. 144, price 3s. 6d. cloth.

[July 20, 1863.]

THE method of teaching Arithmetic from first principles, as given by the Author in his earlier book on this subject, having been almost universally adopted by the elementary schools of this country, it was believed that a systematic work, applying the same plan and method to the higher rules and operations of Arithmetic, would be acceptable to all interested in education. In pursuance of this system, the Author has sought throughout this collection of rules and examples to make the science of numbers the logic of the people (as it has been termed), by assigning for the rules of arithmetic such reasons as may be readily understood; or, in other words, by appealing to the pupil's understanding, instead of merely taxing his memory with abstract rules and formulæ.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEW TESTAMENT illustrated with ENGRAVINGS on Wood from the **OLD MASTERS**. The skill of the printer and the art of the wood-engraver have not hitherto been applied to the production of an edition of the *New Testament* representing the degree of perfection which these arts have reached in modern times. The wish to produce such an Edition has encouraged the expenditure of much time and cost in the preparation of the volume now announced; and it is hoped it may be considered worthy of the object for which it was undertaken. The volume will contain the whole of the *New Testament*, with numerous engravings on wood from the designs of

ANDREA ORCAGNA.
FRA ANGELICO.
LEONARDO DA VINCI.
PIETRO PERUGINO.
FRANCESCO FRANCA.
LORENZO DI CREDI.
PINTURICCHIO.
FRA BARTOLOMMEO.
ALBERTINELLI.
TITIAN.
RAPHAEL.
GAUDENZIO FERRARI.

FRA SEBASTIANO DEL
PIOMBO.
ANDREA DEL SARTO.
DANIELE DA VOLTERRA.
BAROCCI.
PAOLO VERONESE.
JACOPO BASSANO.
ANNIBALE CARACCI.
GUIDO RENI.
NICHOLAS POUSSIN.
SIR ANTHONY VAN DYCK.
LUCA GIORDANO.

Each page will be decorated with borders, ornaments, or initial letters engraved on wood, copied from the finest Italian manuscripts of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and from other sources. Numerous medalion picture-subjects are also introduced into the margins. The work has been produced under the general superintendence of Mr. HENRY SHAW, F.S.A. and is expected to be ready during the present year.

The first Edition, on large paper, of the full quarto size, will be limited to Two hundred and fifty copies;—the price will be Ten Guineas.

Those persons who may desire to possess a copy of this edition are requested to apply direct to the Publishers, Messrs. LONGMAN and Co. or through their own booksellers.

New Work by the Author of 'The Arrest of the Five Members.'—In November will be published, *Sir John Eliot: a Biography*. By JOHN FORSTER.

A New Work on Popular Natural History, to be entitled '*Homes without Hands; or, an Account of the Habitations constructed by various Animals, classed according to their Principles of Construction*,' written by the Rev. J. G. WOOD, M.A. F.L.S. Author of 'The Common Objects of the Sea Shore,' &c. is now preparing for publication. This work, which will be copiously illustrated with Wood Engravings, from Original Drawings, made under the Author's superintendence, will appear in Monthly Parts, in 8vo. and will be completed in Twenty Parts, price One Shilling each.

'A CHRONICLE of ENGLAND, from B.C. 55 to A.D. 1485,' written and illustrated by JAMES E. DOYLE, the Designs engraved and printed in colours by EDMUND EVANS, in One Volume quarto, will be ready in November next. It has been known for some years that Mr. DOYLE had written a Chronicle, or Historical Sketch, of English History from the earliest times to the end of the Fifteenth Century, illustrated very copiously with coloured drawings, which were intermingled with the text. These drawings were not mere fancy sketches, but the result of careful study not only in costume and architecture, but also in the main incidents which they were meant to illustrate. The original MS. has been seen and admired in various circles, from the very highest; and it has been a matter of regret that the great cost of reproducing the ILLUSTRATIONS in *fac-simile* has hitherto opposed an insurmountable obstacle to its publication. But a recent improvement in the art of printing in colours has rendered the undertaking practicable, and the volume now announced is the result. It is, however, by no means a mere reproduction of the original MS. for the history has been carefully revised and minutely studied from the Old Chroniclers and other original sources; and much additional thought has been bestowed throughout on the Illustrations, which have been drawn on wood by Mr. DOYLE himself. It is therefore believed that the forthcoming volume will possess attractions of no ordinary kind.

ANSTER'S FAUST, PART II.—In the press, in 1 vol. post 8vo. '*Faustus, PART II. from the German of GOETHE*.' By JOHN ANSTER, LL.D. M.R.I.A. Regius Professor of Civil Law in the University of Dublin.

Petroleum, Coal, Peat, &c.—A New Work on 'Hydrocarbon Oils, &c.' their characters and manufacture from petroleum, coal, and other bituminous minerals, peat, &c. and their applications in the arts, is preparing for publication, by B. H. PAUL, Esq. Ph.D. Consulting Chemist, and late Managing Partner in the Lews Chemical Works. This work will contain a full account of the various methods of manufacturing useful commodities from native bituminous materials and from artificial tar; descriptions of the characters essential for the safe and convenient application of the various products to the purposes of domestic economy and of the arts, and of the chemical principles concerned in their production from various sources, purification, &c. The numerous inventions that have been brought forward in reference to this important new branch of chemical industry will also be described, and their respective merits illustrated. The history of this new art will also be given, so that the work, while of practical use to the manufacturer, will also be of interest to the general reader.

A New Volume of '*Poems, Original and Translated*,' by S. H. F. will be published in October, in 1 vol. square fcp. 8vo. with 8 Illustrations in Tinted Lithography. The poems contained in this volume are chiefly records of the incidents and feelings common to human life from birth to death, set forth in lyrics, hymns, sonnets, and miscellaneous verses. A few pieces are added from the German of SEIDL, LENAÜ, and other Poets. The illustrations have been contributed by a Young Lady Amateur.

A Collected Edition of the Works of the late Sir BENJAMIN C. BRODIE, Bart. D.C.L. President of the Royal Society, &c. is preparing for publication by Mr. CHARLES HAWKINS, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, to form 2 vols. 8vo. This edition will contain all the published works of Sir BENJAMIN BRODIE, including his *Psychological Inquiries*, his several Lectures and Addresses, and his Articles and Papers written for the Transactions of Societies, or printed in the various medical and philosophical journals to which he contributed. Some observations will be subjoined on Medicine and Surgery, from manuscript notes on which Sir B. BRODIE was engaged at the time of his death; accompanied by a brief autobiographical Sketch of his Life, taken literally from his materials left in manuscript.

NEW WORK by the Rev. G. W. Cox, M.A. In the press, in 1 vol. fcp. 8vo. '*Tales of Thebes and Argos*,' by the Rev. GEORGE W. Cox, M.A. late Scholar of Trinity College, Oxford; Author of the '*Tale of the Great Persian War from Herodotus*,' &c. This work, consisting chiefly of legends which have gathered round the name and family of Perseus and of Œdipus, will form a companion-volume to *Tales from Greek Mythology*, and *Tales of the Gods and Heroes*, by the same Author. The three volumes together will, it is believed, contain the main substance of all Greek Mythology, as contrasted with that of Rome, while they furnish the means for classifying Greek legends according to the measure in which they retain or depart from the common mythical speech of the Aryan race, as exhibited especially in the earlier Sanskrit literature.

MOSHEIM'S ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.—A New Edition (being the Third) of '*Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History*,' the Rev. Dr. MURDOCK's Literal Translation from the Latin Original, as edited, with additional Notes, by HENRY SOAMES, is now in the press, to form 3 vols. 8vo. carefully re-edited and brought down to the present time by the Rev. WILLIAM STUBBS, M.A. Vicar of Navestock, Librarian to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and late Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford.

KEY to KALISCH'S HEBREW GRAMMAR.—A KEY to the Exercises in PART I. of Dr. KALISCH's '*Hebrew Grammar*,' prepared by the Author, is now in the press, and will contain directions and references for teachers, also for students who are learning Hebrew from Dr. KALISCH's Grammar without the aid of a Master.

A New Edition, being the Fourth, of the Rev. G. SALMON's '*Treatise on Conic Sections, containing an Account of some of the most important Modern Algebraic and Geometric Methods*,' will be ready in September. During the last generation a complete revolution has taken place in the science of geometry: of the improvements in method so effected this work seeks to give a full account, while special attention is paid to the wants of beginners, who, without the assistance of any other book, may render themselves expert in the practice of the rules laid down. The Fourth Edition has been brought up to the existing state of geometrical science.

GALBRAITH and HAUGHTON'S MANUALS of the Experimental and Natural Sciences.—The next work of this Series, a '*Manual of the Metalloids*,' by JAMES APJOHN, M.D. will contain a condensed exposition of the more general doctrines of Chemistry, followed by a detailed discussion of the various elements destitute of the metallic character, and will be copiously illustrated by woodcuts. From its arrangement and plan it will be found suitable not only for students commencing the study of Chemistry, but for those also who have already made some progress in the science; and, at the same time, can scarcely fail to prove suggestive in the hands of competent teachers.—*Manuals of the Vertebrata, of Physical Geology, and of Systematic Botany* are also in preparation.

L AURIE'S SHILLING ENTERTAINING LIBRARY.—Four Volumes of this Series, viz. '*Robinson Crusoe*,' '*Gulliver's Travels*,' '*Christmas Tales*,' and '*Sandford and Merton*,' each with 6 full-page Illustrations, in square 18mo. price 1s. cloth, or 9d. sewed, are published. The object of this Library is to provide the young, and, generally speaking, the less educated sections of the community with a set of readable books. The collection is distinguished in various respects from others that have a similar aim. The volumes will all be found uniformly entertaining; since the Library is designed precisely for that class of readers who demand above all an inducement to take a book into their hands. The Library includes adaptations of works of time-honoured celebrity, such as Robinson Crusoe, Gulliver's Travels, &c. which are to some extent abridged by the exclusion of objectionable and uninteresting passages. It is also intended to comprise reprints of more modern works which have equally received the stamp of popular approbation. These will be varied with newly-translated and original works. The books are all printed in a large, distinct type, and strongly bound; and each work will be illustrated by several first-rate engravings. The price—(one Shilling per volume—will, it is hoped, place this Library within the reach of the poorest families and elementary schools.

The fifth work of this series, DEFOE's *History of the Plague in London*, is also now ready, to be followed (on October 1) by '*Evenings at Home*.' Other works are also in preparation.

The Middle-Class Examinations.

A New Edition of the *Gospel of St. Mark* is nearly ready, accompanied by Notes, Introductory Essays, and Questions for English Readers, by the Rev. C. HOLME, M.A. and adapted especially to facilitate the studies of Candidates for the University Middle-Class Examinations.

GLEIG'S SCHOOL SERIES.—In the press, in 18mo. with numerous Woodcuts and Diagrams, '*Orthographic Projection and Isometrical Drawing as applied to Building, Architecture, Engineering, &c.*' by W. S. BINNS: forming part of the New School Series in course of publication, edited by the Rev. G. R. GLEIG, M.A. Chaplain-General to Her Majesty's Forces. In this elementary treatise, which is designed not only for the use of schools and classes in Mechanics' Institutions, but also to meet the wants of builders, architects, engineers, bricklayers, carpenters, joiners, smiths, and of all engaged in the arts of industry—the Author has aimed, by avoiding as much as possible the use of professional technicalities, to impart to his work a strictly practical character; and thus supply a want long felt by a numerous and increasing class of students and young men in business who are conscious of a deficiency on the subjects comprised in the treatise.

THE REVISED CODE.—'*The Grade Lesson Book Primer for the use of Infant Schools*,' by E. T. STEVENS, Associate of King's College, London, and CHARLES HOLE, Head Master of Loughborough Collegiate School, Brixton, is nearly ready for publication. It is meant to be introductory to the '*Grade Lesson Books*,' by the same Authors, in course of publication in Six PARTS or STANDARDS, of which the first Four may now be had. This *Primer* is intended as an easy introduction to the art of Reading, the same systematic arrangement of the monosyllables being observed as that which characterises the FIRST STANDARD of the *Grade Lesson Books*. The children, as in that book, are led, by the easiest gradations, from one difficulty to another; the selection of words being, however, confined to the easier and more familiar ones. The work will form a 12mo. volume, and will be embellished with numerous attractive woodcuts.

HOOVER'S MEDICAL DICTIONARY.—A New Edition, being the Ninth, of '*HOOVER'S Medical Dictionary and Encyclopædia of Medical Science, containing an Explanation of the Terms in Medicine, and in the Allied Branches of Natural Science*,' brought down to the present time, by ALEXANDER HENRY, M.D. is preparing for publication. The great advances which have been made in medical science since the appearance of the last edition of this work have rendered a thorough revision necessary. All the articles are undergoing careful correction, many are being rewritten, and a considerable number added; so as to make the book, as far as is possible, an Encyclopædia of Medical Science fitted for the use of the practitioner.

MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE'S PLAYS.—In the press, 1. *An English Tragedy*, 2. *Mary Stuart* (translated from SCHILLER), and 3. *Mademoiselle de Belleisle* (translated from ALEXANDRE DUMAS), each a Play in Five Acts, by FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE, the three pieces complete in One Volume.

THE LIFE of ROBERT STEPHENSON, F.R.S. D.C.L. &c. late President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, by JOHN CORDY JEAFFRESON, Barrister-at-Law; and WILLIAM POLE, F.R.S. Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, compiled from Original Documents and Private Correspondence from Authentic Sources—is in the press, in 2 vols. 8vo. with Two PORTRAITS and numerous ILLUSTRATIONS.

A New Classical School-Book, entitled *Lessons in Latin Prose*, by the Rev. W. WINDHAM BRADLEY, M.A. late Demy of Magdalen College, Oxford, will be published in September, price 5s. Its main object is to teach the art of writing continuous or connected prose. Each lesson consists of a rule in syntax or explanation of some important point with reference to tense, mood, &c. accompanied, when necessary, by further helps, and followed by an English exercise to be translated into Latin, the more difficult Latin words and phrases being given. Simplicity is throughout a distinguishing feature of the book; which it is hoped will be found useful in the middle forms of our larger schools, as well as for general practice in teaching or acquiring readiness in Latin writing.—A KEY will be published for the exclusive use of persons engaged in tuition.

A New Work is in the press, '*On the Diagnosis and Treatment of the Diseases of Women*,' by GRAILY HEWITT, M.D. Physician to the British Lying-in Hospital, Lecturer on Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children at St. Mary's Hospital Medical School—to form 1 vol. 8vo. The diseases peculiar to women, and pregnancy so far as the diagnosis of pregnancy is concerned, form the subjects treated of in this work. The plan of the work, which differs essentially from that of other modern treatises on the same subject, is the following:—The symptoms presented by the patient are severally considered, and their value as diagnostic of different diseases, pregnancy, &c. pointed out. The signs derived from physical examination of the patient are dealt with in a similar manner. Symptoms, not pathology, are made the basis of the arrangement, the process by which the diagnosis is arrived at being the one actually followed at the bedside. To students and junior practitioners, for whose use it is specially but not exclusively adapted, the work will afford, it is believed, increased facilities for the practical investigation of this class of diseases. The results of modern pathological research as regards the diseases of the female sexual organs are embodied in the work, and the treatment of these diseases is fully considered.

WINDSOR PARK and WINDSOR FOREST.
Preparing for publication, in One Volume, imperial folio, '*The History of Windsor Great Park and Windsor Forest*,' by WILLIAM MENZIES, Resident Deputy Surveyor. Illustrated with Photographs by the EARL of CAITHNESS and by Mr. BAMBRIDGE of Windsor.—The purpose of this work is to give an account of the Park and Forest of Windsor which shall be not only interesting in itself, but also of practical utility to all persons engaged in the management of timber. The Author has therefore given a description of the several plantations, and he has been enabled to trace their history from the commencement of each, with an exactness which it would probably be impossible to attain in the history of any other estate in England.

The researches which have had their result in the present work were forced on the Author about nine years ago, when he found that he could not fulfil his duties as Forester without knowing the ages of the trees and the dates of the plantations, and possessing accurate data for the prospective valuation of growing timber. As no records had been kept on Windsor Forest, he betook himself to the places which appeared likely to afford information, such as the British Museum, the State-Paper Office, the Libraries at Windsor Castle and Blenheim, and the Land Revenue Record Office. In the course of a few years he found that there existed, and that he was able to identify in Windsor Park, a series, quite unequalled, of plantations from the time of Queen Elizabeth to the present day.

These plantations have been carefully measured; and the age and size of each, with their contents and numbers per acre, are given in a tabular form—a large Map being annexed, so that any may find them, and, by comparison, may judge of the age or condition of their own woods. No such authentic record, the Author believes, has yet been presented to the public; and probably the materials for drawing up such a record could not be found on any other property in England.

During his researches into the purely arboricultural history of Windsor he became acquainted with many curious and interesting facts, hitherto unknown, illustrating chiefly the history of the picturesque Old Pollards of the Park and Forest, the old Forest Laws and practices regulating the rights of the Crown and the Commons. In these enquiries he was materially aided by Lord Macaulay.

An account is given of the various changes and improvements effected by the successive Rangers of the Great Park, commencing with the Rangership of Baptist May, who first filled this office, in the reign of Charles the Second, down to that of the Prince Consort. Much of this history the Author believes to be entirely new, as he has compiled it chiefly from unpublished letters in the Blenheim Library, and from the Manuscript Letter Books of the Constables of the Castle, which have been brought to light only within the last three years.

From the year 1791, the Author is able to adduce the testimony of living witnesses among the Woodwards, Commoners, Swineherds, &c. of many of whom, as belonging to a class of English peasantry now almost extinct, some curious and interesting anecdotes are related. A full account is given of the establishment of Norfolk and Flemish Farms under George III. and it is shown that although not profitable at first, they gave a great impulse to the improving of farming land in the raising of green crops, draining, liming, and keeping clean. In reference to this subject, the Author notices the report made by Mr. Kent to the King on a system of grazing by a mixed stock of deer, cattle, and horses—a system which experience has shown to be the best. The year 1815 was of great importance in the history of the Park, as the awards were then announced for the definition of property and the settlement of complicated rights previous to the disafforesting or enclosing of Windsor Forest. A notice of these awards is followed by an account of others which secured to the Crown the possession of lands extending from

New Lodge to Sandhurst, and of the four Royal trees standing on the land allotted to the Crown between Highstanding Hill and New Lodge. An account is then given of the buildings for the Royal Lodge at the Conservatory built for the Prince Regent—of roads cut in the Park between the years 1815 and 1825, and of the extent of ground added to the Park down to the last-named year; from which time it may be said that progress was almost stopped till 1850, when the Board of Woods, Forests, and Public Works was subdivided, and the Prince Consort brought his whole influence to bear on the improvement of the Crown property. The Author makes no attempt to give a full detailed description of all that has since that time been attempted and executed, but a brief statement is given of the principal works accomplished, in the reclaiming and drainage of stiff clay land, the systematic improvement of the pasturage of the Park, and of the breeds of cattle.

The Author acknowledges gratefully the encouragement and assistance which he received from the Prince Consort, and the Commissioners of Woods, when his labours in ascertaining the age and history of the plantations became accidentally known to them. On the death of the Prince, the Author, feeling keenly the loss of the Patron of his undertaking, laid his work aside, until Her Majesty graciously expressed her wish that it should be finished according to the original intention. This has now been done with the assistance of many friends.

An account is given of the Geology of the Great Park, which is interesting and important as leading to a knowledge of the water-bearing strata, and of the probable capacity of the ground for yielding a supply; in preparing which the Author was aided by his friend Mr. Waterhouse, of the British Museum. He has entered fully into the subject of the great stones, resembling those of Stonehenge, found in Bagshot Sands.

The work is illustrated by large Photographs, mounted in the book, of the most interesting trees of Windsor; in the selection of which he had the advice of some of the best Artists, while every facility was given for clearing round the trunks, to get the best views. Whether as picturesque objects, or as useful subjects of study, he believes they will be equally admired and appreciated.

List of the Illustrations.

- 1 Queen Victoria's Oak.
- 2 Group of Young Trees near the Royal Chapel.
- 3 Natural-grown Maiden Oak.
- 4 Oak near the Royal Chapel.
- 5 Parish Boundary Oak near Ascot Gate.
- 6 Old Pollard Oak at Forest Gate.
- 7 Old Pollard Beech at Ascot Gate.
- 8 Pollard Beech on Smith's Lawn.
- 9 Group of Scotch Firs near the Obelisk.
- 10 Group of Scotch Firs, Cedars, &c. in Belvidere.
- 11 Old Cluster Pine in Belvidere.
- 12 Young Cedar in Belvidere Wood.
- 13 Cedars at Maturity in Belvidere Wood.
- 14 Cedars in Old Age in Belvidere Wood.
- 15 Great Beech on Manor Hill.
- 16 Queen Anne's Oak.
- 17 Queen Charlotte's Oak.
- 18 Queen Adelaide's Beech.
- 19 The Patriarchs of the Forest.
- 20 Planting the Prince Consort's Memorial Tree.

NOTES ON BOOKS

BEING AN

ANALYSIS of the WORKS published during each QUARTER

BY

MESSRS. LONGMAN AND CO.

No. XXXV.

NOVEMBER 30, 1863

VOL. II.

THE object of this periodical is to enable Book-buyers readily to obtain such general information regarding the various Works published by Messrs. LONGMAN and Co. as is usually afforded by tables of contents and explanatory prefaces, or may be acquired by an inspection of the books themselves. With this view, each article is confined to an ANALYSIS OF THE CONTENTS of the work referred to: Opinions of the press and laudatory notices are not inserted.

. Copies are forwarded free by post to all Secretaries, Members of Book Clubs and Reading Societies, Heads of Colleges and Schools, and Private Persons, who will transmit their addresses to Messrs. LONGMAN and Co., 39 Paternoster Row, E.C. London, for this purpose.

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A Chronicle of England, B.C. 55—A.D. 1485. Written and Illustrated by JAMES E. DOYLE. With 81 Designs engraved on Wood and printed in Colours by E. EVANS. 4to. pp. 470, price 42s. in Gothic covers designed by J. LEIGHTON, F.S.A. or price 65s. bound in morocco by RIVIÈRE. [Nov. 5, 1863.]

THE Chronicle which forms the text of this work was not originally intended for publication. It was undertaken during the Author's youth, partly as a historical exercise, and partly as a simple and continuous narrative of the principal events of English history, with a view to pictorial illustration. The work, as it

proceeded, but more particularly when it had reached the dimensions of a complete volume, attracted attention, and was honoured with approval in circles far beyond the Author's own limited sphere and aspirations; and from none did it receive more indulgent commendation than from His late Royal Highness the lamented PRINCE CONSORT. At a comparatively early period it was accidentally seen by Messrs. LONGMAN and Co. and the idea of publication was started; but the expense of reproducing the illustrations in facsimile with the means then available, was found, on calculation, to be too great to warrant the undertaking. Subsequently, however, an improvement which had in the meantime taken

place in the process of printing in colours, and its effect upon the cost of production, caused the question of publication in the matter to be revived, and the measure to be determined upon. The literary portion of the work, as it stood, was approved of by those to whose judgment it was submitted; but the Author himself was not satisfied with his early performance, more particularly as he had, generally, been obliged to rest his statements on second-hand authority. He, therefore, voluntarily undertook, not only to revise, but to rewrite the whole of his text, which he has now done; drawing his facts in all cases from the original sources, and where these appeared conflicting, carefully weighing the evidence. Into general questions regarding religion, laws, and social customs, he has not entered; nor has he given expression to any opinions or reflections of his own. Relinquishing the higher functions of the historian, he has been content to fulfil the humbler part of the painstaking chronicler. Even with these limitations, his greatest difficulty was to compress the matter within the prescribed space.

In the *ILLUSTRATIONS*, the intention has been rather to express with clearness the action of the various scenes under description, than to give a series of attractive pictures; and whatever might contribute to the truthfulness of the representation, — costume, architecture, local scenery, and other accessories, and even personal portraiture, so far as authorities existed,—has been carefully studied.

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 The Capture of William the Lion before Alnwick.
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 Richard Refuses to look upon the Holy City.
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 The Expulsion of the Monks of Canterbury.
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 Henry III. and his Parliament.
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 Edward I. acknowledged at Norham as Sovereign Lord of Scotland.
 Wallace rejects the English Offers of Peace.
 Edward I. threatens to hang the Earl Marshal of England.
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 The Combat between Robert Bruce and Sir Henry de Bohun.
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 The Seizure of Roger Mortimer at Nottingham.
 The Naval Victory of Edward III. off Sluys.
 The English waiting for the French at Crécy.
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 The Combat between Edward III. and Sir Eustace de Ribeaumont before Calais.
 Edward the Black Prince waits upon King John of France.
 Edward III. in the Storm at Brétigny vows that he will make Peace with France.
 The Black Prince extorts an Amnesty from Pedro the Cruel.
 Richard II. and the Rebels in Smithfield.
 The 'Lords Appellants,' Gloucester, Arundel, Derby, Nottingham, and Warwick, accuse the King's Ministers of Treason.
 The Duke of Gloucester rejects the Prayer of the King and Queen for Sir Simon Burley.
 Richard stops the Duel between the Dukes of Hereford and Norfolk.
 The Meeting between Richard and Bolingbroke at Flint Castle.
 The Duke of Albemarle and the Lord Fitzwalter challenge each other in the House of Peers.
 The Body of Richard brought to St. Paul's.
 The Death of Hotspur at Shrewsbury.
 Chief Justice Gascoigne refuses to Sentence the Archbishop of York.

Henry V. marching out at Midnight against the Lollards.
 Henry V. attacked by the Duke of Alençon at Agincourt.
 The Marriage of Henry V. and Katherine of France.
 The Entry of Henry V. and Charles VI. into Paris.
 Joan of Arc taken Prisoner at Compiègne.
 Eleanor, Duchess of Gloucester, doing Penance through the Streets of London.
 The Murder of the Duke of Suffolk at Sea.
 Edmund, Duke of Somerset, before King Henry VI. charges Richard, Duke of York, with Treason.
 The Stratagem of Lord Fauconbridge at Towton Field.
 Edward IV. and Lady Elizabeth Grey.
 Louis XI. of France reconciles Queen Margaret with the Earl of Warwick.
 Death of Warwick at Barnet.
 Murder of Edward Prince of Wales at Tewkesbury.
 The Interview between Edward IV. and Louis XI. on the Bridge at Pécquigny.
 The Arrest of William, Lord Hastings, by Richard, Duke of Gloucester.
 Buckingham and his Party offer the Crown to Richard.
 The March of Buckingham stopped by the Severn.
 Richard III. at the Battle of Bosworth.

The Reign of Elizabeth, Vols. I. and II. being the Seventh and Eighth Volumes of *The History of England from the Fall of Wolsey to the Death of Elizabeth*. By JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE, M.A. late Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford. Pp. 1,052; with Medalion Portrait of Queen Elizabeth, engraved from a Miniature in the possession of His Grace the Duke of Buccleugh. 2 vols. 8vo. price 28s. cloth. [November 9, 1863.]

THE accession of QUEEN ELIZABETH is the commencement of a new epoch in the history of the Reformation. These volumes, therefore, form the beginning of what may be regarded as a new work, although the story is continued without interruption from the preceding volumes.

The first volume takes up the history at the accession of ELIZABETH. In the first chapter are noticed the various proposals made for reform, the revision of KING EDWARD's Prayer Book, the protest of Convocation against changes in religion, the controversy at Westminster, and some of the schemes already set on foot for the marriage of the QUEEN, who declines to ally herself with PHILIP of SPAIN. The second treats, among other subjects, of the reformation in Scotland, of the proposals that ELIZABETH should marry the EARL of ARRAN, and the ARCHDUKE CHARLES of Austria, and the plan for the union of the crowns of England and

Scotland. The third chapter relates the disasters experienced by the French force in Scotland under D'OYSEL and the destruction of the reinforcements, the conspiracy of AMBOISE, the entrance of the English army into Scotland, the siege of Leith, and the treaty of Edinburgh for the conclusion of the war. In the fourth chapter an account is given of the relations between the QUEEN and Lord ROBERT DUDLEY, of the murder or death of DUDLEY's wife,—of the Catholic League, and the proposal for a general council,—of the refusal of MARY STUART to ratify the treaty of Edinburgh, and of her return to Scotland from France. Chapter V. relates the schemes and negotiations of the QUEEN of Scots for her recognition as heir presumptive to the English crown,—the landing of the English forces at Havre, and the siege and fall of Rouen, while Chapter VI. notices the penal laws against Catholics,—the trial of BONNER,—the conclusion of the civil war in France, and the conflicting schemes for the marriage of the QUEEN of Scots.

The second volume opens with a view of the condition of Ireland, and notices the KING of SPAIN's refusal to accept the alliance of the Irish chiefs,—the visit of SHAN O'NEIL to London, and the campaign in Ulster. The eighth chapter again takes up the proposals for MARY STUART's marriage, which ends in her resolution to marry DARNLEY; and touches on the discipline of the Church of England, and the Ecclesiastical Commission at Lambeth. Chapter IX. speaks of ELIZABETH's invitation to the Scotch Protestants to rebel, of the rupture with Scotland, and the retreat and final flight of the Lords of the Congregation into England, of the embassy of MURRAY to London, of MARY STUART's appeal to Spain for help, and the assassination of RIZZIO. The following chapter gives the sequel of DARNLEY's history, in which letters are inserted from the QUEEN of Scots, which leave no doubt of the extent of her guilt. Chapter XI. relates the course of events in Ireland down to the death of SHAN O'NEIL, while the last chapter gives an account of English maritime enterprise and of the exploits of some of the more eminent navigators.

These volumes contain large extracts from the despatches of the Spanish ambassadors, which throw great light on many points in the history. The Preface contains the Author's reasons for receiving their account of events and of the state of parties as generally correct. Further important assistance has been obtained from an examination of the private papers of LORD BURLEIGH preserved at Hatfield,—an assistance which will be far more valuable in the subsequent history of the reign.

People's Edition of LORD MACAULAY'S History of England. PART I. crown 8vo. pp. 120, and PART II. pp. 96, price 1s. each, sewed. [Nov. 2 and 30, 1863.]

THIS is the first portion of a new edition of LORD MACAULAY'S History of England, now in course of publication in fourteen monthly parts, to form when completed four volumes, uniform with the people's edition of LORD MACAULAY'S Essays and of the Rev. SYDNEY SMITH'S Works. These two parts comprise the first three chapters of the work and the beginning of the fourth, preceded by the brief Memoir of LORD MACAULAY, written originally for the Annual Journal of the Royal Society, by the Very Rev. Dr. MILMAN, Dean of St. Paul's. The first chapter is a rapid sketch of the origin and development of the English Constitution to the time of CHARLES I. with a more detailed account of the Civil War, the Commonwealth, and the Restoration. The second chapter relates the fall of CLARENDON and the formation of the Triple Alliance between England, the United Provinces, and Sweden against the power of France, and brings the general narrative of events down to the close of the reign of CHARLES II. The third chapter depicts the condition of the kingdom at the accession of JAMES II. and the state of society as contrasted with that of the present day.

Revolutions in English History. By ROBERT VAUGHAN, D.D. VOL. III. *Revolutions in Government.* 8vo. pp. 680, price 15s. cloth. [November 10, 1863.]

THE FIRST VOLUME of this work, published in 1859, is intitled *Revolutions of Race*; and is in substance a narrative disquisition upon the great changes which occurred in English history during the first twelve centuries of the Christian era; changes mainly attributable to new conquests, and to the new settlements which followed. To the SECOND VOLUME, which appeared in 1861, under the sub-title of *Revolutions in Religion*, is assigned the Tudor period of English history; in which the great question to be determined was, whether the place of England in time to come should be on the side of the Mediæval or of the Reformed Faith. Under the Stuarts, there were religious discussions, many and bitter; but the great struggle had respect to the general liberty of the subject, and to the future of the English Constitution. These REVOLUTIONS form the great characteristic epochs in English history; and it has been the aim of the Author in the present work to trace them to their source, to narrate their effects in the formation of the English national character, and to develop

their influence on the course of events which has raised England to her actual position among the nations of the earth.

The THIRD VOLUME completes the work, and is subdivided into four books, of which the first treats of the struggle between 'Parliamentarians and Royalists,' from the accession of JAMES I. to the fall of the monarchy: embracing the Decline of Royalism under JAMES; the Crisis and the Law, between the accession of Charles I. and the meeting of the Long Parliament; and the Crisis and the Sword, extending from the commencement of the Civil War to the death of the King. The next book presents a history of government under the Commonwealth and the Protectorate, and a view of England as a Republic. The following book, intitled 'Court and Country,' comprehends the interval from 1660 to 1688; describing the Restoration, and the Reaction which followed; the excesses of Royalism in the later years of CHARLES II. and through the reign of his successor, and the memorable Revolution provoked by that arbitrary policy. The last book furnishes an outline of our National Progress from 1688 to the present time.

In investigating the questions raised in the course of his inquiries, the Author has availed himself, not only of the best printed authorities, but of the valuable sources of information now made accessible to historical students in the State-Paper Office.

Institutes of Ecclesiastical History, Ancient and Modern. By JOHN LAURENCE VON MOSHEIM, Chancellor of the University of Göttingen. MURDOCK and SOAMES'S Literal English translation, with their additional Notes, original and selected, edited and brought down to the Present Time. By WILLIAM STUBBS, M.A. Vicar of Navestock, and Librarian to the Archbishop of Canterbury; late Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford. 3 vols. 8vo. pp. 2,002, price 45s. cloth. [Nov. 30, 1863.]

MOSHEIM'S ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY has long had an acknowledged position in our literature, and by the labours of Dr. MURDOCK and the late Chancellor SOAMES, has been made not only a valuable text-book, but a standard work of reference. The present edition has been carefully revised and numerous minute errors that had crept in in the course of several re-editings have been rigorously corrected. Some small alterations have been made in the arrangement of the notes of the translator and editors, intended to facilitate the use of the book, and a slight retrenchment has been effected occasionally of the verbal exuberance of the American

annotator. By these means, and the adoption of a different typographical arrangement, the work is now published in its integrity in three volumes instead of four.

The present editor has added a chapter in continuation, containing a sketch of the history of the universal church for the last thirty years. This has been done with the idea of relating the events on a scale as nearly as possible in proportion to their importance as compared with those of the three centuries that have elapsed since the Reformation. Such a sketch from its very nature can only be provisional, but care has been taken to state the circumstances of the period with accuracy, without any attempt to forestall the determination of their prospective tendency. From the several points at which MOSHEIM and his continuators stopped, the history of each Christian nation and church has been briefly stated and reviewed, and the more general currents of thought and proceeding, revolution and reaction, commented upon. In this way the fortunes of the Oriental and Roman churches as affected by the general history of Europe, come in for their full share of attention, as well as those of the Protestant communities; including the flow and ebb of rationalism in Germany and the kindred nations, and the two great successive movements of the century in England.

The Book of Common Prayer, according to the use of the United Church of England and Ireland: together with the Psalter or Psalms of David pointed as they are to be sung or said in Churches. 1864, pp. 692; printed at the CHISWICK PRESS. Large 8vo. price 15s. cloth, or 31s. 6d. richly bound in morocco.
[November 24, 1863.]

GEOFFROY TORY, a French bookseller and engraver of considerable fame (1480-1536), was originally corrector of the press to HENRY STEPHENS, and is well known to amateurs and collectors for a *Latin Psalter*, for the *Cosmography* of ÆNEAS SYLVIVS (Pope Pius II.), and, amongst other works less known, for his own celebrated treatise on ornamental typography, entitled, *Champfleury, auquel est contenu l'art et science de la due proportion des lettres attiques, qu'on dit autrement antiques, et vulgairement lettres romaines, proportionnées selon le corps et visage humain.* Of this volume both editions, the first in small folio, Paris, 1529, and the second in 8vo. Paris, 1549, are extremely rare; and the work is esteemed one of the most remarkable curiosities of literature.

The Arabesque BORDERS with which this edition of the Prayer Book is decorated throughout, are taken from one of GEOFROY TORY'S Works,

and are remarkable for the elegance and lightness of their design. They have been prepared expressly for the present edition, and give it its distinctive character.

The volume is printed on toned paper, with the rubrics and head-lines in red ink, and it is believed will be found suitable for a Wedding Present or a Christmas Gift.

The Pentateuch and Book of Joshua critically examined. By the Right Rev. JOHN WILLIAM COLENSO, D.D. Bishop of Natal. PART IV. the First Eleven Chapters of *Genesis* Examined and Separated, with Remarks on the Creation, the Fall, and the Deluge. 8vo. pp. 272, price 9s. cloth. [Dec. 17, 1863.]

IN the present volume the Author has found it necessary, before proceeding to other subjects, to meet the arguments drawn from the existence of the Samaritan Pentateuch against the supposition that the book of Deuteronomy was written about the age of Josiah. The fact, that the Samaritans received these books, is held to prove conclusively that they received them before the separation of the two kingdoms,—an assertion for which there is no evidence whatever; while the variations of the Samaritan Pentateuch, following frequently the Greek of the Septuagint, show that they derived their version rather from the Jews of Alexandria than those of Jerusalem.

But, to exhibit still more clearly the composite character of the Pentateuch, the first eleven chapters of Genesis have been carefully analysed; and the reasons in each case, for assigning the several passages to the Elohist or the Jehovistic writers, are exhibited in such a way, that any reader with an English Bible in his hand can appreciate them. It is thus made plain, that the language of these writers fully justifies the distinction drawn between the Elohist and the Jehovist, while it is also seen that there are other important differences between these writers. And finally, the Elohist passages, forming one continuous narrative, are separated from those which are now proved to have been inserted from the hand of the Jehovist, and both sets of passages are exhibited at full length.

Thus the impossibility of maintaining unity of authorship for the Pentateuch renders the attempt to reconcile all its statements with those of modern science not merely superfluous but unwise; while a close examination of the records of Genesis exhibits a series of most manifest contradictions to the certain conclusions of modern science, arising from an utterly different form of thought. These contradictions are exhibited in detail, and the arguments of those who defend the traditional

view, are confronted with facts. That the mere circumstance, that reference is made in the New Testament to any of these statements cannot establish their historical character, is shown by the way in which St. Jude in his Epistle quotes from a book which he held to have been written by Enoch, the seventh from Adam, whereas, in the opinion of Archbishop Lawrence and other critics, it was composed within about fifty years immediately preceding the Birth of Christ. Thus, in less perhaps than a hundred years, this spurious document not only obtained an acceptance almost as complete as that which was given to the Pentateuch, but furnished, as is plainly shown by extracts made from the book of Enoch, many of the most striking expressions and much of the characteristic imagery found in the New Testament.

But, in truth, the more carefully the Pentateuch is analysed, the more manifest does it become, that it is not the work of one author; that the Elohistic narrative is often at variance with that of the Jehovist; while both alike are inconsistent with indubitable conclusions of science. Hence it follows that we are not to look for the real Word of God in these incorrect statements of matters of fact, in the mere shell or letter of the Scriptures, but to a living Word that is in the Bible, a Word which speaks to the hearts and consciences of living men, which stirs within them divine thoughts, kindles devout feelings, awakens holy desires, and reveals to the pure in heart the Living God.

The Law of Nations considered as Independent Political Communities: On the Rights and Duties of Nations in Time of War. By TRAVERS TWISS, D.C.L. Regius Professor of Civil Law in the University of Oxford, and one of Her Majesty's Counsel. 8vo. pp. 558, price 18s. cloth. [October 20, 1863.]

THE present volume forms the second and concluding part of a treatise on the Law of Nations, of which the first part on the Rights and Duties of Nations in Time of Peace appeared in 1861.

The object of the Author, as announced in his preface, has been to produce a practical work, which may be found useful to those who are engaged in the duties of diplomacy, and in other active departments of public life. It will also be found serviceable to the practising lawyer, whose avocations require him to be familiar with the leading principles of the Law of Nations, and their latest application by courts which administer that law, and more particularly in matters which concern the rights and duties of neutral nations.

The first chapter treats of the various modes of settling international disputes in an amicable

manner either by arbitration or by mediation, one form of which is by a congress of powers, or in a hostile way by embargoes or by marque and reprisals. The nature of reprisals and the growth of the Admiralty jurisdiction is explained, and the exemption of political envoys from reprisals is pointed out in connection with the seizure of the envoys of the Confederate States on board the British packet *Trent*. The Declaration of Paris in 1856 is elucidated in its bearings upon letters of marque.

The second chapter treats of the characteristics of war, the general disuse of formal declarations of war, the object of proclamations of war at home and of manifestoes of war to neutrals, and of the suspension of friendly relations by the recall of resident envoys. The third chapter discusses the effects of the commencement of war upon the property and persons of enemy subjects who may be resident or *in transitu* within the territory of a belligerent; the modern practice not to detain enemy subjects in connection with the detention of British subjects in France by the First Consul in 1803; the suspension of all commercial contracts between the subjects of belligerent powers; and the distinction between the debts of subjects and the debts of sovereign powers by reference more especially to the cases of the Silesian and the Russian-Dutch loans. The fourth chapter treats of the rights of a belligerent within the territory of an enemy, showing how the milder practice in modern times does not sanction the destruction of certain kinds of property. The restitution of the works of art in the gallery of the Louvre in 1815, and the destruction of the Capitol at Washington in 1814 are referred to, and the distinction pointed out between booty of war and prize of war, with regard more especially to the modern jurisdiction of the English High Court of Admiralty over booty of war. The fifth chapter treats very fully of the rights of a belligerent on the high seas, tracing the growth of the Admiralty jurisdiction over maritime prize, and the modifications which the maritime law has undergone. The origin of the doctrine of free ships, free goods, is traced to the Grand Pensionary De Witt. Four distinct systems of maritime law are pointed out, the Natural system of the Consolato del Mare followed by England, the French system of ship and cargo mutually infecting each other, the Dutch system of the cargo following the character of the ship, and the system of the Congress of Paris of 1856, that the neutral flag covers the cargo, which has been accepted by all the powers of Europe except Spain. The territorial theory of a merchant ship, devised by Hübner, is shown to be untenable. The practice of nations as to ship's papers being required to establish the national character of a

ship is explained in connection with the right of visitation and search. The sixth chapter is on the subject of blockade, an operation of war which has prevailed in all ages and countries, but which is conducted in Europe according to certain rules, which may be traced back to an ordinance of the States-General of 1630. The Declaration of the Congress of Paris in 1856 on the subject of blockade is examined, as well as the incidents of blockade in regard to actual and constructive warning, public notification, general notoriety. The extent of coast over which a blockade may operate is touched upon in connection with the restricted operation of a blockade, as in the case of the British and French blockade of the Danube in 1854.

The seventh chapter treats of contraband of War, tracing the modifications of the Law of Nations on this subject from the early part of the seventeenth century to the present time, and examining the proposal of the United States in 1785 to substitute the right of preemption for the belligerent right of confiscation against neutral property on the high seas *in transitu* to the enemy's country. The eighth chapter treats of enemy character as attaching to property irrespective of the domicile of the owner, or as engrafted *sub modo* upon the neutral character, and likewise of the modifications to which enemy character may be subject from temporary circumstances. The subject of capture and its incidents is discussed in the ninth chapter, with regard more especially to the proceedings of prize courts, salvage on recapture, prisoners of war, ransom bills, hostages, and joint captures. The tenth chapter treats of privateers, the origin and use of them, with the various restraints imposed upon their use by the modern practice of nations, the distinction between them and public ships of war, the conventional regulations between various states in reference to them, and the Declaration of the Congress of Paris in 1856 as to the disuse of *La Course*. The eleventh and twelfth chapters, which conclude the work, treat of the rights and duties of neutral powers, showing how those rights and duties are coextensive with the territory of a neutral state and do not apply to the high seas, which are subject to belligerent right, and over which a neutral state is under no obligation to maintain a police in the interest of belligerent powers. The belligerent privilege of asylum in neutral waters is explained and its limitations pointed out. The neutrality of a state is shown to depend upon its impartiality, and to be consistent with allowing the subjects of either of two belligerent parties perfect liberty of trade within its territory in all articles which are the subject of customary commerce in its ports, not excluding arms, or ships, or anything

subservient to the uses of war. The policy of the United States in the last and present centuries is examined, as well as the policy of Great Britain, in prohibiting by municipal statutes all foreign enlistments of soldiers or seamen within their respective territories. The ancient jurisdiction of neutral courts in matters of prize is treated of with special reference to the limited jurisdiction now exercised by them in cases where there has been a violation of the territorial sovereignty of a neutral power. This subject is illustrated by various cases selected from the reports of decisions by the Supreme Court of the United States, sitting as a neutral court. A very full index of the first as well as of the second part of the work is appended to this volume, which will enable the reader to refer readily to any topic which has been discussed by the Author.

Explorations in the Interior of the Labrador Peninsula, the Country of the Montagnais and Nasquapee Indians. By HENRY YOULE HIND, M.A. F.R.G.S. Professor of Chemistry and Geology in the University of Trinity College, Toronto; Author of 'Narrative of the Canadian Red River Exploring Expedition of 1857, and of the Assiniboine and Saskatchewan Exploring Expedition of 1858.' Pp. 688; with 2 Maps, 12 Illustrations in Chromolithography, and 23 Engravings on Wood. 2 vols. 8vo. price 32s. cloth.

[November 11, 1863.]

IN the year 1860, the Author was deputed by the Canadian Government to make a geological survey of the Peninsula of Labrador, and in this work he has endeavoured to furnish a complete description of the physical features and conformation of the country, as well as of the habits and geographical range of the animals found within it, and likewise to give from actual observation accurate particulars of the history and present condition of the various Indian tribes inhabiting the peninsula. Working its way up the Moisie River, through scenes of marvellous grandeur, in which the mingling of summer and winter produced astonishing effects of colour and form, the Expedition passed into the Cold Water River, and thence into a chain of lakes, some surrounded by shores utterly barren and desolate, while others presented pictures of exquisite beauty, rendered more striking and even solemn by the complete absence of human and sometimes even of all animal life. The farthest point reached was the Dividing Ridge, about 120 miles distant from the mouth of the Moisie. At this point the farther prosecution of the journey

became impracticable, without endangering the canoes; and the loss of these would have involved the loss of life to the whole Expedition. The Author with his companions then descended the streams, to the Fishing Station in the Moisie Bay. A full account of the fisheries of the Gulf is followed by a narrative of the history and present state of the Roman Catholic Missions in the country, which illustrates the condition of the Indians on the coast as contrasted with their state in the interior, and serves to show the extent of their capability for receiving Christianity and European civilisation generally. From the Bay of Seven Islands the Author went to the Mingan Islands, at the north-eastern extremity of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, of which a minute report is given both as regards its fisheries and the general character of its navigation. Especial care has been devoted to the description of the Island of Anticosti; and the concluding chapters of the work enter largely into the history and geography of the Labrador Peninsula, the missions of the Church of England and other religious bodies on the Gulf and coasts, and the political and commercial importance of the various fisheries of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Labrador, and Newfoundland. The distances on the coast are throughout carefully and minutely stated, with all essential details which may be of service to those who are disposed on their own account to explore the Labrador Peninsula.

The History of Newfoundland from the Earliest Times to the year 1860. By the Rev. CHARLES PEDLEY, of St. John's, Newfoundland. Pp. 552, with a large Map of Newfoundland. 8vo. price 15s. cloth. [Sept. 19, 1863.]

A good history of the oldest British settlement has long been inquired for by general readers and by political as well as simply historical students. The want was especially felt in Newfoundland itself; though even there it was scarcely expressed with sufficient urgency until the visit of the PRINCE of WALES was in contemplation, when the DUKE of NEWCASTLE applied to Sir ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, the Governor, for any works relating to the colony which might interest His Royal Highness on his outward voyage. The works of Chief Justice REEVES, of ANSPACH, Sir R. BONNYCASTLE, and some others less known, are interesting and, in some respects, copious sketches of the history of the great fisheries; but without access to the colonial records a methodical history was impracticable, and it would appear that Sir ALEXANDER's predecessors were either ignorant of the existence of such annals, or desirous of concealing from the world the misdeeds of earlier

administrations. The present Governor, however, has not only discovered for himself the value of these records, but has in every way encouraged and facilitated the Author's researches with a view to the present work.

In this volume will be found everything of importance that can throw light upon the growth of the summer fishing-station into a thriving colony. It discloses the machinations of interested English merchants, who for centuries laboured to prevent their rights of adventure from passing into the hands of a settled population,—a selfish design which, in the opinion of the Author, accorded with the policy of the Home Government, who, until late years, regarded the fisheries mainly as a nursery for the Royal Navy. While the Author has endeavoured to relate impartially the long struggle between vested interests and what may be called the natural law of settlements, the peculiar nature of the sources from which Newfoundland derives wealth and importance, is shown to have given rise to international rivalry and exciting disputes, not yet by any means settled. The volume is completed by several APPENDICES, embodying antiquarian details and the most recent commercial and social statistics of the Island of Newfoundland.

Letters of FELIX MENDELSSOHN BARTHOLDY, from 1833 to 1847. Edited by PAUL MENDELSSOHN BARTHOLDY, of Berlin; and by Dr. CARL MENDELSSOHN BARTHOLDY, of Heidelberg: with a Catalogue of all his Musical Compositions compiled by Dr. JULIUS RIETZ. Translated from the German by LADY WALLACE. Pp. 476; with Portrait. Post 8vo. price 10s. 6d. cloth. [December 7, 1863.]

THIS is a second series of MENDELSSOHN's private and familiar letters, commencing where the former volume left off and terminating with his death. It includes two visits to England, the period of his residence at Dusseldorf, the production of the oratorios of *St. Paul* and *Elijah*, and of the tragedies of *Antigone* and *Œdipus*, and the establishment of the Conservatorium at Leipsic. The Letters are pervaded by the same charm, both of spirit and expression, to which the immediate popularity of the collection from Italy and Switzerland was due; but the present selection includes many of greater interest to the general and non-technical reader, while there are several which appeal to the professional musician. The letters describing MENDELSSOHN's visits to England, his triumphs at Birmingham and Exeter Hall, the details of his interviews with the QUEEN and PRINCE CONSORT, are full of interest to the English reader, and will be read with especial

pleasure by all who can recollect the composer when he was yet among us. Of an entirely different description is the correspondence on the subject of MENDELSSOHN's connexion with the Court of Berlin, which places the dignified integrity of his personal character, and his unselfish devotion to the musical art, in the strongest and most pleasing light. The omission of the more technical letters so prominent in the first volume is here supplied by a catalogue of MENDELSSOHN's works published and unpublished, drawn up by Dr. JULIUS RIETZ, forming a material addition to the value of the book, and furnishing many a curious proof of the fastidious delicacy which characterised MENDELSSOHN, and led him to suppress the publication of many of his most important compositions.

The volume is furnished with a copious INDEX; and is embellished by a Portrait of MENDELSSOHN engraved by H. ADLARD from a photograph taken after the decease of MENDELSSOHN, and representing him in the calm repose of death.

Father Mathew: a Biography. By JOHN FRANCIS MAGUIRE, M.P. Author of 'Rome, its Ruler and its Institutions.' Pp. 574; with Portrait from a Picture by E. J. Harding, and a Vignette of the Statue of Father Mathew, executed by J. H. Foley, R.A. for the city of Cork. Post 8vo. price 12s. 6d. cloth. [November 7, 1863.]

THE interest which belongs to the life of THEOBALD MATHEW is unconnected with any subjects of directly political or religious controversy. Apart from all considerations of sects or schools, English readers in general will feel that the life and actions of a man who exercised no ordinary influence on his age, and whose single motive was to promote the highest welfare of his fellow men as such, ought not to be forgotten or carelessly dismissed. On the philosophy of his method there may be differences of opinion; there can be none as to the purity of his intentions and the earnest sincerity of his efforts. During his life these efforts were crowned with marvellous success; if, since his death, the soundness of the practice which he advocated has been more widely questioned, the result of his work for good has not perhaps on this account been less real or less permanent. It would be a reproach to the country which he served were such a man allowed to pass away without a record of his life. But the task of furnishing this record was not undertaken by the Author until it became evident that no one else purposed to write the life of Father MATHEW. He felt, however, that the personal intimacy which he enjoyed with the subject of this memoir was a

circumstance not slightly in his favour. Being closely associated with him both in public and private till 1849, the year of Father MATHEW's visit to America, the Author became acquainted with every phase in the career and character of the Apostle of the Temperance movement. He has, therefore, written this memoir, not in any spirit of flattery or exaggeration, but to exhibit fully and impartially the character of one who devoted himself to lessening the amount of human guilt and wretchedness without reference to any barriers of sect or party. Hence, while he was writing the life of a man who was a most zealous Catholic priest, he felt that he was writing for those who loved the man and appreciated his work—in other words, for all and not for a few.

The interest of Father MATHEW's life centres, therefore, in his desire to promote the welfare of his countrymen; and the subject will bring before the reader, not only his efforts in the cause of temperance and abstinence, and the devotion with which he sought to alleviate the miseries of the years of famine, from 1846 to 1848, but also many remarkable phases of Irish life and character. With these convictions as to the nature and value of his labours, the Author has carefully avoided the introduction of any topic which would clash with the prevailing tone and temper of one who may be truly said to belong to mankind rather than to party or to sect.

From Matter to Spirit: the Result of Ten Years' Experience in Spirit Manifestations. Intended as a Guide to Inquirers. By C. D. With a PREFACE by A. B. Post 8vo. pp. 436, price 8s. 6d. cloth. [Nov. 13, 1863.]

THIS volume, which is a record of many experiences and the conclusions thence deduced, is intended as a guide to persons wishing to investigate the nature of the phenomena known as Spiritual Manifestations. It contains directions for forming circles and trying experiments in Rapping, Table-moving, Spirit-writing, &c. with suggestions as to the causes of success and failure, and the conditions favourable for such experiments. The writer, from observation of Mesmeric and other kindred processes, has been led to the conclusion that those processes, as well as the spiritual manifestations, involve spiritual action in different degrees, and that they all afford means for investigating the nature of spirit, its action on and through matter, its work in the body on earth, and its gradual development in the next state. Also that a solution of some of the most important problems in religion and mental knowledge may be found by a careful study of these mysterious phenomena, and the conclusions to which they naturally lead. The vagueness of

thought which is not uncommon at this time, as to the real existence and operation of spirit, and the belief held by some persons that mind and force are the result of material combination, are combated by an attempt to show that spirit is the essential element of all life, and the originating and sustaining cause of all organic and inorganic matter. In offering some thoughts on influx and inspiration, the writer has tried to trace the progress of Divine instruction in individuals and in the race, and to show that all the spiritual knowledge gained from the phenomena of modern times is in perfect harmony with Scripture history, and the teaching and miracles of our Lord, Himself the perfect manifestation of the highest spirit. Some explanation is attempted of the nature of dreams and apparitions of different kinds, and the place they hold in spiritual knowledge.

The volume is introduced by a preface from the pen of another writer, A. B. who knows the truth of some of the facts stated in the work, believes others on evidence; and who, without adopting or denying the conclusions of C. D., is satisfied that the phenomena deserve serious inquiry on any hypothesis as to their origin; and also that the procedure of the 'philosophical world,' in reference to these phenomena and others, offers a fairer mark for satire than that of the 'spiritualists.'

The Six Sisters of the Valleys: an Historical Romance. By the Rev. W. BRAMLEY-MOORE, M.A. Incumbent of Gerrard's Cross, Bucks. Pp. 1,172; with Map, Facsimile, and 14 Engravings on Wood. 3 vols. post 8vo. price 31s. 6d. cloth. [December 21, 1863.]

THE object of this work is the exposure of a barbarous persecution instigated and sanctioned by the Church of Rome, exceeding in savage detail the Massacre of St. Bartholomew. Adhering closely to the main outlines of history, it is in form only, not in substance, a work of fiction; the period of the action being the first half of 1655, called by some religious historians the 'year of massacres,' when the WALDENSES suffered from the second of their great persecutions. The narrative is based upon the following passage of a contemporary chronicler of the epoch named LÉGER:—

'I cannot refrain from remarking here, that there were six brothers of these Prinses, and that they had married six sisters, and all of them had numbers of children, and that they lived together without having ever made any division of their property, and without the slightest discord having ever been observed in that family. It was composed of more than forty persons, each of whom had his own department of labour; some in the work of the vineyards and cultivation of the

'fields—others in the care of the meadows or in that of the flocks. The eldest of the brothers and his wife, who was also the eldest of the sisters, were like the father and mother of the whole family.'

PART II. Page 122.

The first volume opens with a description of the patriarchal life and manners of this singular household, and gives some information relative to the Waldensian Church, which, it is frequently maintained, has never undergone a reformation, but has subsisted as it is at present from the time of the Apostles; and it closes with the *Order of Gastaldo*, issued in January 1655, commanding all who were outside certain recognised limits to quit their homes within three days under penalty of confiscation and death unless they became Roman Catholics.

The second volume embodies information drawn from authentic historical sources, respecting the *Consilium de Propaganda Fide et Extirpandis Hæreticis*, and the manœuvres by which the MARQUIS of PIANESSE made himself master of the Valley of Lucerna.

The third volume opens with an account of the Massacre of Easter Eve, April 1665. It contains some account of JOSHUA JANAVEL's heroic combats and almost incredible victories; and, in conclusion, reference is made to the exertions of CROMWELL, MILTON, and MORLAND on behalf of this persecuted people. MILTON wrote at CROMWELL's suggestion a Protest to the DUKE of SAVOY, as well as to most of the other Courts of Europe; and his well-known sonnet, commencing

Avenge, O Lord, Thy slaughtered saints,

commemorates this cruel act of Papal tyranny. MORLAND, who was deputed to Turin by CROMWELL, as his Commissioner Extraordinary, left a history of the period and many original documents in its illustration, most of which he deposited in the Cambridge University Library, where they still exist. These materials have been freely used in the composition of the present narrative, but an APPENDIX to each volume refers to the various other authorities consulted.

The ILLUSTRATIONS, fourteen in number, comprise the most dramatic incidents related in the romance, with some striking views of Alpine scenery, worked apart on tinted paper; besides a small MAP and a FACSIMILE of part of an original manuscript, printed in the text.

Sunshine and Shadows; or, Sketches of Thought, Philosophic and Religious. By W. BENTON CLULOW. Post 8vo. pp. 392, price 8s. 6d. cloth. [November 25, 1863.]

THE inquiries and discussions embodied in this work extend to some questions of the highest speculative moment at the present time. Having

treated of the structure and development of man, and of mind in its physical relations, the Author next discusses the faculties of brutes and the question of their immortality. An essay on the philosophy of thought, forms the introduction to a series of chapters on the mind, its faculties, limitations, and modes of action. In a chapter on Theological Petrification, it is contended that the mighty problems which present themselves in the wide field of spiritual inquiry, are not to be settled by the commonplaces of persons whose undoubting confidence, when it has other parentage than unthinking ignorance, is not seldom the offspring of principles that neutralise all thought by perverting its efforts, or dictating the conclusions at which it shall arrive. In the essay on atheism, the Author shows that the greater portion of mankind, by holding degrading and incongruous ideas of the Divine nature, are chargeable with a species of negative atheism. The discussion of this subject is followed by essays on theories of human nature; colours and rules of belief; on cause and effect, or the law of retribution; and on Scripture criticism. A copious INDEX of the contents furnishes a clear idea of the varied character of the work.

Facsimiles of Two Papyri found in a Tomb at Thebes. With a Translation by S. BIRCH, LL.D. F.S.A. Corresponding Member of the Institute of France, Academies of Berlin, Herculaneum, &c. and an Account of their Discovery by A. H. RHIND, F.S.A. Pp. 30; with 12 Facsimile Plates and other Illustrations in Chromolithography. Oblong folio, price 42s. cloth. [Sept. 21, 1863.]

OF this work one hundred copies only have been printed, and the stones on which the ILLUSTRATIONS were lithographed have been destroyed. The papyri here presented in fac-simile, found in a perfect state of preservation by the late Mr. RHIND, in an excavation made by him at Thebes, are both of the age of AUGUSTUS and CLEOPATRA, in the first century before CHRIST. Their contents, as developed in the accompanying translation, throw much light on the curious religious doctrines held by the ancient Egyptians on the immortality of the soul and the future state. Being written in two different kinds of Egyptian characters, the Hieratic or sacred and the Demotic or popular, these venerable manuscripts claim additional interest from their bilingual nature, besides affording an appreciable accession to our still scanty knowledge of Demotic writing, the language namely used in almost all the later Egyptian literature. The coloured plates were executed by the late Mr. NETHERCLIFT, and

are perfect facsimiles of the originals. The explanatory account of the discovery of these two papyri describes in detail the tomb in which they were deposited; which was opened intact, and evidently formed the private vault of a family of high rank in ancient Thebes. In addition to these papyri several other Egyptian objects are comprised in the ILLUSTRATIONS, viz. the gold crown of a mummy, a shrine, a vase, an amulet, and some other articles of coeval antiquity found in the adjacent tomb. The text is interspersed with hieroglyphics printed from the first moveable Egyptian types cast in England, forming part of a fount from matrices produced by order of Messrs. LONGMAN and Co. for the forthcoming volume of Chevalier BUNSEN's work on Egypt's place in universal history.

The Gladiators: a Tale of Rome and Judæa.

By G. J. WHYTE MELVILLE, Author of 'Digby Grand,' 'The Interpreter,' 'Holmby House,' 'The Queen's Maries,' 'Good-for-Nothing,' &c. 3 vols. post 8vo. pp. 934, price 31s. 6d. cloth. [November 18, 1863.]

THE action of this novel is confined to the single year which witnessed the fall of VITELLIUS, the election of VESPASIAN as Emperor, and the taking of Jerusalem by TITUS. While the tale presents full illustrations of ordinary Roman life, with its luxury, pleasures, and intrigues, the elegance and dissipation of the capital, and the gorgeous tragedies of the amphitheatre, it also exhibits the working of the new force introduced into the world by Christianity, and the heroic constancy of those who preached or adopted the new faith. The plot of the tale turns on the love of a Jewish maiden for a Christian convert; and the closing scenes bring before the reader the fall of the city and the destruction of the Temple of Jerusalem.

The Siege of Jerusalem by TITUS: with the Journal of a Recent Visit to the Holy City; and a General Sketch of the Topography of Jerusalem from the Earliest Times down to the Siege. By THOMAS LEWIN, M.A. of Trin. Coll. Oxon. Esq. F.S.A. Author of 'Cæsar's Invasion of Britain,' &c. Pp. 516; with 17 Plans, Maps, and other Illustrations. 8vo. price 15s. cloth. [October 28, 1863.]

THE object of the present work is to illustrate the Bible and the writings of Josephus by the aid of modern discovery; and especially to realise to the English reader the topography of Ancient Jerusalem, as ascertained by the researches of recent travellers and confirmed by the personal investigation of the Author.

The First Part describes the siege of Jerusalem by Titus, and every military movement can now be distinctly followed, from the first escape of Titus himself down to the general conflagration. The prophecy of our Lord, that of the Temple 'there should not be left one stone upon another' 'that should not be thrown down,' is shown to have been signally and literally fulfilled.

The Second Part is devoted to the journal of a recent visit by the Author to the Holy City, undertaken for the express purpose of examining the antiquities and verifying the various discordant theories upon the subject. His sojourn there was short, but he worked hard. Many facts are here brought to light which will serve to settle the vexed questions as to the true site of the Temple and the courses of the ancient walls.

To the Third Part is assigned a topographical description of Jerusalem from the earliest times down to the siege by Titus, in the course of which the views of Robinson, Williams, and Ferguson, are freely discussed. Amongst other topics the genuineness of the Holy Sepulchre is vindicated from the doubts recently cast upon it, and in several remarkable particulars, now first dwelt upon, the site of the sepulchre is identified from the narrative of the entombment and Resurrection given in the New Testament.

Treatise on Mills and Millwork, VOL. II. On Machinery of Transmission and the Construction and Arrangement of Mills, viz. Wheels, Shafts and Couplings; Engaging and Disengaging Gear; Mill Architecture; also Corn, Cotton, Flax, Silk, and Woollen Mills: with a Description of Oil, Paper, and Powder Mills, including a Short Account of the Manufacture of Iron. By WILLIAM FAIRBAIRN, C.E. LL.D. F.R.S. F.G.S. Corresponding Member of the National Institute of France, and of the Royal Academy of Turin; Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, &c. Pp. 300; with 10 Plates and 146 Wood Engravings; and including an INDEX to the whole work. 8vo. price 16s. cloth.

[September 22, 1863.]

THE first part of this work gave a succinct account of the experience of nearly fifty years in the profession of a mill architect, millwright, and mechanical engineer. The Author's professional career commenced just at a time when the manufacturing industry of the country was recovering from the effects of a long and disastrous war, and he was enabled, therefore, to grow up with and follow out consecutively nearly the whole of the discoveries, improvements, and changes that have since taken place in mechanical science.

It will not be necessary to repeat what steam, gas, and electric telegraphs have effected both on sea and land in the same time; but it will be found on enquiry that in mills, where these agencies are employed, some of the elements exist to which we are indebted for the numerous advantages which enter into the improved state of our social existence. In this volume, therefore, the Author has endeavoured to follow up more in detail the principles of construction and other serviceable data, to which, it is hoped, the intelligent student may advantageously refer.

On prime movers as comprised in water-wheels, turbines, steam-engines, &c. the reader is referred to the first part of this work; the present volume being chiefly directed to what is known by the name of mill-gearing. In SECTION IV. CHAPTER I. will be found an elaborate treatise on wheels, exhibiting the relations of diameter, pitch, width, and formation of teeth, including formulæ for calculating the strength, proportions, &c. to be observed in the construction of spur and bevel gear, together with tables of the proportions of wheels, pulleys, &c. computed from data founded upon experiments and tested in actual practice, which in some respects it is believed are more convenient and comprehensive than any hitherto published. The same SECTION contains a chapter on the strengths and proportions of shafts, including rules and tables for calculating their resistance to strains produced by pressure, torsion, &c. and these, with the proportions of journals, friction, lubrication, and other conditions, constitute the contents of CHAPTER II.

CHAPTER III. treats of the couplings of shafts, engaging and disengaging gear, and those connections by which motive power may be conveyed to a considerable distance from the prime mover, and by which all the necessary changes of stopping and starting machines may be effected at one part of the mill without detriment or interference with the machinery of any other part.

The first chapter of SECTION V. embraces a short treatise on mills and mill architecture. The application of architecture to mills was unknown or greatly neglected until late years, when a few examples of architectural construction were afforded by the introduction of slight cornices and pilasters, showing that it was possible at a small cost to relieve by light and shade the monotony of a large brick surface. This to some extent introduced a better style of building; and on this subject a few examples have been given for the guidance of the millwright and engineer.

CHAPTER II. SECTION V. treats exclusively of corn mills; and as these constructions are chiefly in the hands of the millwright, the Author has carefully directed attention to the buildings as well as the machinery. In this department will

be found several examples and illustrations of the best constructions, from those with two to others with thirty-six pairs of stones, including all the necessary machinery for cleansing, grinding, dressing, &c. A description is also given of the floating-mill erected for the Government during the late Crimean war, with numerous details of elevators, Archimedean screw, creepers, &c. calculated to make the mills self-acting.

CHAPTERS III. IV. V. and VI. which are descriptive of mills for the manufacture of the textile fabrics, as comprised in cotton, woollen, flax, and silk mills, are directed more to the process of manufacture and less to details than those on corn. They contain, however, illustrations and examples of each kind of manufacture taken from mills of the Author's construction, showing the arrangement, but not describing the machinery, as machine making for the separate purposes of manufacture is now a distinct trade, and does not therefore enter into that of the millwright. In place of the latter, will be found a description of the different processes as they exist in each kind of manufacture, while separate chapters are devoted to oil, paper, and powder mills.

The FIRST VOLUME, on the *Principles of Mechanism and on Prime Movers*, with 8 Plates and 176 Woodcuts, may still be had, price 16s. Also the work complete in 2 vols. 8vo. with 18 Plates and 322 Wood Engravings, price 32s. cloth.

A Nautical Dictionary, defining the Technical Language relative to the Building and Equipment of Sailing Vessels and Steamers, Seamanship, Navigation, Nautical Astronomy, Naval Gunnery, Maritime Laws and Commerce, General and Particular Average and Marine Insurance, and other Terms relating to Maritime Affairs: With an APPENDIX containing the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, and a VOCABULARY of French Terms. By ARTHUR YOUNG; assisted in the Nautical Department by JAMES BRISBANE. Second Edition; pp. 504, with 5 Plates and upwards of 150 Woodcuts. 8vo. price 18s. cloth.

[November 2, 1863.]

IN this country, with the exception of the present work, the first edition of which has been for a number of years out of print, there is no modern dictionary of maritime terms. The latest work of the kind is Dr. BURNBY's edition of FALCONER's *Dictionary of the Marine*, published at a time when the learned editor thought that steam-vessels, which had been 'invented and introduced

by a native of Scotland,' and successfully navigated on some of the American rivers at six knots an hour, 'might be of use in our navigable rivers and canals, and on the Scotch and Irish lakes,' and that, 'even in a military point of view, advantage might be obtained from this invention.' Now the ocean in every quarter of the globe is traversed by merchant steamers, and almost every ship of war is provided with steam machinery as a moving power. The recent progress of improvement in the building and equipment of ships, and many other causes, have likewise wrought material and most extensive change in the language of seafaring men.

This Dictionary has been framed chiefly for the compiler's own use in performing the duties of a practical and consulting average adjuster. In the first edition, published 1846, the nautical language was therefore defined with especial reference to merchant shipping. The present edition has been rendered more extensively applicable to ships of war, numerous additional terms introduced, and obsolete words defined. The legislative enactments and legal decisions in regard to shipping and marine insurance are not treated of, though necessary effect has been sought to be given to them, as well as to the usages of merchants, shipowners, and underwriters, in defining the relative terms. Every effort also has been made to adapt the book to the present condition of nautical science and progress. It is confined mainly to the purpose of definition, but some interesting and useful general information will be found scattered through its pages. In matters relating to shipbuilding and seamanship the compiler received the assistance of a thoroughly experienced shipwright and seaman, several years in command of coasting steamers, and afterwards accustomed to prepare specifications of repairs to sailing-vessels and steamships, and who latterly became surveyor for the New York Board of Underwriters and for the American Lloyd's in the port of Liverpool.

In defining the language of seamen it is often most convenient and clear, if indeed not absolutely necessary, to make use of technical expressions. To simplify the definitions, therefore, and to impart a greater interest to the general reader, they are now, to a large extent, illustrated by woodcuts, chiefly from sketches by an eminent artist. The screw-propeller, in several of its leading varieties of form, the Armstrong gun, some of the Admiralty models of ships of war, and various nautical inventions, are likewise similarly illustrated; and at the end of the book there are engraved plates of a steam-ship, with the side-lever condensing engine formerly in general use for marine purposes, and not yet wholly superseded, and of several kinds of merc'

vessels, along with sectional sketches of their frame.

The introduction of French words in the Dictionary, and of a French Vocabulary, by way of supplement, is intended to give, to a certain extent, a more accurate groundwork for the study of the French nautical language than the ordinary French and English dictionaries afford.

The international regulations for preventing collisions at sea, issued simultaneously by the authorities in England and France, and which constitute a comparative example of the use of the French and English languages on an important nautical subject, are added as an Appendix.

A Treatise on Conic Sections: containing an Account of some of the most important Modern Algebraic and Geometric Methods. By GEORGE SALMON, D.D. Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, Dublin. Fourth Edition, thoroughly revised. 8vo. pp. 378, price 12s. cloth. [October 28, 1863.]

THIS new edition has been carefully revised, and in great part re-written; alterations having been made in some places for the sake of brevity, in others for the sake of greater clearness, in others in order to bring the methods more closely up to the present state of geometrical science. Several new examples have been added; as well as a new chapter on the applications of the modern algebra to the theory of conic sections. Greater prominence has been given to the principle of duality; and it has been attempted to show that without the introduction of any new system of co-ordinates, the reciprocity between theorems concerning lines, and theorems concerning points, can be sufficiently manifested.

Wine, the Vine, and the Cellar. By THOMAS GEORGE SHAW. Dedicated by permission to the Right Hon. the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER. Pp. 522; with 28 Illustrations engraved on Wood. 8vo. price 16s. cloth. [November 6, 1863.]

THIS is an entirely original work in twenty-four chapters, from the pen of a gentleman of extensive knowledge, on all matters relating to Wine and the Wine Trade.

It contains practical information which it is believed will be of use to the Wine Merchant and the consumer, accompanied by such authentic particulars as are likely to interest readers in general; especially those who desire to learn all that can be known of Wine and its treatment how it gets into this country, and how it ought

to get into the cellar and be best preserved there for use.

The first chapter is introductory, and contains several reminiscences of the Author's forty years' experience in the Docks, the Wine Trade, and Wine-growing Countries, interspersed with hints on taking up the Wine Trade as a business—remarks on the proper management of Wines, and the ignorance existing on this head—its alleged adulterations, and the manufacture of South African and Elbe Sherry, Ebro Port, and other novelties. The constituents of good Wine are described, followed by anecdotes of drinking customs, and of the prevalence of drunkenness fifty or sixty years ago, derived from books and personal recollections. The Author then enforces his views in reference to the beneficial effects of cheap Wine as an ordinary beverage; and also in regard to its probable influence on the revenue, consequent on the reduction of duties in accordance with the recommendation of the Wine Committee of 1852.

The next chapter, on Port, includes remarks on the baneful results of the Alto Douro monopoly and the Methuen Treaty; gives reminiscences of the horse-shoe round the fire, and of the consumption of good Port in past times by the manufacturers in the North; contrasts former and present prices; and, after touching on other particulars in relation to Port, ends with practical remarks on racking and fining, and Mr. Gassiot's description of an Oporto Lodge.

In the Sherry chapter an account is given of Bodega tasting and colouring—of how Sherry is made, and the use of the Doctor, with many other particulars; besides remarks on the increasing consumption and price of this Wine, attended by a deterioration in the quality. Reference is also made to the 'Sherris-Sack' of old times, frequently mentioned in SHAKESPEARE's plays.

The chapter on Claret comprises descriptions of Château-Margaux, Château-Lafite, and other fine growths, with a comparison of prices. An enquiry as to whether the Médoc country was a barren waste formerly, is followed by a communication on the trade between England and Bordeaux in early times, from the eminent antiquary, Professor MICHEL. Some results of testing are added.

Under the head of Champagne, sketches are given of the splendid establishments at Reims, Epernay, &c. of Madame MATHÉ-FILIAE, and other growers; and the processes of blending and fining the wines, of disgorging, liqueuring, and other manipulations, are described. Some new and original facts are added in this branch of the subject.

The Burgundy chapter gives an account of the vineyards and tastings of Chablis, Beaujolais,

Hermitage, and other Wines in that district; followed by chapters on the rise and fall of Masdeu, and the Wine dépôt and counting-houses at Bercy and Paris.

Another chapter is devoted to the Rheingau, to Rüdesheim, Johannisberg, &c. and to the Wines of the Moselle. The next is on Marsala, with remarks on the similarity of the soil of the district to that of Xerez, and other practical topics.

The principal Wine districts having thus been gone through, the remaining chapters treat of the Wines of Lisbon and the south-east of Spain; of Italy, Greece, Hungary, and the Crimea; of Madeira and Teneriffe; of the Cape, with remarks on the unfair indulgence granted to its Wines under former legislation; of Australia, America (including California), and Peru.

The next chapter contains practical advice on the construction of Wine-Cellars in modern houses; and on the proper treatment of Wines, in respect of bins, decanting, fining, and bottling; with descriptions of some useful apparatus. And another chapter, on the cause and prevalence of gout, concludes the principal division of the book.

To this are added ALPHABETICAL Lists of every known WINE, giving the place of production, with the character and colour of each variety.

LOUDON'S *Encyclopædia of Cottage, Farm, and Villa Architecture and Furniture, containing numerous Designs for Dwellings, from the Villa to the Cottage and the Farm; including Farm Houses, Farmeries, and other Agricultural Buildings; Country Inns, Public Houses, and Parochial Schools, with the requisite Fittings, Fixtures, and Furniture; and appropriate Offices, Gardens, and Garden Scenery: each Design accompanied by Analytical and Critical Remarks.* Cheaper Edition; pp. 1,342, with 2,342 Wood Engravings. 1 vol. 8vo, price 42s. cloth.

[September 17, 1863.]

THIS well-known work, originally published in 1833, has continued ever since in general demand and use as the most complete repertory of practical information upon the extensive range of subjects included in its plan, and specified as above quoted in the title-page. It cannot be doubted that the objects of the work, namely, to improve the dwellings of the great mass of society in the temperate regions of both hemispheres, and subordinately to create and diffuse a taste for architectural comforts and beauties, have been attained in an eminent degree.

The first edition printed subsequently to the Author's death was carefully revised for the press

by Mrs. LOUDON; some additions were made to the SUPPLEMENT from his materials left in MS. and the copious GLOSSARIAL INDEX was rewritten on a simplified plan. The volume as thus improved is now reprinted without alteration or abridgment; and the price is reduced by one-third, viz. from three to two guineas.

Introduction to Anthropology. By Dr. THEODOR WAITZ, Professor of Philosophy in the University of Marburg. Edited from the FIRST VOLUME of *Anthropologie der Naturvölker* by J. FREDERICK COLLINGWOOD, F.R.S.L. F.G.S. Honorary Secretary of the Anthropological Society of London. 8vo. pp. 420, price 16s. cloth. [November 7, 1863.]

DR. WAITZ'S 'Anthropology of Primitive Peoples' is a work already extending to three volumes; the first being introductory and general; the second relating to the African races; and the third to the American races. The present volume was selected by the Anthropological Society for translation, as comprising the best general summary extant of the nature and scope of Anthropological studies, and the method of their investigation. It consists of two parts, viz. the physical and the psychical; and opens with a general introduction to the whole subject, comprising the definition and present position of the science, a sketch of the doctrine of the unity of mankind, and the natural state of man.

The physical investigation is divided into five sections, and treats of the following subjects—

- I. On the mode and magnitude of the physical changes to which man is subject.
- II. The chief anatomical and physiological differences which distinguish the various races; and on the asserted inviability of the Americans, Polynesians, and Australians.
- III. The results of intermixture of different types, and the peculiarities of the mongrels.
- IV. Review of the principal theories regarding the unity of mankind.
- V. On the classification of mankind—anatomical view—linguistic view—historical view.

The psychological investigation contains three sections, namely—

- I. The specific characters of man.
- II. The primitive state of man.
- III. On the various degrees of civilisation, and the chief conditions of its development; with observations on the leading religions of the world, and their influence on mankind.

This volume, although only a part, and perhaps a small part as may hereafter appear, of the work, is in itself complete, treating of Anthropology in the most general sense. Many subjects are full-

discussed; many others are only pointed out, and the proper method of their investigation indicated. The conflicting evidence contained herein is such as to leave every question under discussion in a state of suspense; but the Author, who leans to the doctrine of the unity of mankind, has so moulded his work rather to incite others to further research than to form a manual of a definite science.

The number of references to authorities is very great, and has been augmented by the Author especially for this edition. Believing it might make it still more useful as a book of reference, the Editor has here removed them from the text to the foot of the page. He has also supplied a full INDEX in addition to an extended table of contents.

The Alpine Journal; a Record of Mountain Adventure and Scientific Observation. By Members of the ALPINE CLUB. Edited by H. B. GEORGE, M.A. Fellow of New College, Oxford. No. IV. 8vo. pp. 64, price 1s. 6d. sewed. To be continued Quarterly. [December 1, 1863.]

THE CONTENTS of the FOURTH NUMBER are as follows:—

Explorations in the Alps of Dauphiné, during the month of July 1862. By F. F. TUCKETT, F.R.G.S. (with 3 Woodcuts.)

The Avalanches of the Jungfrau. By FRANCIS GALTON, F.R.S.

The Balferinhorn. By ROBERT SPENCE WATSON.

Summary of New Expeditions during the Summer of 1863 (continued).

Notes and Queries.

Manual of the Metalloids. By JAMES APJOHN, M.D. F.R.S. M.R.I.A. Professor of Chemistry in the University of Dublin. Pp. 604; with 38 Woodcuts. Fcp. 8vo. price 7s. 6d. cloth. Being the Third of the *New Series of Manuals of the Experimental and Natural Sciences*, edited by the Rev. J. A. GALBRAITH, M.A. and the Rev. S. HAUGHTON, M.D. Fellows of Trinity College, and Professors in the University of Dublin. [Nov. 20, 1863.]

IT is the opinion of many competent judges, that Chemistry in its present advanced condition admits of being successfully taught on the plan adopted for the more exact branches of Experimental Physics, and that a knowledge of the subject would be more readily acquired by often substituting for vague verbal explanations, not only chemical but algebraical symbols. Sharing in

this opinion, the Author of this treatise has in numerous places called in the aid of the simpler forms of mathematical reasoning, and, judging by his own experience as a teacher, he entertains no doubt that, instead of rendering the science more difficult, he has materially facilitated the acquisition of a knowledge of it by his pupils.

As respects the plan of the work, a few explanatory remarks will suffice. In a preliminary chapter entitled an *Introduction*, the laws of combination are laid down, and applied to the construction of a table of equivalent numbers. The Atomic theory is here brought under discussion, and the hypotheses pointed out through which equivalent numbers may also be viewed as atomic weights. Chemical symbols and notation are next explained, after which the important subject of atomic volume is taken up, the discussion of which conducts to a brief exposition of the unitary system of Gerhardt, and of the hypothetic bases on which it would seem to rest. A succinct account is next given of the doctrine of Isomeric and Isomorphous bodies, and of the method by which the formula of a compound may be deduced from the results of its analysis. Lastly, attention is directed to Elective Affinity, in connexion with which important subject the celebrated views of Berthollet are considered and explained.

The elements which constitute the *Metalloid* group are now taken up in succession, beginning with oxygen; and here the descriptive portion of the volume commences. Throughout *this* the method adopted is to begin with an account of the processes by which each element may be insulated, and then give in detail its leading properties and reactions, together with the economic and other applications of which it may be susceptible. The compounds formed by each element with those which precede it, are next examined; and, while we are engaged with these, numerous important discussions arise. To many of these a considerable development is given in consequence of their being judged interesting to such as are engaged in some branch of manufacture, or in the study of medicine, or engineering.

In giving the Chemistry of the Metalloids some of their compounds with the metals are occasionally introduced. This is, no doubt, a deviation from strict method, but one which could scarcely be avoided. It is justified by the fact that, with the aid of such compounds, information of great value admits of being conveyed to the student. Through them he becomes acquainted with qualitative and quantitative tests, and, more especially, with those accurate and ready methods of volumetric analysis at present so much employed, by which (to adduce only a few examples) he can determine in a few minutes the strength of acid and alkaline bodies, the amount of iron present in

a solution, the value of commercial pyrolusite, and the percentage of active chlorine in any given specimen of a bleaching compound.

This volume on the Metalloids closes with an account of the analysis of gases by endiometric combustion. In the body of the work this method is several times employed; but it is more fully developed, and given in a more general form in the Appendix. Its explanation will, it is hoped, be found to include a fairly complete summary of the modern improvements by Bunsen in this department of science.

In the same Series, New and revised Editions.

1. GREENE'S *Manual of Protozoa*, 2s.
2. GREENE'S *Manual of Cœlenterata*, 5s.

The Diagnosis and Treatment of Diseases of Women, including the Diagnosis of Pregnancy. Founded on a Course of Lectures delivered at St. Mary's Hospital Medical School. By GRAILY HEWITT, M.D. Lond. M.R.C.P. Physician to the British Lying-in Hospital; Lecturer on Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children at St. Mary's Hospital Medical School; Honorary Secretary to the Obstetrical Society of London. 8vo. pp. 652, price 16s. cloth. [October 14, 1863.]

THE present work, founded on a course of Lectures delivered by the Author at St. Mary's Hospital Medical School, is intended to form an introduction to the study of the diseases peculiar to women. The first and principal part is devoted to the elucidation of the diagnosis of these diseases, including the diagnosis of pregnancy; in the second part of the work the treatment of these diseases is considered.

The primary object of the work is to afford increased facilities for diagnosis; it being considered that in the study of a class of diseases of so great frequency and importance, a knowledge of the method of forming a diagnosis is the first essential. The subject of the diagnosis of pregnancy has been fully considered side by side with that of the disorders or conditions capable of simulating it.

In regard to the mode in which the subject is considered, the first part of the work—that treating of Diagnosis—differs from most other systematic treatises on the diseases of women, symptoms, not pathology, having been made the basis of the arrangement. This is the method of investigation actually followed at the bedside. Here it is the symptom, the sign, with which we have to deal; and we must know how to give to each of these signs its proper signification. Every practitioner who has acquired facility in diagnosis possesses,

in his own mind, a sort of dictionary, to which he, from time to time, refers, in order to ascertain what diagnostic value a particular sign possesses when present under such and such circumstances. To the student, however, the disease or morbid condition presented by the patient speaks in an unknown language—one which must be learnt before a diagnosis can be arrived at; and thus it becomes an object of primary importance to the investigator of disease, that means should be available by which the value of symptoms and signs, as diagnostic of certain affections, may be duly estimated. The present work will, it is believed, offer facilities for the kind of valuation required, while it will further assist the observer in putting the question fairly: all the possible causes of certain symptoms being set forth, it is less likely that important disorders will altogether escape attention.

The subject of the pathology of the diseases peculiar to women has received a considerable amount of attention in the present work. The opinions expressed by the Author on debated questions have been arrived at after an impartial consideration of the facts and arguments put forward by various eminent authorities, corrected by actual observation of cases which have occurred in his own practice.

The second division of the work contains a concise account of the Treatment of the diseases of women. The great interest attaching, at the present moment, to the mode of treatment of certain diseases of the ovaries, has necessitated a rather lengthened discussion of this subject.

On Australasian Climates and their Influence in the Prevention and Arrest of Pulmonary Consumption. By S. DOUGAN BIRD, M.D. L.R.C.P.L. Physician to the Benevolent Asylum, Melbourne, and also to the Immigrants' Aid Society; late Staff-Surgeon in the Crimea; and formerly Resident Physician's-Assistant at the Hospital for Consumption, Brompton. Pp. 168; with 2 Illustrations in Chromolithography and 2 on Wood. 8vo. 7s. 6d. cloth. [Oct. 30, 1863.]

THE Author's object in this work is to show that change of climate, as a remedial agent in the treatment of Consumption, must be complete if permanent benefit is to be expected from it. He describes the nature of tuberculous and scrofulous disease, and deduces from it and from the results of general experience the principles upon which this treatment should be applied. He shows that the European climates, to which patients are usually sent, especially during winter, have but a palliative influence upon the progress

of consumption; whilst in Australia is to be found the opportunity of producing permanently beneficial effects on this class of disease. The vital statistics of that country give evidence of a very remarkable comparative immunity from consumptive disorders, while the climates of the different parts of the great territory offer, in their variety and health-giving qualities, advantages which are not to be met with in Europe. The peculiar eligibility of this country being shown, the Author proceeds to describe the influence produced by the sea voyage; he endeavours to give useful and accurate information connected with this part of his subject, especially in reference to the time of year for starting, the class of cases peculiarly susceptible of improvement, &c. and concludes with a description of life in Melbourne and its neighbourhood, the institutions, social condition, and prices of food, labour, &c. in that city.

Plays. By FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE. *An English Tragedy*, a Play in Five Acts. *Mary Stuart*, translated from the German of SCHILLER. *Mademoiselle De Belle Isle*, translated from the French of ALEXANDRE DUMAS. Post 8vo. pp. 586, price 12s. cloth. [Nov. 12, 1863.]

OF the plays contained in this volume, the first is original, and is founded on an incident in real life. The second is translated from SCHILLER's well-known German drama. The third, from the French of ALEXANDRE DUMAS, gives a picture of French society in the days of RICHELIEU.

Poems, Original and Translated. By S. H. F. Pp. 202; with 8 Outline Illustrations in Lithography from Original Designs by E. F. T. Square fcp. 8vo. price 5s. 6d. cloth. [October 24, 1863.]

THE poems contained in this volume are chiefly records of the incidents and feelings common to human life from birth to death, set forth in lyrics, hymns, sonnets, and miscellaneous verses. A few pieces are added from the German of SEIDL, LENAU, and other poets; and the volume concludes with some paraphrases of passages in the Book of Job. The illustrations have been contributed by a young lady amateur.

Poems. By FRANCIS CHARLES WEEDON. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 258, price 6s. cloth. [Oct. 9, 1863.]

THIS volume was originally designed, not for publication, but to serve as a memorial to a writer whose early death cut short a career of great promise. It is now published at the request

of many personal friends of the Author, who loved him while living, and who will not forget him in death. The poems are varied in character, and exhibit much versatility of style. The greater portion, however, are descriptive of rural scenery and the beauties of nature, which appear to have possessed for the writer a peculiar charm. These are interspersed with a few satirical pieces, serenades, and other short lyrical effusions; and followed by two or three of a humorous tendency, and two or three others of a facetious character.

Western Woods and Waters: Poems and Illustrative Notes. By the Rev. J. HOSKYNs-ABRAHALL, M.A. late Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford. With a View of the Arched Rock of Mackinaw, and a coloured Map of the Laurentian Lakes. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 410, price 8s. 6d. cloth. [Dec. 12, 1863.]

THE contents of this book are as follows:—
1. *Raspberry Moon; or, a July among the Woods and Waters of the Red Man: Fifteen Cantos.* This is a verse account—composed partly among the scenes it describes—of a tour in July (the month called 'Raspberry Moon' by the North-American aborigines, because the wild raspberries are then ripe). The tour was taken, chiefly, on board the first Lake Superior mail-boat. It embraced the finest scenery in the region of the great lakes. In his sketches of the Niagara river, the Author has embodied impressions derived from visits during three years, at different seasons. Descriptions of the phenomena of the *Mirage* and the Northern Lights, as well as of perils by land and by water, are interspersed with accounts of the magnificent aspects of nature in that region. Interwoven with these are legends associated with the several localities—specimens of the imaginative folk-lore of the Red Man.

2. *Appendix Notes.* The Author has thought it best to give but a few short foot-notes, and place at the end of the cantos illustrative articles or excursions. They contain much that has not been hitherto put before the public. Among their subjects are the scenery, the geology, the flora, and the fauna of the region, as well as the language, myths, superstitions, and customs of its ancient human inhabitants. Among the materials from which the Author has drawn are Trans-Atlantic books, 'blue-books,' serials, and newspapers, as well as his own journal during his sojourn in the New World.

3. *The Dahkohta's Dream; or, the Vision on the Dark River.* This is a supplemental story. It is illustrated by foot-notes, as well as by the Appendix notes, which precede it.

The British Empire: a Sketch of the Geography, Growth, Natural, and Political Features of the United Kingdom its Colonies and Dependencies. By CAROLINE BRAY, Author of 'Physiology for Schools.' Pp. 562, with 5 Maps. Fcp. 8vo. price 7s. 6d. cloth. [November 26, 1863.]

THE aim of the present volume is to give a more familiar acquaintance with the geography of the empire than can usually be gained from educational works, by showing, simply and briefly, the natural resources of the country we live in, the origin of its social and political conditions, the process of growth by which England has made homes for her people in every quarter of the globe, and the present relations of the parent State with her colonies and dependencies.

A secondary aim has been to furnish for general use a book of easy reference, containing particulars hitherto dispersed in histories, cyclopædias, official reports, and various works not usually accessible.

In compressing so wide a range of subjects into limits so narrow, it has been necessary to avoid lingering over details: consequently only such lists of names and places have been given as were essential to render the work adequate as a 'Geography,' while the plan throughout has been to adhere strictly to chronological order in the narration of events, and to select those which stand forth most distinctly as causes of change or progress.

The Shilling Entertaining Library. Edited by J. S. LAURIE, Editor of the 'Graduated Series of Reading-Lesson Books.' Six Works, *Gulliver's Travels*, pp. 196, with 6 Woodcuts, *Robinson Crusoe*, pp. 200, with 6 Woodcuts, *Christmas Tales*, pp. 218, with 6 Woodcuts, *Sandford and Merton*, pp. 218, 6 Woodcuts, *History of the Plague*, pp. 220, 6 Woodcuts, *Evenings at Home*, pp. 224, with 4 Woodcuts, are now ready, each Volume complete in itself, in square 18mo. price 9d. sewed, 1s. cloth, or 1s. 6d. with gilt edges. [Oct. 1863.]

THE object of this Library is to provide the young, and generally speaking the less educated sections of the community, with a set of *readable* books. The collection is distinguished in various respects from others that have a similar aim. The volumes are all uniformly entertaining; the Library being designed precisely for that class who require an inducement to take a book into their hands. The Library consists of adaptations of works of time-honoured celebrity, such as

Robinson Crusoe and *Gulliver's Travels*, which are to some extent abridged by the exclusion of objectionable and uninteresting passages. It is intended to add to these, reprints of more modern works which have equally received the stamp of popular approbation, and which possess the requisite fitness for School Libraries, Families, and Working Men. The books are all printed in a large distinct type, and strongly bound; and each work is illustrated by several full-page engravings. The price—One Shilling per volume—will, it is hoped, place this Library within the reach of the poorest families and the smallest elementary schools.

The following works are in preparation in the 'Shilling Entertaining Library':—

Swiss Family Robinson,
The Pilgrim's Progress,
Don Quixote,
Vicar of Wakefield.

To be followed by other works.

Every-Day Scripture Difficulties Explained and Illustrated. By J. E. PRESCOTT, M.A. late Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. *The Gospels according to St. Matthew and St. Mark.* 8vo. pp. 376, price 9s. cloth. [October 31, 1863.]

EVERY earnest reader of the Bible is perplexed and sometimes startled by the many obscurities and seeming inconsistencies with which he meets. It has been the intention of the Author, in this work, to give condensed explanations of such passages, as far as they have appeared to him to occur in the first two Gospels. The term 'Every-Day Difficulties' is not intended to convey the idea merely of those difficulties which are of a simple or superficial character. Wherever an educated person might find some decided obstacle to his right understanding of the sacred writings, that portion has been selected for brief discussion.

Each difficulty is, in general, treated of in a separate section, which is adapted either for reading aloud or as an aid to the private perusal of the Holy Scriptures. At the head of the section the passage in question is printed, and where it has appeared necessary, in order to carry out the connexion, other contiguous verses are added in different type. Copious foot-notes are given, containing much additional matter and numerous references to the works of reliable authors, with few exceptions such as may easily be consulted by the reader. Naturally, the same or similar difficulties often occur in the other Gospels; such passages are noted before the several sections, and

a complete table is placed at the beginning of the volume for convenience of reference. An index of the subjects is added, and an introduction prefixed pointing out the characteristics of the two Evangelists.

The Author avoids everything of a polemical character. He does not shrink from the avowal of any opinion which seems to him to be warranted by the statements of the inspired writers. He endeavours, as far as his limits will allow, to bring before the reader in support of his own ideas the judgments of writers of acknowledged value, more especially the important results of modern research. But the primary object of the Author is to point out to the general reader what is known to the more advanced student, to show those who have not the time or the opportunity to search for themselves the perfections and consistencies of the revealed Word of God.

Scriptural Paraphrases: being a Commentary wholly Biblical on some of the Collects, Epistles, and Gospels. By a LAYMAN. 8vo. pp. 672, price 18s. cloth.

[November 30, 1863.]

THE aim of this work is the inculcation of that true and sober piety amongst Christians, which would steer between the errors of superstition and the doubts of infidelity, by an appeal to the Holy Scriptures themselves, rather than to the religious tenets or opinions of Churches or Sects, for an orthodox knowledge and right observance of the doctrines of Christianity. To prevent, if possible, the dry discussion which may arise from lengthened dissertations, the Author has thought it better that his research into Scripture should be given in the inductive mode of questions and answers, by colloquially paraphrasing some of the Collects, Epistles, and Gospels used by the Church of England, in the hope that such Scriptural elucidations may prove not only useful, but also frequently interesting.

Annotations on the Gospel of St. Mark; with an Introduction and Examination Questions. By the Rev. C. HOLME, M.A. Classical Master in St. Peter's School, Eaton-square. 12mo. pp. 132, price 2s. cloth.

[September 18, 1863.]

THE study of the Scriptures having now become a subject of education generally, there is felt to be a want of a short and plain commentary on the Gospels, adapted for English readers of all classes, and especially for the candidates for the University Middle-Class Examinations. The existing commentaries are either too copious for

scholastic use, or are available only for students who understand Greek. The present volume has been prepared in the hope of supplying this deficiency so far as regards the shortest and plainest of the four Gospels. The INTRODUCTION, besides a brief account of St. Mark and his Gospel, contains notices on the Parables, the Priests, the Scribes, the Synagogues, the Jewish Sects, and on the use of the phrase 'Son of Man.' Should this little work be favourably received, it will probably be followed by similar volumes of explanatory notes, somewhat fuller, on the other three Gospels, and on the Acts of the Apostles.

The KEY to the Exercises contained in the FIRST PART of Dr. KALISCH's Hebrew Grammar, for the use of Teachers and Students who are learning Hebrew from that Grammar without the Aid of a Master. By M. M. KALISCH, Ph.D. M.A. Author of 'Historical and Critical Commentary on the Old Testament.' 8vo. pp. 104, price 5s. cloth. [November 21, 1863.]

AS this KEY is chiefly intended to assist students who are using Dr. KALISCH's *Hebrew Grammar* without the aid of a master, care has been taken that it shall afford sufficient help to guide and direct them, without endangering their progress by superseding their own exertions. As the *Grammar* attempts a method scrupulously progressive, they can scarcely, in any case, be uncertain how to work out the EXERCISES; and they will, in almost every instance, require an aid to their memory rather than any additional information. The translation of the passages taken from the *Old Testament* has been prepared with a careful literal accuracy, which may enable the learner easily to understand the construction and familiarise him with the peculiarities of the Hebrew idiom.

KEY to Bishop Colenso's Biblical Arithmetic. By T. LUND, B.D. Rector of Morton, Derbyshire, and formerly Fellow and Lecturer of St. John's College, Cambridge. Second Edition. 8vo. pp. 104, price 1s. sewed.

[October 1, 1863.]

THIS work commences with an Introduction, containing remarks on Bishop COLENSO's statement of the circumstances which led him to question the authenticity of the Pentateuch; and then proceeds with the Bishop's objections *seriatim*, in nineteen short chapters. Each objection, from first to last, is argued on the Bishop's own grounds; and the whole subject is made intelligible to common readers. CHAP. IV. contains a plan of the *Camp* in the wilderness, which, though deduced

from the Scripture story, is quite new and original. Mr. LUND has also appended to his work a learned discourse by the late Bishop MARSH, entitled 'The Authenticity of the Five Books of Moses Considered,' delivered before the University of Cambridge in the year 1792.

An English Grammar. By ALEXANDER BAIN, M.A. Professor of Logic in the University of Aberdeen; Author of 'The Senses and the Intellect,' 'The Emotions and the Will,' and a work 'On the Study of Character.' Fcp. 8vo. pp. 236, price 2s. 6d. cloth.

[November 2, 1863.]

IN the present work, composed with more particular reference to the class of English Composition in the University of Aberdeen, the Author has kept steadily in view the following plan.

Under Etymology, the three departments: 1st, Classification of words or the Parts of Speech; 2nd, Inflection; 3rd, Derivation, have been separately discussed, instead of the method of exhausting successively each of the parts of speech in all its relations.

The practice of explaining the precise meanings of the frequently recurring words of the language, such as pronouns, articles, distributive adjectives, prepositions, and conjunctions, has here been systematically followed out. Words of this description are not numerous. Belonging alike to all subjects and all styles, they are the very hinges of composition. The explanation of them, so long as it is confined to a small compass, is a proper office of the grammarian, although therein he may seem to intrude a little on the province of the lexicographer.

A similar plan is carried out in the second part of Etymology,—Inflection. Thus, the meanings of the different moods and tenses of the verb being explained as accurately as the writer's knowledge would enable him.

So with regard to Derivation, the meanings of the significant prefixes and suffixes are stated. Under this head such an account has been given of the sources of the English vocabulary, as in a great measure to dispense with an etymological dictionary.

One advantage of the plan now described is the simplifying of syntax, which, when freed from all matters relating to the meanings of words and of inflections, may fall entirely under the three heads of Concord, Government, and Order or Arrangement of words.

A short account of the English alphabet is prefixed, but orthography at large is not entered on in this work. The subjects of prosody, figures of speech, and style, are also reserved, it being pur-

posed to include them in a separate manual of rhetoric.

In the discussion of the idioms and constructions of the language, this Grammar contains one novelty of importance, namely, the explanation of the precise uses of the relatives—That, Who, and Which. The distinction between 'that' on the one hand, and 'who' and 'which' on the other, was clearly perceived by our idiomatic writers up to the beginning of the last century; but owing to an unfortunate misapprehension as to the peculiarly English idiom of throwing a preposition to the end of a clause, the relative 'that' is now very little employed in book composition, 'who' and 'which' being made to serve in its stead.

The work is adapted for the higher classes of schools, and for colleges and universities where English is taught to the junior pupils.

First Steps to EUCLID, comprising the Propositions of Book I. in a form adapted for being written out; with a Recapitulation of the Steps of the Demonstrations appended to each. Designed as a Help to Beginners and Candidates preparing for Examinations. By A. K. ISBISTER, M.A. Head Master of the Stationers' Company's Grammar School, London. 12mo. pp. 74, price 1s. 6d. cloth.—Also *Two Geometrical Copy-Books* to accompany the same, in 4to. price 6d. each. [October 7, 1863.]

THE great extension which has recently been given to the system of *written Examinations* renders it very desirable that some uniform system of writing out the Propositions of Euclid, which form a necessary part of almost every examination, should be adopted in schools.

The object of the present work is to train beginners and candidates for examination to the habit of writing out their work clearly and expeditiously, by exhibiting the demonstrations in a form at once brief and compact, and the most convenient for writing out. It is believed also that by the form in which the Problems are here arranged pupils in schools, and others commencing the study of Euclid, will be taught not only to write but to learn and to remember them better than by the ordinary method.

With the view of *exhibiting to the eye* the successive steps of the construction and proof, the demonstrations are arranged on the following plan. (1) The 'references,' or elements of the Proposition on which the successive steps of the reasoning depend, are in each case given immediately after the enunciation. (2) In describing the figures, the parts which are given in the

enunciation are represented by dark lines, and those which require to be added in the course of the construction by dotted lines, so that the *data* and the *quæsitæ* of the Problem can be distinguished at a glance. (3) In the demonstrations the several steps of the proof are arranged in a logical form, by giving the premises and the conclusion always in separate lines, while the principal conclusions are printed in a peculiar type, to assist the eye in referring to them afterwards. And lastly, in order to impress the whole process more firmly on the memory, the successive steps of the construction and demonstration, or the more important of them—in other words, the essence of the Proposition—are recapitulated at the end, in a form which can be easily retained, and a reference to which will recall the other parts of the Problem to the mind without an effort.

The Copy-Books which accompany the present work, and for which it is designed to serve as a text-book, have models of the first three Propositions only. The remaining Propositions may be entered as they are required from the text-book. The symbols and abbreviations are those employed in the most recent editions of Euclid, published in the symbolical form.

Lessons in Latin Prose, consisting of Rules and Exercises; and forming an Easy Introduction to the Writing of Continuous Latin Prose. By W. W. BRADLEY, M.A. late Demy of Magdalen College, Oxford. 12mo. pp. 348, price 5s. cloth. [Sept. 12, 1863.]

AMONG the numerous Latin Exercise-books which have of late years been offered to the public, the present one will be found in some respects *sui generis*. It is well known that the translation of detached English sentences will never enable a boy to write good continuous Latin prose. He can only attain this art by the translation of connected sentences and of paragraphs. In the present work the Author has attempted to supply an easier introduction to continuous Latin prose-writing than any he has yet met with. From an experimental knowledge of the difficulties of young scholars, he has also aimed throughout at more than usual simplicity and clearness, often sacrificing brevity to attain this end. The book however is progressive in its character, and the latter part will require a good acquaintance with the vocabulary and structure of the Latin language.

The book is divided into four parts. The first, of an extremely easy character, is on the tenses of the indicative mood, gerunds, supines, infinitive, and participles. The second part is mainly on the subjunctive mood—the use of which has been

studiously excluded from the Exercises in the first part. In the third part the principal value of the work consists in the Exercises themselves, which afford paragraphs of a tolerably easy but varied character, adapted for translation. The fourth part treats of several points concerning tenses, moods, and conjunctions, which were passed over as too difficult for the earlier portion of the work. In the concluding Lessons the important subjects, already touched upon in the second part, of *The Dependent Question* and *Oratio Obliqua* are illustrated at greater length.

It is hoped that this book will not only be found useful in the middle forms of our larger schools, but that it will in an especial degree prove an acceptable help to that large class of tutors, who are preparing backward pupils to write a decent piece of Latin prose, previously to their entering at the University, or undergoing an examination for the Army or Civil Service. In such cases there is no time to commence again from the beginning, and paragraphs of ordinary English are much beyond the pupil's powers. System moreover is wanted, and the question is, What is to be done? This work, it is hoped, may to some extent solve the difficulty.

A KEY to the EXERCISES in the present work will be published shortly for the use of persons engaged in tuition; to whom only it will be supplied on application to the Author through the Publishers.

The Civil Service Arithmetic: containing 1,300 Questions proposed by the Civil Service Commissioners; with Solutions of the most difficult. For the Use of Schools and Colleges. By ROBERT JOHNSTON, Author of 'The School Arithmetic,' &c. 12mo. pp. 244, price 3s. 6d. cloth. [Oct. 29, 1863.]

THE system of Competitive Examination introduced into the Civil Service has rendered a modification in the character of most of our elementary school-books absolutely necessary. To effect this object in the Arithmetical Department this treatise has been compiled. It contains almost all the questions on Arithmetic given in the Civil Service Reports, and several others which were obtained from parties who underwent the examinations at which they were proposed. The questions are arranged under the various rules, and referred as far as possible to the Department of the Civil Service in which they were proposed. Some of the most difficult are worked as examples, and every pains has been taken to render the treatise suitable for the requirements of the Public Service.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

New Work by the Author of 'The Arrest of the Five Members.'—In December will be published, in 2 vols. 8vo. with Two Portraits, *Sir John Eliot: a Biography.* By JOHN FORSTER.

THE LIFE of ROBERT STEPHENSON, F.R.S. D.C.L. &c. late President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, by JOHN CORDY JEAFFRESON, Barrister-at-Law; and WILLIAM POLE, F.R.S. Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, compiled from Original Documents and Private Correspondence from Authentic Sources—is in the press, in 2 vols. 8vo. with Two PORTRAITS and numerous ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE NEW TESTAMENT of OUR LORD and SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST, illustrated with ENGRAVINGS on Wood from the OLD MASTERS, will be published before Christmas, in One Volume Quarto, Large Paper. The large paper edition is limited to two hundred and fifty copies, price Ten Guineas, half-bound in morocco, with gilt top, in the Roxburghe style.

The skill of the printer and the art of the wood-engraver have not hitherto been applied to the production of an edition of the *New Testament* representing the degree of perfection which these arts have reached in modern times. The wish to produce such an Edition has encouraged the expenditure of much time and cost in the preparation of the volume now announced; and it is hoped that it may be considered not unworthy of the object for which it was undertaken. The volume will contain the whole of the *New Testament*, with numerous engravings on wood from the designs of

ANDREA ORCAGNA.
FRA ANGELICO.
LEONARDO DA VINCI.
PIETRO PERUGINO.
FRANCESCO FRANCA.
LORENZO DI CREDI.
PINTURICCHIO.
FRA BARTOLOMMEO.
ALBERTINELLI.
TITIAN.
RAPHAEL.
GAUDENZIO FERRARI.

FRA SEBASTIANO DEL
PIOMBO.
ANDREA DEL SARTO.
DANIELE DA VOLTERRA.
BAROCCI.
PAOLO VERONESE.
JACOPO BASSANO.
ANNIBALE CARACCI.
GUIDO RENI.
NICHOLAS POUSSIN.
SIR ANTHONY VAN DYCK.
LUCA GIORDANO.

Each page is decorated with borders, ornaments, or initial letters engraved on wood, copied from the finest Italian manuscripts of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and from other sources. Numerous medalion picture-subjects are also introduced into the margins. The work has been produced under the general superintendence of Mr. HENRY SHAW, F.S.A.

Those persons who may desire to possess a copy of this edition are requested to make early application to the Publishers, Messrs. LONGMAN and Co. SPECIMENS of the woodcuts and text may be seen at 39 Paternoster Row.

ANSTER'S FAUST, PART II.—In December, will be published, in 1 vol. post 8vo. '*Faustus, Part II. from the German of Goethe.*' By JOHN ANSTER, LL.D. M.R.I.A. Regius Professor of Civil Law in the University of Dublin.

A Work on '*Tuscan Sculpture, from its Origin to its Decline,*' by Mr. CHARLES PERKINS, is preparing for publication in Two Volumes Quarto, illustrated with numerous Engravings on Steel and Wood from Original Designs by the Author.

A New Edition, being the Third, of '*Notes on Hospitals,*' by FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, will be ready in a few days, in imperial 8vo. with 13 illustrative Plans. This Edition is much enlarged, and has been for the most part re-written.

PROFESSOR MAX MÜLLER.—A SECOND SERIES of '*Lectures on the Science of Language,*' comprising the Lectures delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain in 1863, by MAX MÜLLER, M.A. Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, will be published early in the year 1864.

THE late ARCHBISHOP of DUBLIN.—A volume of miscellaneous remains from the Commonplace Book of Archbishop WHATELY, is preparing for publication, which will probably be followed by a selection from his unpublished Sermons.

It is desirable also to mention that the family of the Archbishop have undertaken the preparation of a Memoir of his Life, which will consist mainly of letters and other memoranda of his own.

WINDSOR PARK and WINDSOR FOREST. Early in 1864 will be published, in One Volume, imperial folio, '*The History of Windsor Great Park and Windsor Forest,*' by WILLIAM MENZIES, Resident Deputy Surveyor. Illustrated with Twenty large Photographs by the EARL of CAITHNESS and by Mr. BAMBRIDGE of Windsor.—The purpose of this work is to give not merely a professional but a general literary account of the Park and Forest of Windsor which shall be not only interesting in itself, but also of practical utility to all persons engaged in the management of timber. The Author has therefore given a description of the several plantations, and he has been enabled to trace their history from the commencement of each, with an exactness which it would probably be impossible to attain in the history of any other estate in England. The Illustrations, mounted in the book, comprise several of the most interesting trees of Windsor; in the selection of which the Author had the advice of some of the best Artists, while every facility was given for clearing round the trunks, to get the best views. Whether as picturesque objects, or as useful subjects of study, he believes they will be equally admired and appreciated.

A New Work, entitled the *Treasury of Botany*, will be published early in the year 1864, under the editorship of JOHN LINDLEY, M.D. F.R.S. F.L.S. Emeritus Professor of Botany in University College, London: assisted by Professor BALFOUR, F.R.S.E.; the Rev. J. M. BERKELEY, F.L.S.; JOHN BALL, Esq. F.R.S.; the Rev. C. A. JOHNS, F.L.S.; J. T. SYME, Esq. F.L.S.; MAXWELL MASTERS, Esq. F.L.S.; THOMAS MOORE, Esq. F.L.S.; and other practical Botanists. The *Treasury of Botany* will form a volume in fcp. 8vo. uniform with Maunder's well-known Series of Treasuries, and illustrated with 16 Engravings on Steel, and numerous Engravings on Wood, from designs by W. H. FITCH.

A New Work entitled '*The Four Experiments in Church and State, with Observations on the Conflicts of Churches*,' by Lord ROBERT MONTAGU, M.P. will be ready early in 1864, in one volume, 8vo. The advocates of the Dissenting party have lately directed formidable attacks against the Church, on the ground that (as the controversy concerning the *Essays and Reviews* has clearly revealed) differences of opinion exist within the bosom of the Church itself, as great as those which separate the Dissenters from the Church. It seems therefore important to inquire how it was that, in former times, much greater contradictions could prevail, although the unity of the Church of England was not thereby disturbed, nor even endangered. This question occupies a prominent place in a chapter of the work now announced, devoted to the discussion of the correct definition of a National Church.

The dispute concerning the connexion of Church and State has not as yet been treated in a sufficiently methodical manner. Arguments of great force have been brought forward on each side. But the meaning of a connexion between Church and State has not been clearly defined. Neither has any classification of the different kinds of connexion ever been attempted.

The Author maintains that not more than four forms of Church and State are possible. (1) When the Church is identical with the State. (2) When the Church is under the State. (3) When the Church overrides the State. (4) When there is no Church at all. Each of these forms has, for many hundred years, been tried in a different part of the globe. The Author therefore narrates the history of each of these experiments, and then proceeds to draw his deductions from them. The result is, that he maintains the National Church to be not only the best, but the only safe one of the four forms. The worst of all he shows, on many grounds, to be that which prevails in America. A great portion of the work is necessarily devoted to the discussion of the character of dissent in England and in Scotland; which is proved to be the same as the American form. The close connexion between this form and Popery is pointed out in a subsequent chapter. The last chapter relates to the struggle which is being carried on between the Eastern, Western, and Protestant Churches in the East, in Poland, and in other parts of Europe.

The Rev. DR. Howson's Hulsean Lectures.—Early in the year 1864 will be published, in One Volume 8vo. '*Sermons on the Character of St. Paul*,' being the Hulsean Lectures for 1862, by the Rev. J. S. HOWSON, D.D. Principal of the Collegiate Institution, Liverpool; Joint Author of the '*Life and Epistles of St. Paul*;' Author of an Essay on '*Deaconesses*.'

The Life and Correspondence of THEODORE PARKER, Minister of the Twenty-eighth Congregational Society, Boston, by JOHN WEISS, will be published on Dec. 5, in 2 vols. 8vo. with 2 Portraits on Steel, Facsimile of Handwriting, and 19 Woodcuts, price 30s. cloth. This biography will comprise an account of Mr. PARKER's childhood and self-education; of the development of his theological ideas; of his scholarly and philosophical pursuits; and of his relation to the anti-slavery cause, and to the epoch in America which preceded the civil war. His two visits to Europe will be described in letters and extracts from his journal. An autobiographical fragment will be introduced relating to Mr. PARKER's early life; and his letters of friendship on literary, speculative, and political topics will be freely interspersed. The illustrations represent scenes connected with various periods of Mr. PARKER's life, the houses he dwelt in, his country haunts, his meeting-house, his library, and the music-hall in which he preached.

New Work by the Rev. G. W. Cox, M.A. In the press, in 1 vol. fcp. 8vo. '*Tales of Thebes and Argos*,' by the Rev. GEORGE W. COX, M.A. late Scholar of Trinity College, Oxford; Author of the '*Tale of the Great Persian War from Herodotus*,' &c. This work, consisting chiefly of legends which have gathered round the name and family of Perseus and of Œdipus, will form a companion-volume to *Tales from Greek Mythology*, and *Tales of the Gods and Heroes*, by the same Author. The three volumes together will, it is believed, contain the main substance of all Greek Mythology, as contrasted with that of Rome, while they furnish the means for classifying Greek legends according to the measure in which they retain or depart from the common mythical speech of the Aryan race, as exhibited especially in the earlier Sanskrit literature. The Tales will be preceded by an Introduction, in which the dynastic legends of Thebes and Argos are compared with those of other cities, as well as with the Norse and Hindû Mythology, and with the groundwork of the Iliad and the Odyssey.

MR. WATTS'S DICTIONARY of CHEMISTRY.—This Dictionary was at first intended to consist of 3,000 pages, making Three Volumes; but, as the work advanced, those limits were found too narrow to include the vast and continually increasing store of facts with which the science of Chemistry is enriched, without sacrificing in the latter portion of the work that fulness of detail which, to judge from recent criticisms, appears to be regarded as one of the most useful characteristics. It has, therefore, been resolved to extend the work to 4,000 pages, making Four Volumes, and to be completed

in THIRTY-THREE MONTHLY PARTS, namely, Nine at 5s. and PARTS X. to XXXIII. at 2s. 6d. each. Of these PARTS I. to X. inclusive are now ready. With this extension, it is hoped that the Dictionary will afford a satisfactory representation of the existing state of chemical science. 'The English language,' observes a writer in the *ATHENÆUM* of October 31, 1863, 'is not rich in lexicons of science: we would point to this work as a model upon which others might be framed. It certainly exhausts the subject up to the date of publication, and therefore forms as it were the balanced ledger of the chemist. To the practical analyst this work must prove of the utmost value,—to the philosophical investigator it must, as the record of all former labours, be a great gain,—and to the student who is true to his studies, it will prove an ever-ready guide. Our manufacturers know the value of chemistry, and are many of them experts in the special branches of the science which bear on their particular industries. They require to know the latest discoveries, and to keep them as it were in stock until the march of improvement renders it necessary to apply them. This *Dictionary* places them in possession of these desiderata.'

A New Work on the *Comparative Anatomy and Physiology of the Vertebrate Animals*, by RICHARD OWEN, F.R.S. D.C.L. Superintendent of the Natural History Departments, British Museum, Foreign Associate of the Institute of France, &c. is expected to be ready for publication in the Spring of the year 1864, forming Two VOLUMES, 8vo. illustrated with upwards of Twelve Hundred Engravings on Wood.

A New and greatly enlarged Edition of Mr. FAIRBAIRN'S Work on Iron, namely, 'The Application of Cast and Wrought Iron to Building Purposes,' by WILLIAM FAIRBAIRN, C.E. LL.D. F.R.S. F.G.S. &c. is now in the press.—This work, which is entirely of a practical character, has been carefully revised by the Author; and the Third Edition, now announced, will comprise, in addition to its former contents, an account of the most recent improvements in fire-proof buildings, the employment of wrought-iron instead of cast-iron beams, and experimental researches on the effects of vibration on beams, girders, and bridges. The general contents are disposed in Four Sections, as follows. I. The adaptation of cast-iron beams for the support of the floors of mills, warehouses, and public buildings; including the experiments of the Author and the late Professor HODGKINSON, establishing formulas for the guidance of the Architect and Engineer. Also experiments to determine the value of trussed beams of cast and wrought iron, and wrought iron and wood. The influences of time and temperature on these constructions are considered, and in a tabulated form are given the results of experiments on cast iron derived from frequent meltings and re-meltings. SECTION II. contains a description of wrought-iron beams, and their adaptation for building purposes, showing their superior strength, security, and durability over cast-iron beams. SECTION III. treats of the construction of fire-proof warehouses and buildings of that important class, together with prac-

tical details relative to their security as fire-proof structures. SECTION IV. is almost exclusively devoted to Bridges composed of Wood, Stone, and Iron, and those other constructions denominated Tubular, Tubular Girder, Lattice, Warren, and Plate Bridges. The proportions and necessary formulas for calculating the strength of each of these classes of Bridges are given together with details of numerous examples in actual existence. An APPENDIX to the work includes an account of the Bridge which crosses the Rhine at Cologne; followed by some remarks on the fall of a Cotton Mill arising from defective beams and defective construction. The work is copiously illustrated throughout with Copper Plates and Wood Engravings.

The STORY of the GUNS, a New Work by Sir J. EMERSON TENNENT, K.C.S. LL.D. F.R.S. &c., will be published early in the year 1864 by Messrs. LONGMAN and Co. In this work the Author has undertaken a task, the importance of which will be widely appreciated. The question of the day, which inspires alike interest and astonishment, is the contest between the rival guns of Sir WILLIAM G. ARMSTRONG and Mr. WHITWORTH. So long as this was confined to comparisons of range and precision, admiration was so equally divided between the two great inventors, that the struggle was allowed to proceed without a chronicler. But when it came to crushing solid iron with still more solid shot; bursting asunder armour-clad targets made to represent the sides of the *Warrior*, and penetrating plates of metal four or five inches thick with explosive shells that passed through them with as much apparent ease as a silver scoop enters a Stilton cheese, people in amazement began to look back as well as forward, and to ask by what stages we had arrived at such astounding results!

But on inquiry they found to their disappointment that there is no connected narrative of this most curious of all continuous experiments. The records of it are diffused in fragments over newspapers and periodicals, in pamphlets of transient notoriety, and in Blue-books laid before Parliament, which attract even a less transitory notice.

The work which Sir EMERSON TENNENT has set before himself is to tell the story from its commencement to the present time; the condition of things as regards both small arms and artillery which rendered improvement indispensable; the measures taken to attain it; the champions who essayed a passage-at-arms in this scientific tournament; the disappearance one by one of the various aspirants who first entered the lists; and the death-struggle of the two conspicuous knights who still hold and contest the field.

All this the Author proposes to tell in language so plain and so free from scientific technicalities that it may have a place on every drawing-room table; and thus, it is believed, the real history of the rival guns will have an interest as exciting as the story of the steam-engine, the railroad, the electric telegraph, or any other grand discovery that has signalled our era, and tended to elevate and astonish mankind.

A New Work, entitled the *Treasury of Bible Knowledge*, is preparing for publication by the Rev. JOHN AYRE, M.A. of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. It will comprise a Summary of the Evidences of Christianity; the Principles of Biblical Criticism; the History, Chronology, and Geography of the Scriptures; an Account of the Formation of the Canon; separate Introductions to the several Books of the Bible, &c.; presenting at one view, and in a convenient form for reference, a complete body of information most necessary for the thorough understanding of the Sacred Volume. The *Treasury of Bible Knowledge* will form a volume in fcp. 8vo. accompanied by Maps, Engravings on Steel, and numerous strictly illustrative Woodcuts; uniform with Maunders's well-known Series of Treasuries.

Petroleum, Coal, Peat, &c.—A New Work on 'Hydrocarbon Oils, &c.' their characters and manufacture from petroleum, coal, and other bituminous minerals, peat, &c. and their applications in the arts, is preparing for publication, by B. H. PAUL, Esq. Ph.D. Consulting Chemist, and late Managing Partner in the Lews Chemical Works. This work will contain a full account of the various methods of manufacturing useful commodities from native bituminous materials and from artificial tar; descriptions of the characters essential for the safe and convenient application of the various products to the purposes of domestic economy and of the arts, and of the chemical principles concerned in their production from various sources, purification, &c. The numerous inventions that have been brought forward in reference to this important new branch of chemical industry will also be described, and their respective merits illustrated. The history of this new art will also be given, so that the work, while of practical use to the manufacturer, will also be of interest to the general reader.

THE Complete Works of SAINT JOHN of the CROSS, translated by DAVID LEWIS, M.A. with a Preface by His Eminence CARDINAL WISEMAN, forming 2 vols. 8vo. will be published at Christmas. These writings have for three centuries enjoyed a classical reputation in Spain. They have also been translated into almost every European language; but the complete translation now announced will be the first which has ever been published in English. The contents will be distributed as follows. The first volume will consist of 'The Ascent of Mount Carmel,' in three books, and 'The Obscure Night of the Soul,' in two books. The second volume will comprise—1. 'A Spiritual Canticle between the Soul and Christ,' in forty stanzas, with their Explanation; 2. 'The Living Flame of Love,' in four stanzas, with a Commentary; 3. 'Instructions and Cautions' for those who are aiming at Christian perfection; 4. Seventeen 'Letters' on spiritual subjects; 5. 'Maxims and Sentences' for every day in the year; and 6. 'Poems.' The usefulness of the book for the student will be increased by an Index to all the Scriptural references which occur throughout the work, in addition to a full General Index.

A Collected Edition of the Works of the late Sir BENJAMIN C. BRODIE, Bart. D.C.L. President of the Royal Society, &c. is preparing for publication by Mr. CHARLES HAWKINS, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, to form 2 vols. 8vo. This edition will contain all the published works of Sir BENJAMIN BRODIE, including his *Psychological Inquiries*, his several Lectures and Addresses, and his Articles and Papers written for the Transactions of Societies, or printed in the various medical and philosophical journals to which he contributed. Some observations will be subjoined on Medicine and Surgery, from manuscript notes on which Sir B. BRODIE was engaged at the time of his death; accompanied by a brief autobiographical Sketch of his Life, taken literally from his materials left in manuscript.

A New *SANSKRIT ENGLISH DICTIONARY* by Professor THEODOR BENFEY, of the University of Göttingen and Correspondent of the Institute of France, is preparing for publication. The valuable dictionary of the late Professor H. H. WILSON has long been out of print, while the dictionaries now in course of publication in England and on the continent are planned on a scale which will require many years for their completion, and, like the Latin Dictionary of FORCELLINI, and the Greek Thesaurus of Stephanus, are designed for the use of advanced scholars only. A dictionary of moderate size is therefore much needed by those who wish to study the language for the sake of its literature and the aid which it affords to researches in Comparative Grammar. The present work, which is intended to supply this want, will give only those words which are found in the actual literature of the language, to the exclusion of those which rest only on the authority of Grammarians. The roots are, however, inserted, but all which have not yet been authenticated, are marked with a cross +.

The Dictionary will contain all words and meanings which are necessary for reading the Law book of Manu, the Bhagavadgîtâ, the Hitopadesa, and almost all the standard works hitherto published, a list of which will be inserted in the Preface. But in order to keep the work within strictly moderate limits, words occurring in the Vedic literature only, (chiefly on account of the great difference between the Vedic language and the Sanskrit proper,) will not be included, although exceptions are made in favour of those which occur in Lassen's Anthologia, and the Editor's Chrestomathy, as well as of some others which are of high interest in Comparative Grammar.

Each word will be given in the original Sanskrit, and in a Latin transliteration, and references, together with translations of the most difficult passages, will be added in all cases where words are wanting in the dictionaries already published, and where the construction or the admission of new significations is likely to involve difficulties for beginners. Of the principal words short etymological notices will be furnished,—the cognate words from the Greek, Latin and Teutonic languages being given wherever their relationship with the Sanskrit is well established.

LYRA DOMESTICA, SECOND SERIES; *Christian Songs and Hymns, translated from the German of C. J. P. SPITTA and other favourite Hymn-writers, by RICHARD MASSIE*, is in the press, to form one volume, fcp. 8vo. uniform with the FIRST SERIES. This volume will be divided into two parts, of which the first is the completion of SPITTA's *Psaltery and Harp*; and the second consists of translations from PAUL GERHARDT and other approved Hymn-writers of Germany.

The Head Master of Shrewsbury School, in compliance with particular request, has undertaken to edit VIRGIL expressly for School use. The main principle which his experience in teaching has led him to adopt is, that the Notes should be such as a Master, at least in the two highest forms of Public Schools, may justly require all his scholars to prepare as a portion of the lesson. These notes will seldom impart that knowledge which can be obtained from the three Dictionaries supposed to be in the hands of all advanced boys; but they will indicate, by brief examinative questions, what a boy must obtain from his Dictionaries, while they embrace, briefly but sufficiently, whatever is further requisite for the full interpretation of the author. They will contain as much translated matter as may seem necessary to promote taste and guide judgment, while they carefully avoid that luxuriance of English translation which is so unwelcome to every wise Master, as only tending to enfeeble, and often to mislead, the minds of boys. A paper on VIRGIL's style, in the nature of a Poetic Syntax, will be given: and to this the learner will often be referred. It is hoped that these principles will recommend themselves to scholars engaged in classical instruction. The NOTES, written in English, will be placed at the end of the volume, —which it is hoped will be ready in the course of 1864.

JOHNSON'S Dictionary of the English Language, a New Edition, founded on that of 1773 (the last published in Dr. Johnson's lifetime), with numerous Emendations and Additions, by R. G. LATHAM, M.D. F.R.S. &c. will be published in Monthly Parts, forming, when completed, 2 vols. 4to. This work will be founded on the last edition of Todd; but will not be regulated by the principles of either Todd or Johnson exclusively. An attempt will be made to give both such new words as have been lately introduced into our language, and such old ones as, although deserving a place, have been omitted in previous dictionaries. At the same time purely technical words will be omitted; as well as those words which from their antiquity may be considered as Anglo-Saxon rather than English. It is clear, however, that no very strict rule can be laid down on this point. The deviations will be on the side of comprehension rather than exclusion. For every word and quotation, in the way of illustration, an authority will be given; special attention being bestowed upon the derivations; among which none which are merely speculative will be admitted. The Historical Introduction will be brought down to the present time, and many omissions in the original made good.

PART I. is expected to be ready early in 1864.

LYRA MESSIANICA; Hymns and Verses on the Life of Christ, Ancient and Modern, with other Poems, Edited by the Rev. ORBY SHIPLEY, M.A. will be ready early in 1864.—This Collection of Hymns and Verses will form a Companion Volume to *Lyra Eucharistica*, and, in common with that Book, is intended for devotional reading at home, and not for public use in Church. It will consist of both original and selected Hymns and Verses. Of the latter, those have for the most part been taken which are the least known amongst Hymns which have been written or translated since the revival of the taste for the use of ancient compositions. With a few exceptions, the Contributors to *Lyra Messianica* will be the same as those who contributed to *Lyra Eucharistica*, considerably strengthened by additional Authors; and the sources whence Poems have been selected are the same or similar to those previously employed. Of the original Hymns, some are original, some are translations of Hymns never before attempted in English, and some are new versions of those already well known. The Hymns will be in accordance with the Doctrine of the Church of England; and they will be printed *verbatim*, as their Authors composed or revised them.

A New Serial Work on Natural History by the Rev. J. G. WOOD, M.A. F.L.S. Author of 'The Illustrated Natural History,' &c. is preparing for publication, to be entitled *Homes without Hands, being an Account of the Habitations constructed by various Animals classed according to their Principles of Construction*; and illustrated with very numerous Wood Engravings by G. PEARSON, from Original Drawings made by F. W. KEYL and E. A. SMITH, under the Author's superintendence expressly for this work. PART I. in 8vo. price 1s. sewed, will be published on January 1, 1864; to be continued monthly, and completed in Twenty Parts, price 1s. each.

The work will begin with the BURROWERS, of which the following are illustrated: *Burrowing Mammalia*, Mole, Fox, Prairie Dog, Rabbit, Chipping Squirrel, Polar Bear, Pichiciago, Armadillo, Aard Vark, Mallangong, and Gopher. *Burrowing Birds*, Sand Martin, Kingfisher, Puffin, Bee Eater, Toucan, and Woodpecker. *Burrowing Crustacea*, the Land Crab and Robber Crab. *Burrowing Mollusca*, Solen, Pholas, and Shipworm. *Burrowing Spiders and Insects*, Trapdoor Spider, Wasp, Ant Lion, Burrower Bees of various kinds, Burrower Beetles of various kinds: and many others. The PENSILE NESTS will come next in order, and will be followed by the SOCIAL, the ERECTED, the TERRESTRIAL, the AERIAL (or BRANCH NESTS), the SUBAQUATIC, and the MISCELLANEOUS NESTS.

The whole of these Illustrations are being drawn expressly for the work, and will present characteristic episodes in the life of each ANIMAL. The subjects have all been suggested by the Author, and the Drawings are submitted to his inspection before they are engraved. Figures of all the most remarkable examples will be given; and in every instance the ARCHITECT will be drawn together with its HABITATION, and will in most cases be represented as engaged in some occupation which identifies its species and mode of workmanship.

NEW CLASSICAL SCHOOL BOOK by the Rev. H. MUSGRAVE WILKINS, M.A.—‘*A Latin Anthology, or Progressive Latin Reading-Book, for the use of the Junior and Middle Classes in Schools,*’ by the Rev. H. MUSGRAVE WILKINS, M.A. Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, will be ready early in the year 1864. This work will consist of selections from the easier Latin Poets, commencing with a few fables of *Phædrus*, followed by short passages from *Ovid*, and succeeded by longer excerpts from that poet. Next in order will be found the most available portions of *Tibullus*; of whose Elegies there is no edition fit for school-boys, *Dissen’s* being only adapted for advanced scholars. A few extracts from *Propertius*, *Catullus*, and *Martial* will conclude the volume. A few notes only will be given, so as not to dispense with the use of the Dictionary.

A SMALLER LATIN GRAMMAR, abridged from ‘An Elementary Latin Grammar for the use of Schools,’ by the Author, the Rev. EDWARD MILLER, M.A. late Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford, will be ready early in 1864. This Grammar will contain an abridgment of the longer *Accidence*, some of the large print being set in a smaller type, and some of the small type being retained in foot-notes; the First Syntax; a few Rules from the Second Syntax for early reference; and the earlier part of the Prosody, relating especially to Hexameters and Pentameters. The publication of this *Smaller Grammar* is part of the Author’s original plan, and is intended to meet the wants of Boys until they are able to use the larger *Elementary Grammar*. ‘We welcome Mr. MILLER’s Grammar,’ observes the writer of an article in the *SATURDAY REVIEW* of October 31, 1863, ‘as a great improvement on all that have preceded it. It will be found extremely useful to all who are engaged in teaching, either to boys at school or to men at college, the Latin language and the difficult art of Latin composition. And we are disposed to anticipate a still more favourable estimate of his projected *Smaller Grammar*. We shall be surprised if it does not find its way into extensive use in our public schools.’

HOOPER’S MEDICAL DICTIONARY.—A New Edition, being the Ninth, of ‘*HOOPER’S Medical Dictionary and Encyclopædia of Medical Science, containing an Explanation of the Terms in Medicine, and in the Allied Branches of Natural Science,*’ brought down to the present time, by ALEXANDER HENRY, M.D. is preparing for publication. The great advances which have been made in medical science since the appearance of the last edition of this work have rendered a thorough revision necessary. All the articles are undergoing careful correction, many are being rewritten, and a considerable number added; so as to make the book, as far as is possible, an Encyclopædia of Medical Science fitted for the use of the practitioner.

THE REVISED CODE.—‘*The Grade Lesson Book Primer for the use of Infant Schools,*’ by E. T. STEVENS, Associate of King’s College, London, and CHARLES HOLE, Head Master of Loughborough Collegiate School, Brixton, is nearly ready for publication. It is meant to be introductory to the ‘Grade Lesson Books,’ by the same Authors, in course of publication in Six PARTS or STANDARDS, of which the first Five may now be had. This *Primer* is intended as an easy introduction to the art of Reading, the same systematic arrangement of the monosyllables being observed as that which characterises the FIRST STANDARD of the *Grade Lesson Books*. The children, as in that book, are led, by the easiest gradations, from one difficulty to another; the selection of words being, however, confined to the easier and more familiar ones. The work will form a 12mo. volume, and will be embellished with numerous attractive woodcuts.

A New Work on ‘English History, for the use of Schools and Candidates for the Civil Service, Army, and other Examinations,’ by W. M. LUPTON, Instructor of Candidates for the Civil Service, Army, and other Public Examinations, will be ready early in 1864. The object of this work is to provide in one small volume a substantial analysis of the essential elements of English History. It will contain much matter never before published in form of a school book. To the student preparing for the Civil Service, Army, University, Local, or other Examination, it is hoped that it will be found most useful, as it will contain answers to all the questions already proposed in English History by the various examining bodies.

THE OXFORD LOCAL EXAMINATIONS, 1864.—In the Regulations just issued respecting the Oxford Local Examinations for 1864, it is stated that Junior Candidates will be required to satisfy the Examiners in the Analysis and Parsing of a passage taken from ‘*Winter,*’ in THOMSON’S *Seasons*. With a view to provide pupils who may be qualifying for these Examinations with a suitable Text-Book, a School Edition of ‘*Thomson’s “Winter,” with Exercises in Parsing, Specimens of Analysis, and numerous Illustrative Notes,*’ is now in preparation by Mr. WALTER M’LEOD, of the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea, and will be ready early in 1864. The NOTES will contain, in addition to brief descriptions of the animals, places, &c. named in the poem, such notices of the phenomena of nature as may be deemed necessary to a comprehension of the text. In order to render the Book specially useful to Candidates, a few Exercises in Parsing, on the Foreign Derivatives and words of unusual occurrence, also Specimens of Analysis of some of the more difficult passages, will be occasionally introduced. The volume will be similar in all respects to the Editor’s School Edition of THOMSON’S *Spring* (published in February last) and of GOLD-SMITH’S *Deserted Village* (now in its tenth edition).

NOTES ON BOOKS

BEING AN

ANALYSIS of the WORKS published during each QUARTER

BY

MESSRS. LONGMAN AND CO.

No. XXXVI.

FEBRUARY 29, 1864

VOL. II.

THE object of this periodical is to enable Book-buyers readily to obtain such general information regarding the various Works published by Messrs. LONGMAN and Co. as is usually afforded by tables of contents and explanatory prefaces, or may be acquired by an inspection of the books themselves. With this view, each article is confined to an ANALYSIS OF THE CONTENTS of the work referred to: Opinions of the press and laudatory notices are not inserted.

. Copies are forwarded free by post to all Secretaries, Members of Book Clubs and Reading Societies, Heads of Colleges and Schools, and Private Persons, who will transmit their addresses to Messrs. LONGMAN and Co. 39 Paternoster Row, E.C. London, for this purpose.

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Literary Intelligence of Works preparing for publication will be found at pages 423 to 428.

Sir John Eliot: a Biography, 1590—1632. By JOHN FORSTER, Author of 'The Arrest of the Five Members,' 'Life of Goldsmith,' &c. Pp. 1,468; with 2 Portraits engraved on Steel from the Originals at Port Eliot. 2 vols. crown 8vo. price 30s. cloth.

[March 3, 1864.]

THIS Biography is in Twelve Books:—the first volume comprising the last two parliaments of James, and the first and second parliaments of Charles; and the second volume embracing the subsequent attempt to govern by prerogative, the third parliament, the endeavour to make its members after the dissolution responsible for their conduct in the House of Commons, and all the proceedings connected therewith up to Eliot's death in the Tower.

These, involving the first outbreak of the quarrel between Charles the First and his people, the impeachment of Buckingham, the debates on

the Petition of Right, and all that ensued on the murder of the favourite, are the principal historical incidents treated in the volumes; but, frequently as these have been handled in previous works, they receive here an extraordinary amount of new illustration from the private and unpublished papers to which the Author has had access.

By use of the same papers, aided by a mass of unpublished manuscript documents in the State Paper Office, the personal history of Sir John Eliot, hitherto involved in much obscurity, is at last revealed. His administration of the affairs of his Vice-Admiralty; his disputes with officers of state; his early imprisonments; his relations with Buckingham up to the time of their final separation; and the extraordinary efforts made afterwards by the King and the Duke to ruin him; are related in their details, until now unknown. And, to the later incidents of Eliot's life, a large amount of new illustration, perhaps even more interesting from its more private

character, is supplied. His life and death in the Tower, with the preceding interval between the enactment of the Petition of Right and the extraordinary scene at the dissolution of the third parliament, are copiously set forth by means of upwards of two hundred original letters which now first see the light, drawn from the papers still remaining at his family seat of Port Eliot.

Other contributions made by the work to the history of this all-important period are succinctly stated in the Author's preface, which is as follows.

'The only excuse I can offer for the extent and bulk of the present book is, that it is not a reproduction, under altered forms, of materials already accessible in existing books, but is an entirely new contribution to the knowledge of the period I treat of, and to the means of judging correctly its actors and events.

'If any one had told me when I began, now very many years ago, the study of the popular movement against the Stuart princes in the seventeenth century, that there existed in the archives of one English family the still inedited papers of the most eloquent leader of the first three parliaments of Charles the First; that among these papers, numbering between two and three hundred original letters, lay the familiar correspondence of Sir John Eliot with such men as Hampden, Selden, Bevil Grenville, Richard Knightley, Sir Oliver Luke, Sir Robert Cotton, Edward Kyrton, Sir William Armyne, Sir Dudley Digges, Sir Henry Marten, Benjamin Valentine, Lords Warwick and Lincoln, Bishop Hall, and many others; that they contained an elaborate *Memoir, written by Eliot*, with innumerable abstracts of speeches not elsewhere reported, of the first and least known (but by no means least memorable) parliament of Charles's reign, as well as careful and ample notes, taken by Eliot in the House of Commons, of the principal incidents of the second parliament; that they contributed to the illustration of the momentous matters debated then and in Charles's third parliament, as well as in the last of James, no less than twenty important speeches actually spoken by Eliot himself and not reported in any of the histories, together with revised and much amended copies of the only three great speeches forming all that were before believed to have survived of this master of eloquence; and that finally they included, with other interesting fragments found after Eliot's death in his prison, touching personal appeals in vindication of the course taken by him, intended for a later time, and notes for a speech against the violation of the public liberties by his imprisonment, which he proposed to have spoken in the parliament that did not meet until he had been eight years in his grave; if, I say, it

had been stated to me that such manuscript treasures as these were lying in the old family mansion still occupied by the descendants of Sir John Eliot, I should hardly have dared to think credible what I too eagerly should have desired to believe. But everything thus briefly described, and much more, the reader will find in the volumes before him.

'The Earl of St. Germans entrusted to my unreserved use, two years ago, the whole of these priceless family papers; and I can only hope that this book, which owes its existence to the confidence so placed in me, may be found to justify it. For thus alone is it possible that proper acknowledgment may be made for a service to which any mere expression of thanks would be altogether inadequate.

'It is right I should add that the same desire to see justice done to his great ancestor induced Lord St. Germans several years ago, when he was yet Lord Eliot, to submit portions of these papers (comprising letters only) to Mr. D'Israeli, then engaged in his *Commentaries on the Life of Charles the First*, and that this led to the publication, at that time, of what was termed "the Eliot correspondence." It consisted of seven entire letters and five fragments of letters by Eliot; of eight written by Hampden; of a short letter by Holles; and of a portion of one by Scawen; all, with exception of Hampden's, printed so incorrectly, and with such extraordinary omissions, as to be in reality of little worth. These matters find notice, with due correction, in their proper place in the biography, and are only mentioned here because of the statement put forth at the time by Mr. D'Israeli, to explain his having limited himself to the selection of less than twenty letters out of a volume containing more than a hundred and fifty.

'He speaks of the labour which the examination of that book of manuscripts had cost him, as the toil of many a weary morning, dimming his eyes with "all such *writing as was never read*." The letters of Hampden only he found to be legible, and it delighted him to think that by his hand his country would possess memorials of Eliot and of his friend, of which no other remains were known to exist. But great *should* be the glory, he told his readers, for the strife had been hard. "The autographs of Sir John long proved "too hard for my deciphering. Days, weeks, "and months passed, and I was still painfully "conning the redundant flourishes and the tortuous alphabet of Sir John, till the volume was "often closed in the agony of baffled patience. I "renewed my apologies for detaining a volume "precious in the domestic archives of St. Germans. The unlimited indulgence relieved my "wearisome repugnance, and, zealous to obtain

"some insight into the feelings and the thoughts of two illustrious characters in our history, I passed through my martyrdom." — (*Eliot, Hampden, and Pym*, 1832, p. 9.)

'From this the reader of the present volumes may probably infer that the martyrdom of their writer has been somewhat more severe, when I inform him that they include, either textually or in substance, the entire contents of that book of manuscripts of which the very imperfect mastery of less than a tenth part so severely taxed the patience and sight of an experienced historical enquirer; that, in aid of their subject, the contents of seven other volumes of equal bulk have been deciphered, sifted, and used; and, finally, that from three additional packets of detached papers, the majority in rough draft, too often almost illegible, some in pencil nearly faded, and all apparently untouched since Sir John Eliot's death, some of the most important discoveries in this biography have been made.

'Such are my obligations, for which it would indeed be difficult to find fitting language of acknowledgment, to the Earl of St. Germans, who also entrusted to me, for the purpose of being engraved, two original paintings of his ancestor at Port Eliot, one of them of surpassing interest.

'The state papers, and some manuscript collections of my own, have furnished to this work the rest of its materials. From the Record Office I have been able to illustrate, by a very large number of letters till now unpublished, the early connection of Eliot with state employments; the attempts, after his conduct in the second parliament, to deprive him of his vice-admiralty, and, by means of hired agents of the King and the Duke of Buckingham, to effect the ruin of his fortunes; and the proceedings against him in the courts, after the dissolution of the third parliament. In all the instances where I have resorted to these invaluable documents of the period, rendered lately so accessible by the perfect arrangements of the Master of the Rolls, and the admirable calendars of Mr. Bruce, every quotation has been taken from the originals.

'A more careful and minute examination of the contemporary and other printed records having been rendered necessary by the new illustrations thus obtained, this biography of Eliot will probably be found to present a picture of the opening of the struggle against the government of Charles the First, in many respects more detailed and accurate than has yet been afforded. Not merely was its later interest so absorbing, and the issues involved so momentous, but its actors claimed necessarily so large a space from the historians, that they had some excuse for less carefully attending to those earlier leaders of the con-

flict who were its first inspiring minds. A stronger circumstance in proof of this could hardly be named, than that no biography of Eliot existed in any form until I published a sketch of him in my *Statesmen of the Commonwealth* in 1834. Yet no one will ever fully understand what the rising against the Stuarts meant who is not thoroughly acquainted with its beginning; with the loyalty to the throne that then accompanied the resolve of its heroes to maintain the popular liberties; and with the reverent regard for law and precedent by which all its opening movements were so implicitly guided as to have left upon it to the very last a deep and ineffaceable impress. For these reasons it seemed especially desirable that a more exact account than elsewhere exists of what preceded and attended the enactment of the Petition of Right should be here supplied. It was necessary to the proper comprehension, as well of the new illustrations of that great third parliament afforded by the Port Eliot manuscripts, as of the memoir and notes on the parliaments preceding it in which the patriot himself plays the part of historian.

'For the personal characteristics of Sir John Eliot established by the papers thus given to the world, the biography will speak sufficiently. Few public men have suffered more from evil party speaking. The indignity the king would have offered to his body after death, royalist writers persisted in fixing on his memory. But the veneration and affection of his countrymen may be given now to an unsullied name. Few characters could have stood the test of the sudden masses of light here poured upon his; yet no blot appears, and no brightness fades. Under a pressure which even old friends and associates joined to make it painful to resist, he kept to the close his faith and constancy; he calmly underwent his martyrdom; the last utterances that escaped from his prison were the expression of his belief that upon the abandonment or maintenance of the privileges of her parliaments would turn the future misery or glory of England; and he deserved, if ever man did, that her constitutional historian should have singled him out and set him apart, as **THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS CONFESSOR IN THE CAUSE OF LIBERTY WHOM THAT TIME PRODUCED.**'

— — —
The Four Experiments in Church and State, and the Conflict of Churches. By Lord ROBERT MONTAGU, M.P. 8vo. pp. 450, price 12s. cloth. [January 23, 1864.]

THE marked differences of opinion which exist within the Church, and the controversies and litigations which have arisen out of them, have shaken the minds of many warm adherents of our National Establishment. The differences which

separate the church parties are as great as those which have kept Churchmen and Dissenters asunder. Why, then, (it has been often asked,) should the Church of England be established in the land? Why should there be any connexion between the Church and the State? Why should not all religions be treated alike?

Yet, in former times, as great differences of opinion existed, among the learned at least, while the peace and unity of the Church were never disturbed, nor even endangered. How was this? What sort of connexion subsisted then between the Church and the State?

Thus the controversy concerning the connexion of the Church and State becomes invested with a terrible importance for all men. Yet this dispute has never been treated in a sufficiently methodical manner. Arguments of great force have undoubtedly been brought forward on either side, but the meaning of a connexion between Church and State has not been clearly defined. Neither has any classification of the different kinds of connexion ever been attempted.

The first point which has to be accurately determined is the meaning of the term National Church. Such a definition has to be established from authorities; and then the peculiar form of the National Church of England has to be investigated.

The Author maintains that only four forms of Church and State are possible. (1.) When the Church is identical with the State; i.e. when it is a National Church. (2.) When the Church is under the State. (3.) When the Church overrides the State. (4.) When there is no Church at all. Each of these forms has, for many hundred years, been tried in a different part of the globe. In England we have a National Church; the second form exists in Russia; there is an example of the third in Romanism; while America gives an instance of the fourth form.

The Author therefore narrates, at length, the history of each of these experiments. He then proceeds to draw his deductions from them.

The National is the only normal form of Church and State. In each of the other forms the Church and State are depraved.

The National form alone does not stand on dogma, and is independent of all variations in opinion within its bosom. While all the other forms of Churches profess merely to promulgate doctrines, and enforce the acceptance of them wherever they have the power.

A great portion of the work is necessarily devoted to discussion of the character of dissent in England and in Scotland, which the Author proves to be the same as Americanism.

The close connexion between this American form and Popery, is the subject of another portion of the volume.

The last chapter relates to the struggle which is being carried on between the Russian, Roman, and Protestant Churches in the East, in Poland, and in other parts of Europe. This conflict of religions is shown, by a reference to Parliamentary papers, to be the 'backbone' of diplomacy. A portion of this chapter is devoted to the discussion of Jesuitism and Muridism; which are the active agents of two of the Church forms.

Public Schools for the Middle Classes. By Earl FORTESCUE, Patron of the Devon County School. With an Appendix. 8vo. pp. 180, price 4s. 6d. [February 22, 1864.]

[IN this volume a brief account is given of the successful establishment of the Devon County School, and occasion is taken to bring before the general public the views on Education which led to that institution, and further proposals of establishing County Colleges and a County University are put forward. The noble Author considers that the question of Middle-Class Education cannot be solved by merely extending to that class the operation of the Universities from above, or of the Government Education from below; but that they require a distinct intermediate system, analogous however to the Public School and College course of the upper classes, rather than to the system maintained by the Privy Council. He points out advantages which a county system would offer, and its special attractiveness to the farmers. Lord FORTESCUE dwells very seriously on the importance of providing a supply of improved masters from the Middle Classes, and points out how this would be effected by the establishment of County Colleges and a County University. He also seeks to show the political necessity of improved public education for the Middle Class, through whom most of the local administration has hitherto been conducted; and points out how the evils of centralisation are aggravated, and its growth necessitated by the ignorance and incompetence resulting from the want of public schools for the education of this class. He particularly insists on the unsatisfactory and mischievous state of what is called 'Private Bill Legislation,' and thinks that this might eventually be remedied by a transfer of much of its business to County Representative Assemblies, as those members of such assemblies who might be elected by the rate-payers should become through education more thoroughly capable of executing the duties to be entrusted to them.

In the APPENDIX, some previous publications with reference to the Devon County School, by his Lordship and others, are reproduced.

New and completed Edition of Arnott's Physics. *Elements of Physics or Natural Philosophy written for General Use in Plain or Non-technical Language.* By NEIL ARNOTT, M.D., F.R.S. &c. Physician Extraordinary to the Queen, Member of the Senate of the University of London. *Sixth Edition*, thoroughly revised, and containing in the SECOND PART (to be published in October next, price 10s. 6d.) the new completing Chapters on *Electricity and Astronomy*, with an Outline of *Popular Mathematics*. PART I. 8vo. pp. 430, price 10s. 6d. cloth.

[February 13, 1864.]

IN the PREFACE the Author explains that after publishing the first volume and half of this work, successive editions of the unfinished book were rapidly called for, but that after the fifth he would not print it again until he should be able to complete it to his satisfaction. In the meantime, besides his direct professional business, he could not avoid giving assistance in some parts of the public service where it was requested—as by the General Board of Health in regard to Sanitary affairs, and when the Government honoured him by appointing him Member of the Senate of the New University of London. Such engagements have delayed the completion of this work, until by withdrawing from professional labours, as now, he has full command of his time.

In the INTRODUCTION the Author says, in relation to the *importance of Physics*, ‘In the course of the preceding disquisition, we have seen that *Physics or Natural Philosophy*, the subject of the present volume, is fundamental to the other parts of science, and is therefore that of which a certain amount of knowledge is indispensable in a sound education. Bacon truly calls it “the root of the sciences and arts.” That its importance has not been marked by the place which it has held in common plans of education, is owing chiefly to the misconception that deep knowledge of technical mathematics, which only a few have leisure to acquire, was a necessary preliminary.’

In relation to *Mathematics* he says, ‘Now it is true that a certain amount of mathematical knowledge is necessary to the student, but it is equally true that the mathematical knowledge acquired by individuals generally, in the common experience of early years, is sufficient to enable students, with a little help, to comprehend the fundamental laws of nature; nearly as the knowledge of language obtained at the same time and in the same way is sufficient, without previous study of abstract grammar, to enable persons to understand conversation on all common subjects. Few persons in civilised society are so ignorant as not

to know that a square has four equal sides, and four equal corners or angles, that every point in the circumference of a circle is at the same distance from the centre, or who do not immediately discover whether a tree or pillar observed stands upright or leans, whether a table is level or inclined, whether two lines are parallel or not, and so forth. Now these are fundamental mathematical perceptions, and it will be shown in the Mathematical Appendix to this work, that such truths reach far in explaining the great phenomena of nature.’

In relation to the *importance of Physics to Medical Practitioners*, he says, ‘And Physics is also an important foundation of the healing art. The medical man, indeed, is the engineer pre-eminently; for it is in the animal body that the highest perfection and the greatest variety of mechanism are found. Where, to illustrate *Mechanics*, is to be seen a system of levers and hinges, and moving parts, like the limbs of an animal body; where such an *hydraulic* apparatus, as in the heart and blood-vessels; such a *pneumatic* apparatus, as in the breathing chest; such *acoustic* instruments, as in the ear and larynx; such an *optical* instrument, as in the eye; in a word, such variety and perfection, as in the whole of the visible anatomy? All these structures, then, the medical man should understand, as a watchmaker knows the parts of a time-piece which he is entrusted to repair.’

And in relation to the *importance of Physics to persons generally*, he says, ‘The laws of Physics having an influence so extensive as appears from these paragraphs, it need not excite surprise that all classes of society are at last discovering the deep interest they have to understand them. The *lawyer* finds that in many of the causes tried in his courts, an appeal must be made to Physics,—as in cases of disputed inventions; accidents in navigation, and travelling; disputes respecting steam-engines, and machines generally; questions arising out of the agency of winds, rains, water-currents, &c.: the *statesman* in Parliament is constantly listening to discussions respecting bridges, roads, canals, docks, telegraphs, and the mechanical industry of the nation: the *clergyman* finds everywhere among the facts of nature, the most intelligible and striking proofs of God's wisdom and goodness; the *sailor* in his ship has to deal with one of the most admirable machines in existence: and *soldiers*, while studying how to defend their country, find its safety and its rank among the nations to depend greatly on the perfection to which their knowledge of Physics has brought their rifled artillery (as made by Armstrong, Whitworth, and others), their iron-clad ships, and other parts of their military engineering: the *land-owner*, in making improvements on his estates,

building, draining, irrigating, road-making, &c.: the *farmer*, equally in these particulars, and in all the machinery of agriculture: the *manufacturer*, of course, to the widest extent: the *merchant* who has to purchase, and distribute over the world the products of manufacturing industry—all these are interested in Physics; and even the *man of letters*, that he may not, in drawing illustrations from the material world, repeat the scientific heresies and absurdities which have heretofore prevailed, and which, by shocking the now better informed public, would lower the estimation in which literature would be held: and, lastly, *parents of either sex*, whose conversation and example have such powerful effect on the character of their children, quickly rising to be their successors;—all should have knowledge of Physics, as one important part of their educational acquirements.

The Story of the Guns. By Sir JAMES EMERSON TENNENT, K.C.S. LL.D. F.R.S. &c. Pp. 386; with 33 Engravings on Wood. Post 8vo. price 7s. 6d. cloth.

[January 16, 1864.]

ONE of the questions of the day which has excited the largest share of interest and anxiety, is, without doubt, the contest so long in progress between the great engineers who have been eagerly competing for the honour of providing rifled arms and artillery for the naval and military service of the country. But however intense the curiosity felt on reading the reports in the daily press, of the performance of the Whitworth gun to-day, followed by that of the Armstrong cannon to-morrow, the ordinary reader is discouraged, by having no connected narrative of what went before, in order to elucidate what is passing now, and enable him to form a conjecture of what is still in prospect. The only records that exist are to be found in newspapers and periodicals, in pamphlets of transient notoriety, and in Blue-books laid before Parliament, which attract even a less transitory notice.

The work of Sir J. EMERSON TENNENT tells the story from its commencement to the present time, describing the condition of things as regards both small arms and artillery which rendered improvement indispensable, and the measures taken to attain it. It gives an account of the champions who essayed a passage-at-arms in this scientific tournament, and relates the disappearance one by one of the various aspirants who first entered the lists, down to the pending struggle of the two conspicuous knights who still hold and contest the field.

As improvement began with the musket, the Author explains the steps by which Mr. Whit-

worth, when called in by the Secretary at War to assist the Government, succeeded in producing a rifle for infantry and for sportsmen such as has never been equalled. The construction of this rifle, and the principles on which its excellence is dependent, are explained in terms so simple and clear as to be intelligible to any reader, however unacquainted he may previously have been with the subject.

This great object being achieved so far as concerned small arms, Mr. Whitworth was requested by the Government to extend a similar improvement to rifled *artillery*; and here he had to encounter a distinguished and most successful competitor in Sir William Armstrong. Sir J. Emerson Tennent has recounted the discoveries and inventions of Sir William in various departments of mechanical science, and he has given the amplest details and description of the Armstrong gun.

Then follows a relation of the events which have marked the various stages in the rivalry between the two great artillerymen, Sir William and Mr. Whitworth, with clear descriptions of the system of rifling adopted by the latter. Every step in the progress of this national competition is exhibited with minuteness, from the early defiance which iron plate offered to artillery, to the ultimate victory of the gun, first by sending solid shot through the armour-plate of ships of war, and eventually by piercing it with explosive shell.

Without assuming to decide which of the two rival guns is the superior, the Author brings the story of their struggle down to the present moment, when a series of trials is about to commence, which must decide their respective claims, on all the various grounds of capacity, range, accuracy, facility, and endurance.

Homes without Hands: being an Account of the Habitations constructed by various Animals, classed according to their Principles of Construction. By the Rev. J. G. WOOD, M.A. F.L.S. Author of 'The Illustrated Natural History,' &c. With very numerous Illustrations engraved on Wood by G. Pearson, from Original Drawings made by F. W. Keyl and E. A. Smith under the Author's superintendence expressly for this work. PARTS I. II. and III. 8vo. pp. 32 each, with Frontispieces and several Illustrations in the Text, price 1s. each Part, sewed. [Jan. 1, Feb. 1 and 29, 1864.]

THIS work, which is in course of publication monthly, and will be completed in Twenty Parts, begins with the BURROWS, of which the following examples are illustrated:—

Burrowing Mammalia :

Mole, Fox, Prairie Dog, Rabbit, Chipping Squirrel, Polar Bear, Pichiciago, Armadillo, Aard Vark, Mallangong, Gopher.

Burrowing Birds :

Sand Martin, Kingfisher, Puffin, Toucan, Woodpecker.

Burrowing Crustacea :

Land Crab, Robber Crab.

Burrowing Molluscs :

Solen, Pholas, Shipworm.

Burrowing Spiders and Insects :

Trapdoor Spider, Wasp, Ant Lion. Burrower Bees of various kinds; Burrower Beetles of various kinds; and many others.

The PENSILE NESTS will come next in order; and these will be followed by the SOCIAL, the ERECTED, the TERRESTRIAL, the AERIAL (or BRANCH) NESTS, the SUBAQUATIC, and the MISCELLANEOUS NESTS. The Buildings of the BEAVER will be figured from original drawings.

The whole of the ILLUSTRATIONS are being drawn expressly for this work, and will present characteristic episodes in the life of each ANIMAL. The subjects have all been suggested by the Author, and the Drawings are submitted to his inspection before they are engraved. Figures of all the most remarkable examples will be given; and in every instance the ARCHITECT will be drawn together with its HABITATION, and will in most cases be represented as engaged in some occupation which identifies its species and mode of workmanship.

A Guide to Geology. By JOHN PHILLIPS, M.A. LL.D. F.R.S. F.G.S. Professor of Geology in the University of Oxford. Fifth Edition; pp. 336, with 4 Plates and 53 Diagrams on Wood. Fcp. 8vo. price 4s. cloth.

[January 1, 1864.]

THE first edition of this work was published in 1834, and was readily accepted by teachers of science as a grammar of the elementary truths and theoretical results of geological research, so far as they had then been confirmed by observation. The volume has since been corrected from time to time, especially those parts of it which relate to the classification of strata, in accordance with the progress of discovery. In regard to the older rocks the conclusions of MURCHISON and SEDGWICK, and with reference to the more recent deposits those of Sir CHARLES LYELL, FORBES, PRESTWICH, and other eminent geologists, have been adopted and incorporated.

In the present much enlarged although cheaper edition, the Author has rearranged the whole in

distinct chapters, of which the first, on the Mass of the Globe, includes a concise account of the phases through which the Earth has probably passed before reaching its actual condition of land, sea, and atmosphere. The second explains the structure and arrangement of the Crust of the Earth. The third treats of the Elevation of Land, the Level of the Sea, and the Heat of the Interior of the Globe. The fourth discusses the important subject of Ancient Climate. The Series of Life is considered in a fifth chapter, and the Lapse of Time in a sixth.

The Author then applies himself to explain in due order (in the seventh chapter) the Succession of Rocks in the Crust of the Earth, beginning with the general basis of granitic and metamorphic rocks, and ascending to the latest glacial and postglacial formations, and modern products of the sea and fresh waters. Summaries of organic remains are given in each great group of strata. To this succeeds (in chapter 8) an entirely new section or division of the work, entitled 'Lithology,' in which, by descriptions and diagrams, the Author endeavours to remove some of the difficulties which beset beginners in their attempts to recognise rocks, and the minerals which compose them. Plutonic rocks and minerals, volcanic rocks and minerals, metallic deposits, metamorphic rocks, and rocks formed in water, are accurately and carefully described. After the last chapter, which consists of tables and calculations and other information useful to the geologist while employing thermometers, barometers, and clinometers, a short Glossary follows, arranged on a new plan. A full descriptive reference is given to the four plates of figures; and the diagrams are explained in the text.

The Alpine Journal; a Record of Mountain Adventure and Scientific Observation. By Members of the ALPINE CLUB. Edited by H. B. GEORGE, M.A. Fellow of New College, Oxford. No. V. 8vo. pp. 48, with Frontispiece representing the Dent d'Herens from the Valpelline, and 4 Woodcuts, price 1s. 6d. sewed. To be continued Quarterly.

[March 1, 1864.]

THE CONTENTS of the FIFTH NUMBER are as follows:—

Ascent of the Dent d'Herens. By W. E. HALL, M.A.

Ascent of El Viejo, an Extinct Volcano in Central America. By CHARLES EDEN.

Ascent of the Viescherhorn. By A. W. MOORE. Expedition to Cape Reykjanes. By T. W. EVANS, M.P. F.R.G.S.

The Finsteraar-joch. By H. B. GEORGE, M.A. Notes and Queries.

The Life and Correspondence of THEODORE PARKER, Minister of the Twenty-Eighth Congregational Society, Boston. By JOHN WEISS. Pp. 1,028; with two Portraits on Steel, a Facsimile, and 19 Engravings on Wood. 2 vols. 8vo. price 30s. cloth.

[December 5, 1863.]

THE first section of this work is assigned to Mr. PARKER's childhood, and the influences which surrounded him in Lexington, where he was born. The method of his self-education, the struggles of a poor and highly gifted boy, the slow development of religious ideas within him, are described. This portion of the work includes a fragment of an Autobiography written during his last illness in Rome, and is followed by an account of his theological education, and of the beginning of his career as a preacher. Letters to intimate friends, and extracts from his private journals, show the gradual divergence of his religious thinking from all the orthodox and liberal standards in America, till he unexpectedly found himself in the position of a reformer of the popular theology.

Some chapters are devoted to his friendships with various persons, and contain familiar letters. A visit to Europe is embodied in extracts from a journal, and in letters; and a description is given of his extensive and curious library, his method of study and composition, his scholarly and philosophical pursuits, together with an analysis of the unfinished work on the 'History of the Development of Religious Ideas,' to which he had given the leisure moments of his active career. A more detailed account relates his connexion with the Anti-Slavery movement, which interrupted all his studious pursuits, and threw him into the midst of that pre-revolutionary epoch in America which brought on her Civil War. These chapters contain many interesting letters to and from distinguished American statesmen.

The remaining chapters of the second volume describe his last journey to the West Indies, to Switzerland and Rome, in pursuit of health, till his decease at Florence in the spring of 1860. These are filled with letters upon numerous topics—theological, economical, archæological; upon American politics and anti-slavery movements; and upon private matters.

The letters in both volumes were written during a remarkable period of American history, in which Mr. PARKER occupied a most prominent and important position; and their interest is far from being of a merely personal description.

The ILLUSTRATIONS represent scenes connected with his childhood and maturity, the homestead, the houses in which he lived, and the favourite country spots, the places where he preached, his

library, and the cemetery at Florence. Of the two PORTRAITS, one is taken from a bust by STORY, the other is engraved after a Photograph.

Anatomy, Descriptive and Surgical. By HENRY GRAY, F.R.S. late Lecturer on Anatomy at St. George's Hospital. With about 410 Woodcuts, from original Drawings after Dissections by the Author and Dr. CARTER. Third Edition, by T. HOLMES, M.A. Cantab. Assistant-Surgeon and Lecturer on Anatomy at St. George's Hospital. Royal 8vo. pp. 820, price 28s. cloth. [January 5, 1864.]

THIS work, the first edition of which appeared in the year 1858, is intended to furnish the Student and Practitioner with an accurate view of the Anatomy of the Human Body, and more especially the application of this science to Practical Surgery. One of the chief objects of the Author (who is since deceased) was to induce the student to apply his anatomical knowledge to the more practical points in Medicine and Surgery, by introducing, in small type, under each of the following subdivisions, such observations as show the necessity of an accurate knowledge of the part under examination.

OSTEOLOGY. Much time and care were devoted to this portion of the work, as being the basis of anatomical knowledge. It contains a concise description of the anatomy of the bones, illustrated by one hundred and fifteen woodcuts, accurately lettered, showing the various markings and processes on each bone. The attachment of the muscles is shown in dotted lines, copied in each case from recent dissections. The articulations of each bone are shown on a new plan, and a method has been adopted by which the hitherto complicated account of the development of the bones is made more simple.

THE ARTICULATIONS. In this section the various structures forming the joints are described, a classification of the joints is given, and the anatomy of each carefully described. This section is illustrated by thirty-one woodcuts, all of which are taken from, or corrected by, recent dissections.

THE MUSCLES AND FASCIAE. In this section the muscles are described in groups, as is usual in anatomical works. A series of illustrations, showing the lines of incision necessary in the dissection of the muscles in each region, are introduced, and the muscles are shown in fifty-eight woodcuts. The surgical anatomy of the muscles in connexion with fractures, and of the tendons or muscles divided in operations, is also described and illustrated.

THE ARTERIES. The course, relations, pecu-

liarities, and surgical anatomy of each artery are described in this section, together with the anatomy of the regions containing the arteries more especially involved in surgical operations. This part of the work is illustrated by thirty-one woodcuts.

THE VEINS are described as in other anatomical works, and illustrated by a series of woodcuts, showing those in each region. The **VEINS** of the spine are described and illustrated from the well-known work of BRESCHET.

THE LYMPHATICS are described, and figured in a series of illustrations copied from the elaborate work of MASCAGNI.

THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND ORGANS OF SENSE. A concise and accurate description of this important part of anatomy is given, illustrated by sixty-six woodcuts, showing the spinal cord and its membranes, the anatomy of the brain in a series of sectional views, the origin, course, and distribution of the cranial, spinal, and sympathetic nerves, and the anatomy of the organs of sense.

THE VISCERA. A detailed description of this essential part of anatomy is given, illustrated by sixty woodcuts.

REGIONAL ANATOMY. The anatomy of the perinæum, of the ischio-rectal region, and of femoral and inguinal herniæ, is described at the end of the work: the region of the neck, the axilla, the bend of the elbow, Scarpa's triangle, and the popliteal space in the section on the arteries: the laryngo-tracheal region, with the anatomy of the trachea and larynx. The regions are illustrated by sixteen woodcuts.

MICROSCOPICAL ANATOMY. A brief account of the microscopical anatomy of some of the tissues, and of the various organs, forms an integral part of the work.

In the present edition no change has been attempted on the original scheme of the book; nor has any modification been made in the execution of that scheme. The absence of any attempt in this work to teach the rudiments of scientific, as distinguished from descriptive anatomy, was felt as a defect by its Author during his life, and the subject of the expediency of adding a chapter on that branch of anatomy was discussed between him and the present Editor; but it was thought that, so long as the Examining Bodies do not exact a knowledge of this branch of science as a necessary part of Medical Education, it would be unwise to encumber the pages of a work, designed especially for Students, with matter which, however interesting and valuable in itself, could hardly be regarded as essential, while it must necessarily have added a good deal to the bulk and cost of the work. Consequently, the Editor's task has been restricted

to an attempt to give greater precision to the language, and to supply the necessary references to anatomical works of merit which had been published since the date of the last Edition.

The Vine and its Fruit, especially in relation to the Production of Wine: embracing an Historical and Descriptive Account of the Grape, its Culture and Treatment in all Countries, Ancient and Modern. By JAMES L. DENMAN. Crown 8vo. pp. 358, price 8s. 6d. cloth. [December 24, 1863.]

THE changes already effected, and likely yet to result from the recent reformation of the Customs' duties on the importation of Foreign wines, are daily becoming more significant. Ever since the great Revolution of 1688, the consumption of foreign wines in Great Britain has been limited for the most part to some half-dozen leading kinds, beyond which care or curiosity was seldom directed. Sherry and Madeira, Port, Claret, and a little Rhenish established their supremacy, and it was believed that the two inevitable decanters of red and white comprised all that was needed for the use and enjoyment of man, while to the multitude, indeed, the existence of other growths was little better than a delusive myth. The activity of commercial enterprise in providing novel growths equally pure, wholesome, and cheap, is fast dispelling the apathy formerly indulged, and renders a competent knowledge of their respective merits, their peculiarities and seat of production indispensable in all polite society.

The present work is divided into sections, the first portion being devoted to the history and early origin of the vine, its chief characteristics and general diffusion; the most suitable soils, and the usual modes of culture; its natural maladies and numerous enemies; its popularity and utility. A unique account of 'the grape cure' as practised in Germany is followed by a description of the oïdium vine-blight.

Another section treats of the system and practice pursued by the ancients in the management of their vine grounds, their superlative wines and their curious treatment of them.

This is followed by a minute account of the character and qualities of modern wines, illustrated by statistical facts and curious historical incidents. The vintages of all the principal wine countries are then separately discussed, comprehending Portugal, Spain, France, Germany, Italy and Sicily, Hungary, Austria, the Crimea, South Africa, Madeira and the Canaries, Greece and the Islands of the Western Archipelago, Persia, Arabia, and the Holy Land, India, China.

Australia, and America—both North and South, a separate section being given to each class.

The chapter on Portugal especially demands attention, as laying bare the systematic artifices there resorted to for changing the natural character of its staple product, with the sophistications practised in supposed deference to English taste and requirements. This constant tampering with a noble beverage, to enhance factitiously its commercial value, led to a retrograde course, ending in artificial restrictions, unequal export duties, and a short-sighted and baneful monopoly. The particulars connected with the Hungarian vine grounds show their almost unlimited powers of production; whilst the natural and historical facts given relative to the Grecian Archipelago, and the surprising volcanic phenomena which anciently prevailed there, will be new to most English readers. Other sections of the work furnish information respecting the more distant and tropical regions, and the work concludes with some practical remarks on the choice and preservation of wine; hints for judicious selection and cellar management; chemical analyses of alcoholic liquors; the hygienic properties of wine, and its use in the modern practice of physic.

A short APPENDIX gives the results of the Government commission of inquiry recently instituted for ascertaining the natural strengths of wine in the principal wine-growing countries of Europe, together with tables of the average strengths of the miscellaneous wines submitted at the International Exhibition of 1862, as afterwards determined by the analytical labours of Mr. J. B. KERNÉ, to whom the task was intrusted by government authority.

A Dictionary of the English Language. By ROBERT GORDON LATHAM, M.A. M.D. F.R.S. late Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and late Professor of English, University College, London. Founded on that of Dr. Samuel Johnson, as edited by the Rev. H. J. Todd, M.A. with numerous Emendations and Additions. To be completed in 36 Parts (price 3s. 6d. each) forming 2 Volumes. PART I. 4to. pp. 88, price 3s. 6d. sewed.

[March 1, 1864.]

THOUGH founded on the last edition of TODD, the text neither of that edition nor of JOHNSON himself has been followed in the present work; but, on the contrary, both of Dr. LATHAM's predecessors have been freely dealt with. The most exceptionable part of the original work was the Etymology; and this was but very indifferently mended by TODD. As a scholar, JOHNSON favoured Latin and Greek derivations, and, as he wrote at a

time when Comparative Philology was in its infancy, his general speculations are worse than useless. All these speculations are swept away, and in their stead a simple insertion of the oldest known form will be found under the chief word in each series of derivatives, or under the single word itself when it stands alone. In the Latin, however, neither the nominative case of words like *natio*, nor the present tense of words like *accipio* and *abrogo*, will explain such forms as *nation*, *accept*, and *abrogate*; therefore, the statement is added that the genitive case of the one, and the participles of the others, are *nationis*, *acceptus*, and *abrogatus*; and in similar instances a similar course has been pursued. This addition, though the scholar can dispense with it, is considered likely to be useful to readers in general.

The Editor has refrained from speculation, not only where the origin of a word is unknown, but even where it is uncertain. He has, however, thought it right to admit occasional extracts from writers on Etymology conveying their opinions as to the origin of the word in question. In such cases the usual etymological notice is omitted. Where the derivation is unknown, attention is drawn to the fact by a note of interrogation; so that the reader has a clear view of what may be considered certain and what doubtful in the history of his mother-tongue. The derivation, indeed, is inserted not so much for its own sake, or in accordance with the principle on which it would be admitted into a special etymological dictionary, as for the sake of illustrating the meaning of the word to which it applies; it is therefore clear that from this point of view a doubtful etymology is worse than none.

The Editor has spared no pains wherever he considered that careful investigation would lead to any satisfactory result; and he has thus been led into several original trains of reasoning on various points; but the main additions consist of the entries of new words; and the substitution of recent and classical authorities for many of the more obscure and obsolete ones of JOHNSON, free reference being made to the best writers of our own time.

With every word a quotation is given, which furnishes an authority for its use, and at the same time affords assistance in arriving at its derivation, definition, and meaning. A further notice informs the reader whether the word is *rare*, *obsolete*, *rhetorical*, or *colloquial*.

The object of the short and merely temporary notice which precedes the FIRST PART, is to explain a few details in the treatment of the work which were not thought to speak for themselves with sufficient clearness. The full and permanent PREFACE, with the rest of the Introductory matter, will be given in the last two PARTS of the FIRST VOLUME.

Tales of Thebes and Argos. By the Rev. GEORGE W. COX, M.A. late Scholar of Trinity College, Oxford. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 308, price 4s. 6d. cloth. [January 18, 1864.]

OF the tales related in this volume the greater number are legends belonging to the families of Œdipus and Perseus. These dynastic stories of Thebes and Argos are given as nearly in their original form as seems to be possible when the conflicting versions of poets and mythologists are taken into account. An examination of these tales can scarcely fail to show their affinity with many of the legends already recounted in the preceding volume, *The Gods and Heroes*. This task has led to an analysis of the great legend of the Trojan war, as well as of some other myths which are narrated in the so-called Homeric hymns, and to the conclusion that the Iliad is, in its framework and in all its more prominent features, the counterpart of the great epics of Northern Europe, and that the story of Achilles is only a more magnificent version of the legends of Perseus, Theseus, Meleagros, or Bellerophon. The legends related in the present volume, together with those which have been recounted in the *Tales from Greek Mythology* and *Tales of the Gods and Heroes*, contain, it is hoped, the main substance of Greek Mythology as contrasted with that of Rome, and furnish the means for classifying Greek legends according to the measure in which they retain or depart from the common mythical speech of the Aryan race, as exhibited especially in the earlier Sanskrit literature.

The contents are as follows:—

Medusa.	Deucalion.
Danaë.	Theseus.
Perseus.	Laïos.
Andromeda.	Œdipus.
Acrisios.	Polyneikes.
Hermes.	Antiochê.
Iamos.	Eriphylê.
Skylla.	Achilleus.
Dionysos.	Ixion.
Asclêpios.	Tantalos.
Admêtos.	

The Battle of the Frogs and Mice.

Biblical Essays: 1. *The Gospel of Mark the Protevangelium*; 2. *The True Nature of the Gift of Tongues*; 3. *St. Paul's Designation of the Athenians*. With a Note on M. RENAN'S *Vie de Jésus*. By the Rev. JOHN KENRICK, M.A. F.S.A. Crown 8vo. pp. 140, price 5s. cloth. [Jan. 14, 1864.]

IN the first of these Essays the Author combats the opinion maintained by GRIESBACH and other Biblical critics, that Mark has only epitomised Matthew and Luke, pointing out the evidences of original composition. He also advances arguments to prove that the composition of Mark's Gospel was prior to that of the Gospels of Matthew and Luke, and that it exhibits the Christian tradition in an earlier and purer form. In regard to the authority of this Evangelist, reasons are given in support of the tradition of the Church that Mark has recorded the preaching of St. Peter. In the second Essay the difficulties attending the common interpretation of the Gift of Tongues are pointed out. The narrative of the Day of Pentecost is supposed to have originated in a misapprehension of the sounds uttered by men in a state of religious ecstasy, and interpreted as words of foreign languages. The gift, as exercised by the Church of Corinth, the Author considers as acquired in the natural way. In the Essay on St. Paul's designation of the Athenians, passages are produced in support of the rendering *superstitious* for which recent commentators have proposed to substitute *religious*.

The Hulsean Lectures for 1862.

Five Lectures on the Character of St. Paul:

1 *Tact and Presence of Mind*; 2 *Tenderness and Sympathy*; 3 *Conscientiousness and Integrity*; 4 *Thanksgiving and Prayer*; 5 *Courage and Perseverance*. With a Sermon preached before the University on Ascension Day, 1863. By the Rev. J. S. HOWSON, D.D. Principal of the Collegiate Institution, Liverpool; Joint-Author of 'The Life and Epistles of St. Paul,' and Author of an Essay on 'Deaconesses.' 8vo. pp. 284, price 9s. cloth. [January 13, 1864.]

THESE Lectures, of which a second edition is now ready (Feb. 29), have been published in the hope that they may be useful to younger theological students, and to those clergymen who, being engaged in hard ministerial work, have little time for study and research.

They are designed to exhibit, not the details of St. Paul's journeys, the peculiarities of his style, or his modes of teaching, whether doctrinal or moral—though all these incidentally furnish materials—but the features of the personal character of St. Paul, whether those features were natural or the result of his religion. Three purposes are kept in view throughout. So far as the same features come easily and naturally before us from a survey of all the documents which supply our information—from all those parts of the Book of the Acts which affect this Apostle, and from all the letters written by the Apostle himself—we obtain an argument for the authenticity of all. Again, so far as a defi-

and self-consistent character emerges into view, on an examination of all that is written by St. Paul or concerning him, a stubborn argument, it would seem, is presented against the theory that Christianity, in the form in which the New Testament exhibits it, came together by a kind of accidental or mythical process. But thirdly and especially the preacher has endeavoured to turn this pattern of Apostolic character to a practical account for the purposes of edification.

The special subject of the first Lecture is the Apostle's Tact and Presence of Mind, much space being devoted to the accounts of the Conversion given in the twenty-second and twenty-sixth chapters of the Acts, for the purpose of showing their skilful and natural adaptation to the audiences before which they were spoken. The next two Lectures treat of St. Paul's Tenderness and Sympathy, and of his Conscientiousness and Integrity. The fourth shows in detail his habit of combining Thanksgiving with Prayer. The subject of the fifth is Courage and Perseverance.

At the end of the volume is a Sermon preached before the University on Ascension Day. In this Sermon the subject of the Ascension is treated both practically and apologetically, some remarks on the special value of the Book of the Acts being given in the opening paragraphs.

The Nature and Extent of Divine Inspiration as stated by the Writers and deduced from the Facts of the New Testament. By the Rev. C. A. Row, M.A. of Pembroke College, Oxford; late Master of the Royal Grammar School, Mansfield. 8vo. pp. 454, price 12s. cloth. [February 26, 1864.]

THE object of this work is not to assume what Inspiration must be, but to ask the writers of the New Testament what is the nature and degree of the Inspiration with which they themselves assert that they were endowed. The Author has allowed them to speak for themselves. They affirm that Inspiration was not given to teach science, history, or chronology, or to supersede their individuality, but was strictly limited to the communication of religious truth. He has applied to the investigation of the nature of Inspiration the only principle which has unlocked the secrets of the physical universe, the principle of induction. He has, therefore, deduced the true theory of Inspiration from the assertions of the Sacred writers, and the facts presented by them. The conclusions to which the investigation has conducted him are equally adverse to sceptical theories, and to that of verbal Inspiration.

English Biblical Criticism and the Pentateuch, from a German point of view. By JOHN MUEHLEISEN-ARNOLD, B.D. Honorary Secretary to the Moslem Mission Society. Vol. I. 8vo. pp. 196, price 6s. cloth.

[January 28, 1864.]

ENGLISH CRITICISM having at last taken up what till recently has been exclusively a German question, the Author of the present work rests his claim to be heard upon his intimate acquaintance with German Theology. The principal topic discussed in this first volume is the turning-point of the great theological question of the day, namely, the unity and authorship of the Pentateuch. The work, though not a compilation, is mainly an abstract of German thought, and as such clashes with no work published on the subject in this country. To justify his attempt to sift and reproduce German thought for the benefit of the English student, the Author states in the Preface that he was born and educated in Germany, and that of the four degrees, acquired at German universities, the last one empowers him to fill a chair as Professor of Divinity at any Protestant University on the Continent.

The first chapter of the work treats of the theological crisis now impending in England. The distinctive features of Romanism, Protestantism, and Rationalism; the dogma of inspiration; the character of legitimate and illegitimate Biblical criticism; and a concise view of ancient and modern attacks upon the Pentateuch, are set before the reader. After a full examination of the contrast between the Pentateuch and Homer, the Author glances at the gravity of the approaching crisis, which, in his belief, will end in the discomfiture of the English negative school, after the example of its German prototype.

In the second chapter the Jehovah and Elohim theory is examined and analysed. The Divine names of the New Testament, especially in the writings of St. Paul and St. John, of which tables are supplied in the notes at the end of the volume, are adduced in order to exhibit in the clearest light the evidence which has convinced the Author that the theory of the later introduction of the name Jehovah is untenable. The rest of the chapter is occupied with the inquiry whether the contents of the Pentateuch, as is alleged, furnish any grounds for assuming a dualistic authorship; and the writer gives his reasons for thinking that the result of the most free and ripe criticism is in direct contradiction to the opinions recently set forth in England.

In the third chapter, which treats of the authorship of the Pentateuch, it is shown that the books in question claim to be of Mosaic origin, and that they embody internal traces of their relative anti-

quity and of the Mosaic age. The alleged signs of a post-Mosaic origin are severally submitted to an examination, which, in the Author's belief, leads to the conclusion that not one of these supposed evidences of a later age fails to establish the very fact which some English critics are seeking to overthrow.

Clerical and Parochial Records of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, taken from Diocesan and Parish Registries, MSS. in the Principal Libraries and Public Offices of Oxford, Dublin, and London, and from Private or Family Papers. By W. MAZIERE BRADY, D.D. Chaplain to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and Vicar of Clonfert. Cloyne. 3 vols. 8vo. pp. 1,366, price 42s. cloth.

[February 26, 1864.]

THE Author of these volumes has endeavoured to set before his readers the state of the Established Church in three Irish dioceses, from the earliest to the present time. Not venturing on theories or offering opinions, he has collected from authentic sources a number of facts concerning the clergy and the parishes of these dioceses, and has arranged them in a form convenient for the political or antiquarian student.

The history of the Bishops of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, contains, besides the entire of what has been published by WARE, HARRIS, and COTTON concerning these Prelates, copious extracts from State and Private Papers, Patent Rolls, Wills, and other Documents.

Each clergyman has been traced as far as it was possible from his birth to his death. His parentage and issue as well as his preferments and literary works have been noticed, as tending to illustrate the system of church patronage and promotions. These genealogical details supply many a missing link in English and Irish pedigrees, and exhibit the connexion existing between the aristocracy and the clerical order.

The history of each parish is told by its statistics. The church population, number of services, amount of tithe rent-charge, value of glebe lands, with other particulars, are stated, so that a fair idea may be readily formed of the condition of the church at various periods. Donations of land and church plate, and charitable bequests made to parishes have been mentioned, and the state of each parish in the year 1860 has been minutely detailed.

The entire of Bishop Downes's manuscript Journal of his Tour through his Dioceses of Cork and Ross, circa 1699, and the manuscripts of Bishop Bennet, including his History of the Property of the See of Cloyne, are now for the first time printed.

The History of the Prayer-Book, and of its formation from previous Liturgies: with a Draft showing how our present Liturgy might with some alterations be advantageously revised and rearranged in more varied services. By the Rev. G. H. STODDART, B.D. of Queen's Coll. Oxford; Author of two 'Treatises on the Psalms,' &c. Crown 8vo. pp. 334, 5s. cloth. [March 10, 1864.]

THIS volume presents a record of the gradual formation of Liturgical Services in general, especially of those that have existed in this country from the introduction of Christianity into Britain to the present time. The information is drawn from the most authentic sources, and narrated in language intelligible to the general reader; ecclesiastical terminology and scholastic quotations being avoided; and the subject rendered attractive by the introduction of passages of history and historical and biographical anecdotes, bearing upon and illustrating the composition, and several revisions, of the Book of Common Prayer.

The Author furnishes a chronological statement of the origin of the English liturgical formularies, points out how some of them may be better utilised, and suggests a remedy for the objectionable phrases by which the fitness of others of them for edification in public worship is impaired.

Lastly, the Author adduces some cogent arguments in favour of a general revision, including a carefully weighed plan for a better distribution and rearrangement of the whole body of the formularies, which are at present, he argues, massed tautologically together.

The work, in short, temperately repudiates the corruptions, theological and ritual, which have in different ages been prevalent, and sets forth the true principles of Divine worship, in conformity with the developed spirit of Christianity.

Blackfriars; or, The Monks of Old: A Romantic Chronicle. 3 vols. post 8vo. pp. 1,126, price 31s. 6d. cloth.

[February 24, 1864.]

THE objects aimed at in this work are, to combine fact with fiction more closely than is usual in historical romances; to present a vivid picture of the times, the customs, and the generation amid which the action takes place—to represent 'the monks of old' in a truer light than has hitherto been attempted, and to combine in one work several of the most interesting legends connected with the past history of this country. The secret life of the ancient monas-

teries has been thoroughly investigated, and is, in these volumes, laid bare, while added thereto are—

'Old legends of the monkish page,
Traditions of the Saint and Sage,
Tales that have the rime of age,
And Chronicles of old.'

The action of the Romance is almost wholly confined to the old monastic precincts of Blackfriars, while the period is that of the early days of the Reformation, during the reign of King HENRY VIII.

The work opens with a history and description of the great religious house of the Black Friars. The fourth chapter introduces the two heroines—the MAID of KENT, or HOLY NUN, and a daughter of the great statesman Sir THOMAS MORE, who is represented as suffering from a temporary blindness. The hero, represented as a true lineal descendant of RICHARD III. is designated 'The Last of the Plantagenets.' Many of the great historical events recorded to have taken place within the Monastery of Blackfriars are embodied in the first volume, including the last sitting of the Legate's Court of Divorce, which resulted in WOLSEY's fall.

The second volume takes up the fortunes of AVELINE MORE, who having been abducted, is carried to old Richmond Palace. RICHARD PLANTAGENET is next conducted through many scenes of excitement and danger, to the tiltyard at Whitehall. The heroine, in escaping the persecutions of Sir JOHN PERBOTT, a natural son of the king, finds a refuge still more dangerous in the protection of her Confessor.

In the third volume the Subprior of the Black Friars, who has conceived a guilty passion for his fair penitent, AVELINE MORE, strives to involve her in his ambitious plans, with little prospect of her rescue, until amid the closing scenes he meets a fate he had previously adjudged to some of his own kindred. The MAID of KENT, who is a leading character in the romance, in this volume is brought to trial, condemned, and narrowly escapes being burnt as a heretic.

Among the numerous other characters introduced are HENRY VIII. ANNE BOLEYN, Cardinal WOLSEY, THOMAS CROMWELL, Sir THOMAS MORE, Prior STRUDEL, Sir RALPH SADLER, a Captain ROCHE, and his lieutenant TONY VULP, the two latter being mercenary ruffians.

In the APPENDIX is given a concise 'Monastic Survey,' embodying an account of the Rise and Progress, the Habits and Customs, the Offices and Officials, and the Merits and Demerits of the Monks of Old. This is followed by an analytical description of the principal Monastic houses that existed within the limits of the Metropolis during the early part of the Sixteenth Century.

Utilitarianism Explained and Exemplified in Moral and Political Government. Post 8vo. pp. 472, price 10s. 6d. cloth.

[February 20, 1864.]

THE object of this book is to place the doctrine of Utilitarianism on a sound basis, and to draw practical conclusions applicable to Moral and Political Government.

For this purpose it was necessary that the Author should show wherein he differs from the reasoning of Mr. JOHN STUART MILL, and the school of Utilitarians, of which he may now be considered the Head Master.

The Author believes that Mr. MILL has, in his book on Utilitarianism, advocated a false philosophy, necessarily involving all the errors of the Pagan doctrine of Epicurus; and though treated with much ingenuity, and some undeniable truths, yet calculated to do more harm than good. To some who can distinguish clearly between the truth and the error, it may be harmless, but to many, the error which seems to pervade nearly the whole of Mr. MILL's reasoning must be of an injurious tendency.

The Author is not aware that the attempt has ever before been made to place the doctrine of Utilitarianism on a sound basis, from which may be drawn safe principles for human government.

He has attempted to show that, at best, this doctrine can furnish but an imperfect index for directing human actions to the highest aim, and that to pretend to draw from this the 'Greatest Happiness Principle,' is a sheer absurdity, Utilitarianism having no relation whatever to Happiness.

The true principle, as here explained, is exemplified by application to current events in Moral and Political Government.

Lyra Domestica, SECOND SERIES; Christian Songs and Hymns, translated from the German of C. J. P. SPITTA and other favourite Hymn Writers. By RICHARD MASSIE. Fcp. pp. 176, price 4s. 6d. cloth; and 10s. calf antique, or 12s. morocco antique, bound by RIVIÈRE.

[January 12, 1864.]

THIS volume is divided into two parts. The first contains a translation of the concluding portion of SPITTA's *Psalter und Harpe*, and, with the FIRST SERIES of *Lyra Domestica*, completes the Author's English translation of the whole of that work. The second part consists principally of translations from PAUL GERHARDT and some other favourite German hymn writers. And these are followed by a few original hymns and versions of the Psalms of DAVID, added with the

view of giving greater variety to the volume, also of adapting it more completely to its principal object, namely, the edification of the family circle.

This **SECOND SERIES**, like the **FIRST**, is printed and bound uniformly with Miss WINKWORTH'S well-known *Lyra Germanica*.

Preparation for the Holy Communion: the Devotions compiled chiefly from the works of Bishop Jeremy Taylor. By the Author of Amy Herbert. 32mo. pp. 186, price 3s. cloth, red edges. [February 15, 1864.]

THE devotions contained in this manual, in preparation for the Holy Communion and for use during the celebration of the Office, are preceded by some introductory chapters in which the several questions in the Church Catechism relating to the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper are explained in their order. The distinction between a Sacrament, as an outward sign of a spiritual grace, and a mere symbol or type, and again between the Sacrament of Baptism as giving or engrafting life, and of the Lord's Supper as sustaining and strengthening it, leads to a consideration of the visible signs employed in the latter, and of the reality of the gift imparted in that Sacrament, and finally to the great subject of self-examination, as a means for enabling us to ascertain the balance of our character, and so to test the sincerity of our repentance, faith, and charity.

Lyra Messianica: Hymns and Verses on the Life of Christ, Ancient and Modern; with other Poems. Edited by the Rev. ORBY SHIPLEY, M.A. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 466, price 7s. 6d. cloth. [February 18, 1864.]

THIS Collection of Hymns and Verses, forming a companion Volume to *Lyra Eucharistica*, and, in common with that Book, intended for devotional reading at home, and not for public use in Church, combines original and selected Hymns and Verses. Of the latter, those have been chiefly chosen which are less well known amongst Hymns written or translated since the revival of the taste for ancient compositions; and as it has been impossible to print more than a selection from the Hymns of different Authors or Translators, single pieces, to act as representative Hymns, have, in general, been chosen for each division of the work, from those formerly published. Of the original Hymns, some are absolutely original, some are translations of Hymns never before attempted in English, and some are new versions of those already well known: many have been taken from Latin and

Greek sources, some from the German, and a few from the Italian, Spanish, and Swedish.

The Hymns and Verses are arranged in the following order:—I. Advent: Hymns on the first and second Advent. II. The Incarnation: Hymns on the Annunciation and Nativity. III. The Epiphany and Transfiguration. IV. The Passion: Hymns on the Betrayal, Holy Week, Good Friday, the Crucifixion, and Easter Eve. V. Easter. VI. Ascension and Whitsuntide.

The Hymns published in *Lyra Messianica* are in accordance with the Doctrine of the Church of England; and have been printed *verbatim* as their Authors composed or revised them.

Pictures of the Past, and other Poems. By WILLIAM BRADFIELD. Crown 8vo. pp. 240, price 4s. cloth; or on toned paper, with gilt edges, price 6s. cloth. [Jan. 11, 1864.]

THESE pictures are a series of Metrical Sketches, illustrative of different periods in English history. The subjects relate, for the most part, to the Author's native place, Nottingham; and have been selected as illustrating its antiquities, and the brief records of our old chroniclers. The work, however, is not of a merely local character, the incidents and events depicted being of general interest, and the poems founded upon them being designed to furnish a connecting link between the past and the present.

Among them will be found illustrations of events in the earlier periods of English history, of the Battle of Bosworth Field, of the voyage and untimely death of Sir Hugh Willoughby, and, in more recent times, of Brandreth's attempted revolution.

The Oxford University Local Examinations for 1864.

THOMSON'S Winter: with a Life of the Poet, Notes Critical, Explanatory and Grammatical, and Remarks on the Analysis of Sentences, with Illustrative Examples. Edited, for the Use of Schools, by WALTER M'LEOD, F.R.G.S. M.C.P. F.A.S.L. Head Master of the Model School and Master of Method in the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea. 12mo. pp. 152, price 2s. cloth.

[February 20, 1864.]

THE present edition of THOMSON'S *Winter* is specially intended for pupils qualifying for the Oxford Local Examinations in May. The Regulations issued by the University state that Junior Candidates will be required to satisfy the Examiners in the Analysis and Parsing of a passage taken from *Winter* in THOMSON'S *Season*.

and that a few questions suggested by this portion of the poem will be added. This text-book has therefore been published in order to provide candidates with a manual of the information required on the several points specified in the Regulations.

The work is arranged under the following heads:—1. A Life of THOMSON, with Critical Remarks on his Works; 2. The Analysis of Sentences, with numerous illustrative Examples; 3. The Poem, with Notes—Critical, Explanatory, and Grammatical. These Notes, which are numerous, contain short historical accounts of the persons and places named in the poem, brief descriptions of the various animals, and such notices of the phenomena of nature as were considered necessary to a clear comprehension of the text. Difficulties in grammar and the analysis of sentences have been explained; and the etymologies of peculiar or uncommon words have been given. The introduction of exercises in derivation tends not only to elucidate the word under consideration, but also to impress its meaning more firmly on the mind of the pupil.

The work corresponds throughout in arrangement and treatment with GOLDSMITH'S *Deserted Village* (now in its tenth edition), and THOMSON'S *Spring* (second edition), by the same Editor, both of which have been very favourably received by teachers; and it is printed, as regards the punctuation and the text, from the edition of the *Seasons* by BOLTON CORNEY, which is regarded not only as the most accurate text of THOMSON'S celebrated poem given to the public either during the Author's lifetime or since, but as a model of careful editorship.

Although this text-book has been specially prepared for middle-class schools, it is believed that the work may be used with advantage wherever the reading of poetry and the study of the Analysis of Sentences form subjects of school instruction.

A Reading-Book for Evening Schools, designed for the use of the more Advanced Classes. Collected and edited by the Rev. C. K. PAUL, Vicar of Sturminster-Marshall. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 224, price 1s. 6d. cloth.

[February 25, 1864.]

THIS compilation, which consists of twenty-eight short pieces selected from the most suitable works of SHAKESPEARE, GOLDSMITH, BUNYAN, DE FOE, and a few other popular writers, is an attempt to supply a want felt by all those who have had the charge of evening schools in country parishes. Reading books for day schools are, for the most part, too childish

for the use of older lads, and, since attendance at evening schools is apt to be desultory, it is difficult to keep up interest in a book on one continuous subject. It is seldom possible in such schools to do more than give greater fluency in reading, greater ease in writing, and impart some knowledge of the simple arithmetical rules. The time which can be allotted is too short, the lads are too tired for any studies beyond these.

It has not, therefore, been the purpose of this book to teach anything other than *reading*. The extracts are such as an ordinary village boy, from twelve to sixteen years of age, can understand. Each is complete in itself, and, when read by a class of imperfect readers, will occupy about twenty minutes. The few foot-notes are intended to be of use in cases—not unfrequent—where a clergyman is assisted in his work at the night school by some villager older and better educated than the class he is teaching, but not able to explain the hard words or allusions in the lesson.

The Grade Lesson Books, each Standard embracing Reading, Spelling, Writing, Arithmetic, and Exercises for Dictation. Especially adapted to meet the requirements of the Revised Code. By E. T. STEVENS, Associate of King's College, London; and CHARLES HOLE, Head Master, Loughborough Collegiate School, Brixton; late Master of St. Thomas's Collegiate School, Colombo, Ceylon. Now complete, in 6 PARTS or STANDARDS, in 12mo. price 5s. 3d. cloth.

[December 26, 1863.]

First Standard, pp. 96, 6d. Fourth Standard, pp. 160, 9d.
Second Standard, pp. 128, 9d. Fifth Standard, pp. 224, 1s. 3d.
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* * * ANSWERS to the EXERCISES in ARITHMETIC (about 8,000 in number) may be had separately, and are nearly ready.

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3rd. That a Series, suitable not only for individual and simultaneous instruction, but also for Home and School Work, is desirable.

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since the discontinuance of the Government book grants.

It has, therefore, been the aim of the compilers of the present Series to produce in each of their Standards a book that can be well read through by a class in about fifty days, so that each child eligible for examination may have been through it at least twice.

The books, moreover, are so prepared that Teachers may be sure of their Pupils passing the Inspector in all the subjects if only they know their *One Lesson Book* well.

STANDARD I. has been drawn up with great care, with a view to introduce the child systematically, and by the easiest gradations, to a complete knowledge of English Monosyllables.

Two or three of the first Lessons comprise words of Two Letters, and a few common ones of Three. Then the simple Vowel sounds are taken with *Single Initial Consonants*. The words are placed in columns at the top of each page, and Lessons are formed on them—consecutive narratives, not mere disjointed sentences, only those words being introduced which are contained in the respective Spelling Lessons or in those preceding. A few easy Dissyllables are given advisedly, but only such as are compounded of words previously learnt; such as be-fore, a-gain, a-way, at-tempt.

When the simple Vowel Sounds have been gone through, the Diphthongs are treated in the same way; and when the words which have single consonants before the Vowel Sound have been exhausted, those with *Compound Initial Consonants* are taken. Silent letters and 'ough' come at the end of the book, with the exception of three or four Auxiliary Verbs, which are introduced in Lesson 30, to aid in the construction of the Reading Lessons.

A portion of each Reading Lesson is in Script characters, to be copied by the Pupil at home or at school.

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top of each page, and some hundreds of Sums in the Arithmetic required for this Standard.

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STANDARD V. Reading Lessons, as above.

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Arithmetic, Compound Rules (Weights and Measures), and the Tables of Weights and Measures.

STANDARD VI. Extracts from Newspapers, Magazines, Reviews, and other current Literature.

Scientific and other Terms, with Meanings.

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In the SIXTH STANDARD they have sought to bring the Pupil into contact with the current thought of the day by means of Extracts from Contemporary Authors and Periodical Literature. The Lessons in this Standard comprise Selections from 'The Times,' 'Blackwood,' 'Fras

'Cornhill,' 'All the Year Round,' 'Once-a-Week,' 'Reader,' Ruskin, Alcock, Landmann, Maury, W. H. Russell, Thackeray, Dickens, Sutherland Edwards, A. K. H. B., Earl of Dundonald, Lord Macaulay, Tennyson, Longfellow, Dean Trench, &c.

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A Smaller Latin Grammar, for the use of Schools. By the Rev. EDWARD MILLER, M.A. late Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford. 12mo. pp. 190, price 2s. 6d. cloth. [February 19, 1864.]

THIS Smaller Grammar is part of the Author's original design, and is intended to be learnt

till boys are forward enough to use his larger Grammar.

It includes therefore—

1. An abridged Accidence, all the prominent parts being retained in large print, with the other matter in smaller type, and some more information in foot-notes to be learnt or not according to circumstances. The memorial lines have been shortened as far as seemed practicable; lists of exceptions have been cut down so as to contain only the words in ordinary use; while the Declensions and Conjugations have been slightly enlarged.

2. The First Syntax has been given entire from the original work, with a few little corrections and improvements; and a selection of Additional Rules has been appended, chiefly from the 'Second Syntax,' for early reference or to be learnt by heart.

3. The Prosody, with a few omissions, has been added far enough to teach Hexameters and Pentameters.

4. And besides Translations of the Latin Rules and Examples, which by the advice of some experienced masters have been kept distinct from the passages translated, there is a small Appendix containing from the 'Elementary Grammar' a list of Prepositions with their central meanings.

As in the Author's 'Elementary Latin Grammar,' the memorial lines and rules are in Latin; but in this Grammar an explanation in English is always given first.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

A New Work intitled '*Eastern Europe and Western Asia; Political and Social Sketches on Russia, Greece, and Syria in 1861, 1862, and 1863,*' by HENRY ARTHUR TILLEY, Author of '*Japan, the Amoor, and the Pacific*' will be published in March, in 1 vol. post 8vo. with illustrations.—In this volume, which relates the incidents of a journey from St. Petersburg to Moscow and thence across the steppes of Southern Russia to Sebastopol, and of voyages from Taganrog to Odessa and Smyrna, and finally, in a Russian frigate, to the coasts of Greece and Syria, the Author has endeavoured, after sketching the rapid growth of Russian power, to give an accurate description of the present state of Russian society, and of the progress of reforming and revolutionary ideas, especially during the reign of the present Emperor. He has given special attention to the late emancipation of the Russian serfs, and the probable effects on the measure on all ranks of the Russian people. In a chapter on the Polish insurrection, the real character of the struggle between

Poles and Russians is traced to the ancient rivalry between the two nations, which dates from a remote epoch, long anterior to the rise of the Russian empire.

In the chapters on the affairs of Greece both before and during the late Revolution, of which some account is given, the Author has dwelt on the change in the behaviour of the people after the rejection of the Greek crown for Prince Alfred on the part of the British Government, as furnishing the key to their history since the expulsion of King Otho, and betraying the real causes which retarded the moral and material prosperity of the country.

The Author's visit to the Lebanon and Damascus took place at a time which enabled him to judge of the state of feeling which preceded and immediately followed the massacre of the Christians.

Several of the engravings illustrative of Russian national life which embellish this volume are from the pencil of an eminent Russian artist, the rest are from original photographs.

The Alpine Guide.—A New Guide to the 'Central Alps, including the Bernese Oberland, Eastern Switzerland, Lombardy, and the Western Tyrol,' being the SECOND PART of the *ALPINE GUIDE*, by JOHN BALL, M.R.I.A. F.L.S. &c. late President of the Alpine Club, and Author of 'The Western Alps' (PART I. of the Alpine Guide), will be published in the present Spring, in 1 vol. post 8vo. illustrated with several MAPS.

The EXPLORATION of AFRICA.—In May will be published, in one volume, 8vo. with a Map and numerous Illustrations, 'Explorations in South-West Africa; being the Account of a Journey in the years 1861 and 1862 from Walvisch Bay, on the Western Coast of Southern Africa, to Lake Ngami,' by THOMAS RAINES, formerly attached to the North Australian Expedition, and subsequently to that of Dr. LIVINGSTONE on the Zambesi. A considerable portion of the route traversed by the Author lies over ground hitherto unvisited by any European, and brought the traveller and his party into contact with native tribes hitherto only imperfectly described from specimens that had been more or less in contact with civilisation. The engravings which are in chromolithography and on wood, comprise a series of original sketches illustrating the chief ethnographical, geological, and botanical peculiarities of the country explored, and conveying at the same time an idea of its landscape scenery.

EXCURSIONS in the VENETIAN CARNIC and JULIAN ALPS.—Early in the Spring will be published, in one volume uniform with 'Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers,' illustrated by a Travelling Map of the district, a Sketch Map geologically coloured, six full-page Plates in Chromolithography and twenty-six Engravings on Wood, price One Guinea, 'The Dolomite Mountains, Excursions through Tyrol, Carinthia, Carniola, and Friuli in 1861, 1862, and 1863,' by J. GILBERT and G. C. CHURCHILL: the Illustrations from original drawings on the spot.

A first view of the Dolomites was obtained by the Authors in a tour in 1856. An excursion to Val Fassa was made by Mr. Churchill alone in 1860. A joint-tour through South Tyrol, Carinthia, and Carniola was performed in 1861. Another tour through Carinthia, Friuli, and the Venetian Alps took place in 1862. Finally a supplementary journey was undertaken in 1863 for the purpose of visiting out-of-the-way spots. On all these occasions the two Authors were accompanied by their wives; and from the notebooks and sketch-books of the party the volume now announced has been composed.

The mountain district described in the work is a section of the Venetian Carnic and Julian Alps lying within easy reach of the high-road from Innsbruck to Venice on the one hand, or of the Vienna and Trieste railway on the other. Although abounding in interest from its picturesque scenery, from its curious geological formation, and from its botanical features, it is almost unknown to English tourists.

DR. D'AUBIGNÉ's New Work on the Reformation.—The THIRD VOLUME of 'History of the Reformation in Europe in the Time of CALVIN,' by J. H. MERLE D'AUBIGNÉ, D.D. is expected to be ready in the Spring.

A volume of 'Essays on Fiction,' by NASSAU W. SENIOR, is nearly ready for publication, consisting of the Articles on Sir Walter Scott, Sir Edward B. Lytton, Colonel Senior, Mr. Thackeray, and Mrs. Beecher Stowe, contributed by Mr. SENIOR to the Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews, and to the London and North British Reviews from the year 1821 to the year 1857.

PROFESSOR MAX MÜLLER.—A SECOND SERIES of 'Lectures on the Science of Language,' comprising the Lectures delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain in 1863, by MAX MÜLLER, M.A. Taylorian Professor in the University of Oxford, and Fellow of All Souls College, will be published in the present Spring. The Fourth Edition of the FIRST SERIES was published in January.

'The LIFE of ROBERT STEPHENSON, F.R.S. D.C.L. late President of the Institution of Civil Engineers,' by JOHN CORDY JEAFFRESON, Barrister-at-Law, and by WILLIAM POLE, F.R.S. Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, compiled from Original Documents and Private Correspondence from Authentic Sources—is in the press, in 2 vols. 8vo. with TWO PORTRAITS and numerous ILLUSTRATIONS.

The late Sir G. CORNEWALL LEWIS, Bart.—A Collection of the 'Essays on the Administrations of Great Britain from 1783 to 1830 contributed to the Edinburgh Review' by the Right Hon. Sir GEORGE CORNEWALL LEWIS, Bart. edited by the Right Hon. Sir EDMUND HEAD, Bart. K.C.B. will shortly be published, in one volume, 8vo. illustrated with a Portrait of Sir G. C. LEWIS engraved by F. Holl from a Photograph.

A brief 'BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH of Sir BENJAMIN BRODIE, Bart. late Sergeant-Surgeon to the Queen, and President of the Royal Society,' by HENRY W. ACLAND, Regius Professor of Medicine in the University of Oxford, is just published, in crown 8vo. price 1s. sewed, or 2s. cloth. This is a memoir reprinted, with a few alterations by the Author, from the Obituary Notices in the Proceedings of the Royal Society for 1863.

'The Miscellaneous Remains, from the Common-place Book of the late ARCHBISHOP WHATELY, being a Collection of Notes and Essays made during the preparation of his various works,' will shortly be published in one volume, post 8vo. edited by MISS WHATELY. This will probably be followed by a selection from the Author's unpublished Sermons.

It is desirable also to mention that the family of the Archbishop have undertaken the preparation of a Memoir of his Life, which will consist mainly of letters and other memoranda of his own.

'*Late Laurels*:' a Tale, reprinted from 'Fraser's Magazine,' in 2 vols. post 8vo. will be published early in the present Season.

The **FOURTH SERIES** of Mrs. JAMESON's *Sacred and Legendary Art*, completing the work, is nearly ready for publication. It is intitled, '*The History of Our Lord and of His Precursor John the Baptist; with the Personages and Typical Subjects of the Old Testament, as represented in Christian Art*,' and will be illustrated, uniformly with the other three Series, with many Etchings and Engravings on Wood.

'*RECOLLECTIONS of the late WILLIAM WILBERFORCE, M.P. for the County of York, during nearly Thirty Years*,' by JOHN S. HARFORD, D.C.L. F.R.S. will be published in the course of April. The recollections which form the substance of this volume, extend over a period of twenty-one years, during which the Author was honoured with the intimate friendship of Mr. WILBERFORCE. Although the illustration of the private and social virtues of that eminent Statesman and Philanthropist is the main object of the volume, its pages are largely interspersed with recollections of his public life, and with anecdotes of many of the distinguished men of his time with whom he was intimate or familiar. It will further give some idea of him as he was seen in the retirement of the country, among friends whom he daily delighted by his wisdom and wit, by the charm of his colloquial powers, and by the attractive influence of his religious and benevolent affections. Numerous familiar letters of Mr. WILBERFORCE add variety to the contents of this work, which will close with some brief reminiscences of Mrs. HANNAH MORE and of the Rev. R. C. WHALLEY.

A **PEOPLE'S EDITION** of the '*Life of the Duke of Wellington*,' by the Rev. G. R. GLEIG, M.A. Chaplain-General to the Forces, in one volume, crown 8vo. illustrated with a **PORTRAIT**, will be published in April.—This new and cheaper edition of the Life of the great Duke of Wellington will be found to differ from previous editions mainly in this respect. It aims at speaking more of the man, less of the general and the statesman. The details of military operations are not kept back, they are merely condensed; the history of political struggles is not obscured, it is merely simplified. Space is thus afforded for an accumulation of those personal anecdotes which give, after all, its great charm to biography; and the reader, while he observes all that the subject of his studies has done, never for a moment loses sight of the subject himself.

Mr. GLEIG is understood to have acquired, since the publication of former editions, a great deal of curious and fresh information concerning the Duke. This circumstance, together with the publication of the Supplemental Despatches, has set him free from restraints under which he previously laboured; and he writes with a freedom which tends only more and more to show how worthy was the hero of a hundred fights of the respect and love with which all classes of his countrymen regarded him.

A New Work on Veterinary Art, entitled '*The Ox, his Diseases and their Treatment: with an Essay on Parturition in the Cow*,' by J. R. DOBSON, M.R.C.V.S. is nearly ready for publication in 1 vol. small 8vo. with numerous illustrations.—This is a popular Treatise on the Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology of the animal, for the use of the farmer and stock-keeper.

ANSTER'S FAUST, Part II.—Early in March will be published, in 1 vol. post 8vo. *Faustus, Part II. from the German of GOETHE*. By JOHN ANSTER, LL.D. M.R.I.A. Regius Professor of Civil Law in the University of Dublin. This volume will shortly be followed by a New Edition, uniformly printed, of the **FIRST PART** of *Faust*, by the same Translator. The First Part of ANSTER'S *Faust*, originally published in 1833, has been many years out of print. It continues in frequent demand, and a second-hand copy of the work, whenever one is offered for sale, commands a considerably enhanced price.

Completion of HOLMES'S Surgery.—The **FOURTH VOLUME** of '*A System of Surgery, Theoretical and Practical, in Treatises by various Authors, arranged and edited by T. HOLMES, M.A. Cantab. Surgeon to the Hospital for Sick Children, and Assistant-Surgeon to St. George's Hospital*,' is in the press, and is expected to be ready in the course of the present Spring. This volume, which completes the work, will comprise Diseases of the Alimentary Canal, of the Urino-genitary Organs, of the Thyroid, Mamma, and Skin, also an **APPENDIX** of Miscellaneous Subjects, and a copious **GENERAL INDEX** to the whole work.

A Collected Edition of the Works of the late Sir BENJAMIN C. BRODIE, Bart. will shortly be ready, in 2 vols. 8vo. edited by Mr. CHARLES HAWKINS, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. This collection will comprise all the published works of Sir B. BRODIE, including his *Psychological Inquiries*, his Lectures, Addresses, Articles, and Papers. Some observations will be subjoined on Medicine and Surgery, from manuscript notes on which Sir B. BRODIE was engaged at the time of his death; accompanied by a brief autobiographical Sketch of his Life, taken literally from his materials left in manuscript.

HOOVER'S MEDICAL DICTIONARY.—A New Edition, being the Ninth, of '*HOOVER'S Medical Dictionary and Encyclopædia of Medical Science, containing an Explanation of the Terms in Medicine, and in the Allied Branches of Natural Science*' brought down to the present time, by ALEXANDER HENRY, M.D. is preparing for publication. The great advances which have been made in medical science since the appearance of the last edition of this work have rendered a thorough revision necessary. All the articles are undergoing careful correction, many are being rewritten, and a considerable number added; so as to make the book, as far as is possible, an Encyclopædia of Medical Science fitted for the use of the practitioner.

A New Work, entitled the *Treasury of Botany*, will be published early in the present year, under the editorship of JOHN LINDLEY, M.D. F.R.S. F.L.S. Emeritus Professor of Botany in University College, London, and THOMAS MOORE, Esq. F.L.S. : assisted by Professor BALFOUR, F.R.S.E.; the Rev. M. J. BERKELEY, F.L.S. ; JOHN BALL, Esq. F.R.S.; the Rev. C. A. JOHNS, F.L.S. ; J. T. SYME, Esq. F.L.S. ; MAXWELL T. MASTERS, M.D. F.L.S.; Dr. BERTHOLD SEEMANN, W. CARRUTHERS, Esq. F.L.S. and other practical Botanists. The *Treasury of Botany* will form a volume in fcp. 8vo. uniform with Maunder's well-known Series of *Treasuries*, and illustrated with 16 Engravings on Steel, and numerous Engravings on Wood, from designs by W. H. FITCH.

PEREIRA'S *MATERIA MEDICA* ABRIDGED.—In October will be published, in One Volume, 8vo. 'A *Manual of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, being an Abridgment of the late Dr. PEREIRA's Elements of Materia Medica, adapted to the use of Medical Practitioners, Chemists and Druggists, Medical and Pharmaceutical Students, &c. in conformity with the British Pharmacopœia.*' By F. J. FARRE, M.D. Cantab. F.R.C.P. F.L.S. Senior Physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and Lecturer on Materia Medica in St. Bartholomew's College, London Editor of the British Pharmacopœia. Assisted by ROBERT BENTLEY, M.R.C.S. F.L.S. Professor of Botany in King's College, and Professor of Materia Medica and Botany to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain; and by ROBERT WARRINGTON, F.C.S. Chemical Operator to the Society of Apothecaries of London, and Vice-President of the Chemical Society.

ABRIDGMENT of COPLAND'S MEDICAL DICTIONARY.—In the press, 'The Dictionary of Practical Medicine, comprising the Nature and Treatment of Diseases, and Disorders especially incidental to Climate, to Sex, and to the Different Epochs of Life.' By JAMES COPLAND, M.D. F.R.S. F.R.C.P. Lond. &c. Abridged by the Author, assisted by J. C. COPLAND; brought down throughout to the present state of medical science, and embodying the results of the Author's extensive experience. In this Abridgment the Author has incorporated all the practical Articles in his larger work, with the pathological states characterising their courses, the structural changes into which they frequently pass, and the indications and means of cure appropriate to these states and changes. He has noticed the practical views of the best writers, his predecessors and contemporaries, and has stated the results of his observations in relation to them in the course of his own long and varied practice. He has endeavoured to condense as much information as it was in his power to convey in one thick volume, thereby rendering his work in size and price more generally useful, especially to Students of Medicine, to the Army and Naval Medical Services, and to the Medical Profession in general; also to Clergymen, Lawyers, Scientific or Literary Men, Chemists, and all persons who may have occasion to consult or refer to a Medical Dictionary for practical information.

PART I. in 8vo. of a new '*Grammar of Counter-point,*' by JOHN HULLAH, Professor of Vocal Music in King's College, and in Queen's College, London — is nearly ready.

A new work intitled '*The True Science of Music,*' by D. C. HEWITT, will be published in March, in one thick volume, imperial 8vo. price 36s.—In this work the Author's object is to bring to light numerous facts relating to the hitherto undiscovered science of music; and in so doing to show that the laws which govern melody and harmony are based upon Numbers, which refer to Vibrations; also that there appertain to Numbers certain peculiar consociations, which in their application to music become distinct objects of perception. The true science of music, according to the Author's hypothesis, is based upon the ratios of vibrations, and not upon the mere practical intervals. In his work the Author has introduced a symbolic method of representing the precise ratios of the vibrations of all sounds, by thrice varying the character of the numerals, in agreement with the basis or unit-sound to which they belong. By this expedient a mode of analysis is obtained which is not only applicable to all keys, but quite free from ambiguity. In addition to eight other plates subservient to various purposes, there is one large plate named the Musical Ratiometer, whereby numerous particulars relating to musical intervals and ratios are simultaneously presented to view, in exact agreement with their relative magnitudes, and by which the elements and position of any harmonic combination or chord is perceived at once. The whole of the principles and rules are exemplified by numerous critically analysed passages from the great masters.

The Rev. Dr. B. H. KENNEDY, Head Master of Shrewsbury School, in compliance with particular request, is now engaged in preparing an edition of VIRGIL expressly for School use. The main principle which his experience in teaching has led him to adopt is, that the Notes should be such as a Master, at least in the two highest forms of Public Schools, may justly require all his scholars to prepare as a portion of the lesson. These notes will seldom impart that knowledge which can be obtained from the three Dictionaries supposed to be in the hands of all advanced boys; but they will indicate, by brief examination questions, what a boy must obtain from his Dictionaries, while they embrace, briefly but sufficiently, whatever is further requisite for the full interpretation of the author. They will contain as much translated matter as may seem necessary to promote taste and guide judgment, while they carefully avoid that luxuriance of English translation which is so unwelcome to every wise Master, as only tending to enfeeble, and often to mislead, the minds of boys. A paper on VIRGIL's style, in the nature of a *Proctic Syntax*, will be prefixed: and to this the learner will often be referred. It is hoped that these principles will recommend themselves to scholars engaged in classical instruction. The Notes, written in English, will be placed at the end of the volume, —which it is hoped will be ready by Midsummer.

A New and Revised Edition of the '*Weather System, or Lunar Influence on Weather*,' by S. M. SAXBY, R.N. Principal Instructor of Naval Engineers, H.M. Steam Reserve, is just ready;—a work intended to assist the operations or deductions of practical meteorology, without impeding or embarrassing any other mode of forecasting the weather. The Author carefully analyses and passes in review the theories or systems previously devised for prognosticating the weather, and in defence of his own adduces a considerable number of undisputed facts. He avoids as far as possible the use of technical terms, in order to adapt the science of meteorology to the comprehension of any person of ordinary understanding. In vindication of his theory Mr. SAXBY demonstrates the fulfilment of his predictions for December 10 to 13, 1863, not only in this hemisphere, but in Australia, where his 'Lunar Period' proved most disastrous to property. It also gives a list of nearly a hundred other dates, which he foresees will be marked by unusual meteorological and atmospheric phenomena, up to January 1866.

Petroleum, Coal, Peat, &c.—A New Work on 'Hydrocarbon Oils, &c.' their characters and manufacture from petroleum, coal, and other bituminous minerals, peat, &c. and their applications in the arts, is nearly ready for publication, by B. H. PAUL, Esq. Ph.D. Consulting Chemist, and late Managing Partner in the Lews Chemical Works. This work will contain a full account of the various methods of manufacturing useful commodities from native bituminous materials and from artificial tar; descriptions of the characters essential for the safe and convenient application of the various products to the purposes of domestic economy and of the arts, and of the chemical principles concerned in their production from various sources, purification, &c. The numerous inventions that have been brought forward in reference to this important new branch of chemical industry will also be described, and their respective merits illustrated. The history of this new art will also be given, so that the work, while of practical use to the manufacturer, will also be of interest to the general reader.

Mathematical Exercises, for the use of Students preparing for Examination.—Mr. S. H. WINTER, F.R.A.S. has prepared for the press a 'Series of 200 sets of Questions in Pure and Mixed Mathematics, containing 3,000 Examples selected from Civil Service, Military, and other Examination-Papers.' These Exercises, commencing with Arithmetic only, gradually embrace Algebra, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Pure and Analytical Geometry, Mensuration, the Differential and Integral Calculus, Statics, Dynamics and Hydrostatics; they may, therefore, be used to test the progress of a pupil at any stage of his course. A considerable portion of 'Book work' has been introduced in order to render the papers similar to those usually set at Examinations. Answers to all the examples, occasional hints in the case of questions which might present some little difficulty to beginners, and references to standard text-books have been appended.

New Classical School Book by the Rev. H. MUSGRAVE WILKINS, M.A.—'*A Latin Anthology, or Progressive Latin Reading-Book, for the use of the Junior and Middle Classes in Schools*,' by the Rev. H. MUSGRAVE WILKINS, M.A. Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, will shortly be ready for publication. This work will consist of selections from the easier Latin Poets, commencing with a few fables of *Phædrus*, followed by short passages from *Ovid*, and succeeded by longer excerpts from that poet. Next in order will be found the most available portions of *Tibullus*; of whose Elegies there is no edition fit for school-boys, *Dissen's* being only adapted for advanced scholars. A few extracts from *Propertius*, *Catullus*, and *Martial* will conclude the volume. A few notes only will be given, so as not to dispense with the use of the Dictionary.

A New and greatly enlarged Edition of Mr. FAIRBAIRN'S Work on Iron, namely, '*The Application of Cast and Wrought Iron to Building Purposes*,' by WILLIAM FAIRBAIRN, C.E. LL.D. F.R.S. F.G.S. &c. will be published in the present Spring.—This work, which is entirely of a practical character, has been carefully revised by the Author; and the Third Edition, now announced, will comprise, in addition to its former contents, an account of the most recent improvements in fire-proof buildings, the employment of wrought-iron instead of cast-iron beams, and experimental researches on the effects of vibration on beams, girders, and bridges. The general contents are disposed in Four Sections, as follows. I. The adaptation of cast-iron beams for the support of the floors of mills, warehouses, and public buildings; including the experiments of the Author and the late Professor HODGKINSON, establishing formulas for the guidance of the Architect and Engineer. Also experiments to determine the value of trussed beams of cast and wrought iron, and wrought iron and wood. The influences of time and temperature on these constructions are considered, and in a tabulated form are given the results of experiments on cast iron derived from frequent meltings and re-meltings. SECTION II. contains a description of wrought-iron beams, and their adaptation for building purposes, showing their superior strength, security, and durability over cast-iron beams. SECTION III. treats of the construction of fire-proof warehouses and buildings of that important class, together with practical details relative to their security as fire-proof structures. SECTION IV. is almost exclusively devoted to Bridges composed of Wood, Stone, and Iron, and those other constructions denominated Tubular, Tubular Girder, Lattice, Warren, and Plate Bridges. The proportions and necessary formulas for calculating the strength of each of these classes of Bridges are given together with details of numerous examples in actual existence. An APPENDIX to the work includes an account of the Bridge which crosses the Rhine at Cologne; followed by some remarks on the fall of a Cotton Mill arising from defective beams and defective construction. The work is copiously illustrated throughout with Copper Plates and Wood Engravings.

The Middle-Class Examinations of 1864.—Early in the Spring will be published a School Edition of WORDSWORTH'S *Excursion*, BOOK I. edited by the Rev. C. H. BROMBY, M.A. late Scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Principal of the Normal Training College, Cheltenham; preceded by a full Preface on the Analysis of Sentences, and accompanied by Critical, Grammatical, and Explanatory Notes, with Specimen-Lessons of Analysis, Parsing, and Paraphrasing. Specially prepared for the use of Pupils qualifying for the Middle-Class Examinations of the present year. This volume is planned to contain all that is necessary to learn upon the subject of Analysis of Sentences. The real essentials of this branch of grammar have, it is believed by the Editor, been here condensed intelligibly into a few pages. The true principles of paraphrasing also, exercises in which are now universally required of candidates for certificates of merit, as well as of the candidates for Civil Service appointments and Middle-Class Examinations are made clear by model examples. The FIRST BOOK of WORDSWORTH'S *Excursion* being recognised as a standard by which to examine and test the proficiency of Pupils in almost all normal schools, it is confidently believed that this Poem may be introduced with great propriety and advantage for the same purpose into grammar schools and young ladies' seminaries.

WHITE and RIDDLE'S Latin School Dictionaries.—Preparing for publication, I.—'An Advanced Latin-English Dictionary, for the use of Upper Form Pupils, and University Students,' and II. 'A Junior Latin-English Dictionary, for the use of Junior Pupils and the Lower Forms in Grammar Schools'; both works abridged from WHITE and RIDDLE'S new and copious 'Latin-English Dictionary,' by Rev. JOHN T. WHITE, M.A. Joint-Author of the larger work.

The plan of both these ABRIDGMENTS corresponds in all essential features with that of the original work. A complete Lexicon of the Latin language from its earliest to its latest stages is, however, needed chiefly by persons whose reading extends beyond what are called the Classical Authors. The larger abridgment, in medium octavo, is designed, therefore, to illustrate fully the writers which are usually read in the Public Schools and Universities; and, accordingly, words and meanings of words, found only in Glossaries, Ecclesiastical Writers, and such Authors as AMMIAN, PETRONIUS, APPULEIUS, &c. have been omitted. The number of examples in each article is necessarily diminished; but enough has been left in every instance to elucidate the various modes of construction and the several shades of meaning through which each word has passed. Most of the proper names have been retained, and the etymology has been compared with various works on the subject, which have appeared, whether wholly or in part, within the last two years.

This larger ABRIDGMENT is now in the press, and is expected to be ready at Midsummer. The smaller ABRIDGMENT, for the use of Schoolboys and Junior Pupils, will be sent to press after the foregoing has been published.

The Revised Code.—'The Grade Lesson-Book 'Primer for the use of Infant Schools,' by E. T. STEVENS, Associate of King's College, London, and CHARLES HOLE, Head Master of Loughborough Collegiate School, Brixton, is nearly ready for publication. It is meant to be introductory to the 'Grade Lesson Books,' by the same Authors, now complete in Six PARTS or STANDARDS. This *Primer* is intended as an easy introduction to the art of Reading, the same systematic arrangement of the monosyllables being observed as that which characterises the FIRST STANDARD of the *Grade Lesson Books*. The children, as in that book, are led, by the easiest gradations, from one difficulty to another; the selection of words being, however, confined to the easier and more familiar ones. The work will be published at a low price, but will be embellished with numerous attractive woodcuts.

A popular '*Manual of the Geography of India*,' designed for the use of Candidates for the India Civil Service Examinations, and as a general text-book of reference for persons engaged in the Indian service in general, civil or military, is in course of joint preparation by Professor LOTT, B.A. formerly of King's College, London, late Head Master of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's Parsee Institution of Bombay; and WILLIAM HUGHES, F.R.G.S. Professor of Geography in King's College, and in Queen's College, London. In this volume the Authors aim at presenting a complete but concise account of the Physical, Historical, Civil, and Political Geography of British India, both within and beyond the Ganges; of the Islands of India, including the various members of the East Indian Archipelago, as well as those adjacent to the Indian mainland; the Native Kingdoms, both independent and protected; together with the Indian possessions of France and other European nations. The want of such a work has long been generally felt.

GLEIG'S SCHOOL SERIES.—In the press and will be ready early in March. in 18mo. illustrated with 125 Diagrams, price One Shilling, 'An Elementary Treatise on Orthographic Projection and Isometrical Drawing,' by W. S. BINNS, M.C.P. Author of 'A Course of Geometrical Drawing:' forming part of the School Series in course of publication, edited by the Rev. G. R. GLEIG, M.A. Chaplain-General to Her Majesty's Forces. In this elementary work, the cheapest on the subject yet offered to the public, will be found a great variety of practical examples in the two branches of Geometrical Drawing of which it treats, forming an easy and useful introduction to the Author's more advanced work. The *Engineer* will find in it the delineation of Screws, Toothed Wheels, Shafts, Drums, &c. The *Builder* will find the representation of Plans, Elevations, Sectional Plans, and Sectional Elevations of Buildings, and the Projection of Staircases, &c. The *Bricklayer* will find the Methods of delineating Brickwork, &c. Instruction will also be given in constructing different Scales, and in laying down Drawings to scale, the whole forming an easy and practical exposition of the subjects of which it treats.

A New Work on 'English History, for the use of Schools and Candidates for the Civil Service, Army, and other Examinations,' by W. M. LUPTON, Instructor of Candidates for the Civil Service, Army, and other Public Examinations, will be ready early in April. The object of this work is to provide in one small volume a substantial analysis of the essential elements of English History. It will contain much matter never before published in form of a school book. To the student preparing for the Civil Service, Army, University, Local, or other Examination, it is hoped that it will be found most useful, as it will contain answers to all the questions already proposed in English History by the various examining bodies.

A New 'Middle-Class Atlas,' prepared expressly for the use of Schools and Colleges, also of Pupils qualifying for the Oxford and Cambridge and other University Local Middle-Class Examinations, by WALTER M'LEOD, F.R.G.S. M.C.P. F.A.S.L. Head Master of the Model School and Master of Method in the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea,—will be published in the course of March, complete in One Volume, 4to. price 5s. cloth. This Atlas will contain twenty-nine Maps drawn and engraved on steel by E. WELLER, F.R.G.S. and fully coloured, as follows:—1. The World; 2. Europe; 3. Physical Map of the British Isles; 4. England and Wales; 5. Scotland; 6. Ireland; 7. Spain and Portugal; 8. France; 9. Holland and Belgium; 10. Denmark; 11. Prussia and West Germany; 12. Switzerland; 13. Italy; 14. The Austrian Empire; 15. Turkey in Europe and Greece; 16. Russia in Europe; 17. Sweden and Norway; 18. Asia; 19. Turkey in Asia, and part of Persia; 20. Palestine; 21. India or Hindostan

and the Malay Peninsula; 22. Africa, part of Arabia, and Cape Colony; 23. North America; 24. British Colonies in North America; 25. United States; 26. West Indies and Central America; 27. South America and British Guiana; 28. Australia; 29. Australian Colonies.

MILTON'S *MINOR POEMS* for TRAINING COLLEGES and SCHOOLS. In the press, uniform with BOOK I. and BOOK II. of Milton's *Paradise Lost*, as prepared for School use by the same Editor. MILTON'S 'Comus, L'Allegro, and Il Penseroso,' edited, with 'Notes and a Critical Introduction, by the Rev. J. HUNTER, M.A.' The First and Second Books of MILTON'S *Paradise Lost*, with Notes, for the use of teachers and students, having been favourably received, it has been resolved to prepare on the same plan an annotated edition of the best of MILTON'S Minor Poems, since these also are often included among the subjects prescribed to candidates for public Examinations. The work will, it is hoped, be found to explain many difficulties of language, allusion, &c. occurring in these poems, and to promote a right appreciation of many beauties that might not be duly discerned in an ordinary perusal.

In the *Comus, L'Allegro, and Il Penseroso*, we have poetry of an older school—older both in language and sentiment—than the *Paradise Lost*. An interval of thirty years, devoted to state affairs and political controversy, had elapsed between the production of the former poems and that of the great epic. To be acquainted, therefore, with the poetry of MILTON'S earlier days is to possess a necessary means of duly estimating his poetical character, as well as a treasury of thought productive of the highest enjoyment and utility to the literary mind.

NEW AND CHEAPER EDITION OF MR. G. J. WHYTE MELVILLE'S LAST NOVEL.

On Monday, March 14, will be published, complete in One Volume, crown 8vo. price 5s. cloth, with Frontispiece engraved on Steel by permission from GERÔME'S celebrated Picture,

'Ave Caesar Imperator! Morituri te salutant!'

THE GLADIATORS: A TALE OF ROME AND JUDÆA.

By G. J. WHYTE MELVILLE.

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NOTES ON BOOKS

BRING AN

ANALYSIS of the WORKS published during each QUARTER

BY

MESSRS. LONGMAN AND CO.

No. XXXVII.

MAY 31, 1864

VOL. II.

THE object of this periodical is to enable Book-buyers readily to obtain such general information regarding the various Works published by Messrs. LONGMAN and Co. as is usually afforded by tables of contents and explanatory prefaces, or may be acquired by an inspection of the books themselves. With this view, each article is confined to an ANALYSIS OF THE CONTENTS of the work referred to: Opinions of the press and laudatory notices are not inserted.

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The History of our Lord, as exemplified in Works of Art: with that of His Types, St. John the Baptist, and other persons of the Old and New Testament. Commenced by the late Mrs. JAMESON; continued and completed by Lady EASTLAKE. (Forming the FOURTH SERIES of Sacred and Legendary Art, and completing the work.) Pp. 892; with 31 Etchings, and 281 Engravings on Wood. 2 vols. square crown 8vo. price 42s. cloth. [May 7, 1864.

THE 'History of our Lord, as exemplified in Works of Art,' was reserved by the late Mrs. JAMESON, as being the most important section of

the subject, to complete the series of volumes already contributed by her to the literature of Christian Art. Of this work a part only had been written before her death in the spring of 1860. The time which has since passed, has been devoted by Lady EASTLAKE to a special study of the subjects here treated. During that period she has enjoyed every possible advantage, at home and abroad, that could facilitate her labours, except that of uninterrupted leisure: and to this circumstance the delay in the appearance of the work is to be attributed. But while those who are at all conversant with the extent, interest, and comparative obscurity of this study, must feel that the devotion of a life would only suffice to do it justice; these volumes, it is hoped,

may still serve to indicate the accumulated results of the piety and industry of ages, which have created a realm of Art almost kindred in amount to a kingdom of Nature.

On examining the papers left by Mrs. JAMESON, a programme was found, containing the titles and sequence of the different parts of the subject, with a portion of the manuscript, which, although in a completed state, was without the indication of a single illustration. For what was still unwritten, no materials were left; while her note books and journals threw no light on Mrs. JAMESON's intentions as regards the treatment of the large portion still unexecuted. In the programme, the ideal and devotional subjects (such as the Good Shepherd, the Lamb, the Second Person of the Trinity) were placed first, the History of Our Lord's Life on Earth next, and lastly, the 'Types from the Old Testament. But as the portion of the work written by Mrs. JAMESON furnishes reason for believing that she would have departed from this arrangement, it has been thought advisable to place the subjects chronologically. The work commences, therefore, with the Fall of Lucifer and the Creation of the World, followed by the Types and Prophets of the Old Testament. Next comes the History of the Innocents and of St. John the Baptist (written by Mrs. JAMESON), followed by the Life and Passion of our Lord. After treating of the abstract and devotional subjects which grow out of these materials, the work terminates with the Last Judgment. Throughout, the portions written by Mrs. JAMESON have been separated from those supplied by Lady EASTLAKE, the former being marked by the insertion of her initials, A. J., at the top of every page, and at the beginning of any interpolated paragraph.

Of the ILLUSTRATIONS, gathered from the whole field of Christian Art, with which every section of the work is enriched, the following have now been engraved for the first time:—

Wood Engravings.

1. Scutum Fidei, or Shield of Faith (*from an Ancient Ivory*).
2. ABGARUS Portrait of CHRIST (*Prince Consort's Collection*).
3. King ABGARUS receiving Miraculous Portrait (*do*).
4. VERONICA before Emperor (*Biblioteca Ambrogiana, Milan*).
5. Byzantine Head of CHRIST.
6. Anglo-Saxon Head of CHRIST.
7. Head of CHRIST (*French Bible of 13th century*).
8. Head of CHRIST (*Biblia Regia, circa 1250*).
9. Head of CHRIST (*Belgian MS. Psalter, circa 1310*).
10. Head of CHRIST (*English MS. circa 1330*).
11. LUCIFER in Rebellion (*MS. Bible, 13th century*).
12. Sol and Luna (*Bible de Noailles, 10th century*).
13. Diagram of Creation (*Anglo-Saxon MS.*).
14. First Day, Division of Light from Darkness (*Mosaics of St. Mark's, Venice*).
15. CHRIST blessing the Seventh Day (*do.*).
16. The Living Soul (*do.*).
17. CHRIST giving ADAM spade and keys (*Bible Historiée, 13th century*).
18. The LORD accusing ADAM and EVE (*Bible de Noailles*).
19. Angel giving spade and spindle (*MS. 12th century*).
20. ADAM (*Statue on Milan Cathedral*).
21. CAIN and ABEL (*Bible Historiée*).
22. The LORD accusing CAIN (*do.*).
23. ADAM and EVE lamenting over the dead body of ABEL (*Italian Speculum, 14th century*).
24. Translation of ENOCH (*Bible Historiée*).
25. JACOB wrestling (*do.*).
26. JACOB receiving JOSEPH's garment (*Italian Speculum, 14th century*).
27. Meeting of JACOB and JOSEPH (*early Byzantine Ivory*).
28. JACOB blessing JOSEPH's Children (*Bible Historiée*).
29. The finding of MOSES (*do.*).
30. Sister watching Infant MOSES (*Bible, 13th century*).
31. MOSES and Burning Bush (*MS. 12th century*).
32. Israelites Striking the Doorposts (*Bible Historiée*).
33. Burial of MOSES (*Bible de Noailles*).
34. SAMSON overcoming Lion (*Italian Speculum, 14th century*).
35. Presentation of Infant SAMUEL (*do.*).
36. DAVID with Harp (*Greek MS. 9th century*).
37. Triumph of DAVID (*Pesellino*).
38. NATHAN before DAVID (*Italian Speculum, 14th century*).
39. DAVID playing on the Bells (*MS. 1310*).
40. The Three Children in the Furnace (*Italian Speculum, 14th century*).
41. Innocents as Martyrs (*Choral Book S. Ambrogio, Milan, 15th century*).
42. Massacre of the Innocents (*Fra Angelico*).
43. Innocent (*Luca della Robbia*).
44. JOSEPH's Dream (*Italian Speculum, 14th century*).
45. S. JOHN the BAPTIST and Bishop (*Bellini*).
46. Infant BAPTIST on the lap of the Virgin MARY (*Brentano Miniature*).
47. Baptism (*MS. 13th century*).
48. Miracle of Loaves and Fishes (*MS. 1310*).
49. Prodigal Son (*Italian Speculum, 14th century*).
50. Entry into Jerusalem (*Taddeo Gaddi*).
51. The Mocking of CHRIST (*Miniature, 13th century*).
52. The Mocking of CHRIST (*Silver-gilt Plates, Cathedral, Aix-la-Chapelle*).
53. The Mocking of CHRIST (*Ivory, 14th century*).
54. CHRIST before PILATE (*Ivory, 14th century*).
55. The Flagellation (*Silver-gilt Plates, Cathedral, Aix-la-Chapelle*).
56. The Flagellation (*Ivory, 14th century*).
57. Ideal Ecce Homo (*Moretto*).
58. CHRIST carrying the Cross (*Taddeo Gaddi*).
59. CHRIST carrying the Cross (*Bible Historiée*).
60. The Virgin binding the cloth round CHRIST (*Cologne Gallery*).

61. CHRIST ascending the Cross (*Early Italian Miniature*).
62. Sun and Moon at Crucifixion (*Ancient Ivory*).
63. Legend of LONGINUS (*Belgian MS. 1310*).
64. Early Crucifixion, with Thieves (*Monza*).
65. Bad Thief (*Antonello da Messina*).
66. The Crucifixion, with Church and Synagogue (*Drawing, 16th century*).
67. ADAM at foot of Cross (*English MS. 14th century*).
68. Colloquy between SATAN and PRINCE of Hell (*MS. 14th century, Biblioteca Ambrogiana*).
69. CHRIST at door of Hell (*do.*).
70. Jaws of Hell (*Bible Historiée*).
71. The Resurrection (*Shrine of S. Albinus, Cologne*).
72. Incredulity of THOMAS (*Byzantine MS. 1200*).
73. The Ascension (*Early Ivory*).
74. The Ascension (*Ivory, 12th century*).
75. Hohenlohe Siegmaringen Crucifix (*front*).
76. Hohenlohe Siegmaringen Crucifix (*back*).
77. Enamel Crucifix (*in possession of the Hon. R. Curzon*).
78. Agnus Dei (*capital of column, S. Ambrogio, Milan*).
79. First and Second Person (*Belgian MS.*).
80. CHRIST in glory (*Belgian MS.*).
81. Man of Sorrows (*A. Dürer*).
82. The Mass of St. GREGORY (*School of Memling*).
83. CHRIST enthroned (*L. Vivarini*).
84. Infant CHRIST (*Luini*).
85. CHRIST as Judge (*French MS. 12th century*).

Etchings.

1. Ivory Gospel Cover (*6th century*).
2. Ivory Diptych (*14th century*).
3. Creation of Angels and Fall of LUCIFER (*French Bible, 15th century*).
4. Diagram of the Universe (*English MS. 14th century*).
5. DAVID Killing the Lion (*Byzantine MS. 9th century*).
6. NATHAN before DAVID ; DAVID repentant (*do.*).
7. Innocents, with Patron Saints (*D. Ghirlandajo*).
8. The Agony in the Garden (I. *Italian Speculum, 14th century*; II. *Rembrandt Etching* : 2 subjects).
9. CHRIST after the Flagellation (*Velasquez*).
10. Tree of the Cross (*English MS. 14th century*).
11. The Resurrection, the Maries at the Sepulchre (*Early Ivory*).
12. The Trinity (*Memling*).

History of the Reformation in Europe in the time of Calvin. By J. H. MERLE D'AUBIGNÉ, D.D. Author of the 'History of the Reformation of the Sixteenth Century.' VOL. III. *France, Switzerland, Geneva.* 8vo. pp. 588, price 12s. cloth. [May 27, 1864.]

IN the third volume of this work, the Author takes up the life of CALVIN, from the time when he was compelled to leave Paris on account

of the persecution excited by Rector Cor's sermon, and carries it on until the eve of his journey to Italy. Within this period we witness the growth of the Reformer's character, his early missionary efforts in France, and the publication of his great work, *The Institutes of the Christian Religion*. At Angoulême, his first asylum, where the magnificent library of the DU TILLERS was placed at his disposal, he continued his theological studies, and began to try his wings in the field of controversy. He is described as exercising a particular charm over all who came near him, and his memory is still retained in the neighbourhood of the place where he preached his first sermon. He is next met with at Poitiers, where his evangelical opinions are adopted by the educated and high-born classes. Here his early antagonism to Popery shows itself in its most open form—almost to creating a schism in the infant church. This seat of learning was the centre of the first regular missionary campaign undertaken by the Reformers, CALVIN having consecrated two of his followers for that special work. The particulars of their journeys present a curious picture of France in the middle of the sixteenth century. Another phase of French life is given in the chapters devoted to Queen MARGARET, and the representation of her drama of *The Nativity* before the Court at Pau.

CALVIN now entirely separates from the Church of Rome, resigns his benefices, and proceeds to Paris, where he is brought into contact with the singular sect of the 'Libertines,' and with SERVETUS, whose opinions had compelled him to leave Germany. The first CALVIN refutes in a controversial tract; the second, after challenging the Reformer to a discussion, fails to keep his appointment. Still following CALVIN, we visit the Reformed Church at Strasburg, witness his interview with ERASMUS, and settle down with him at Berne, where he completes his *Institutes*, which he appears to have begun at Angoulême. A careful analysis of this work, and of his letter to the King of France in defence of the persecuted evangelicals, closes the first half of the volume. Separate chapters are devoted to the progress of the Evangelical Church in Paris, and to the cruel sufferings inflicted upon the Reformed, in consequence of a certain placard, as it was called, written by FABEL and posted on every wall.

The latter half of the volume is occupied with the political and religious struggles of Geneva, where, though the field is small, the principles involved embrace the whole world. FABEL, OLIVETAN, and FROMENT are its heroes; and the towns and villages of Neuchâtel and Vaud, with the Waldensian valleys of Piedmont, as well as the City of the Leman, are by turns the scene of important struggles. The attempts made by

FABEL and FROMENT to preach the gospel in Geneva fail through the violence of its antagonists; but the seed sown by FROMENT sprang up in due time. At first it was trampled down in civil contest; and the death of one of the clerical chiefs, by leading to the recal of the bishop, seems to threaten the extinction of the liberty and religion of the city. FROMENT's singular open-air sermon, the history of OLIVETAN's translation of the Bible, FABEL's visit to the Waldenses, and BELLEGARDE's mission to CHARLES V., all find their due place. Many original documents, which the Author has discovered during the course of his investigations, throw a fresh light or add new facts to the portion of history contained in the present volume.

Apologia Pro Vita Sua; being a Reply to a Pamphlet intitled 'What then does Dr. Newman mean?' By JOHN HENRY NEWMAN, D.D. 8vo. in SEVEN PARTS.

I. *Mr. Kingsley's Method of Disputation*, 1s.

II. *True Mode of Meeting Mr. Kingsley*, 1s.

PART III. *History of my Religious Opinions*, 1s.

PARTS IV. and V. *History of my Religious Opinions* (continued), 2s. each.

PART VI. *History of my Religious Opinions* (concluded), 2s. 6d.

PART VII. *Answer in detail to Mr. Kingsley's Accusations.* [On June 2.

THIS work is an answer to a charge brought by Professor KINGSLEY that Dr. NEWMAN denied the obligation of Roman Catholics to speak the truth, and that in a sermon preached about twenty years ago at Oxford he had affirmed that truthfulness was not in itself a Christian virtue. To a charge so serious the Author felt that he could make a sufficient reply only by furnishing the true key to the meaning of his life; in the present narrative, therefore, his wish has been not to expound doctrine but simply to explain himself, his opinions, and actions, and to state facts precisely as they occurred, whether they are ultimately to be determined for him or against him. Thus the FIRST PART of the *Apologia* is strictly subordinate to the real scope of the work, which is designed to trace the history of the Author's religious life from his earliest years.

In the THIRD PART the Author has attempted to estimate the influence which those with whom he came into contact at Oxford severally exercised upon him,—especially Dr. WHATELY, Dr. HAWKINS, Mr. BLAND WHITE, Mr. KEBLE, Mr. HURRELL FROUDE. In this PART the narrative is brought down to 1833, when the movement known as the Tractarian may be said to have been fairly begun. The FOURTH PART states the exact position assumed by the Author in this movement,

with regard (1) to the principle of dogma, (2) to definite religious teaching based upon dogma, and (3) to the Church of Rome; and it then relates the process by which the movement tended to raise up a system of theology on the Anglican idea and based upon Anglican authorities, in opposition to the basis of Roman teaching, and thus to establish the *Via Media* as the ground to be assumed by members of the Church of England. With a relation of the events which attended and immediately followed the publication of Tract 90, PART IV. is brought to an end. The FIFTH PART recounts the steps by which the Author was driven to see that the controversy lay between the book theology of Anglicanism on the one side and what he considered the living system of Roman corruption on the other; while it exhibits further the dilemma in which the persistent effort to maintain this distinction involved him. But while the course of his reading brought out in his judgment the startling similarity between the position of the English Church and that of the Monophysites and Arians,—while the position of the Roman Church appeared to him unchanged, whether in ancient or modern controversy,—the establishment of the Jerusalem Bishopric concurred to confirm doubts, which had already acquired no little strength, in the vitality of the Church of England as an actual branch of the Church Catholic. This event, with some remarks on which the FIFTH PART closes, brought the Author to the beginning of the end.

The Dolomite Mountains: Excursions through Tyrol, Carinthia, Carniola, and Friuli in 1861, 1862, and 1863. By J. GILBERT and G. C. CHURCHILL, F.G.S. Pp. 596, with a Travelling Map of the District, a Sketch Map geologically coloured, 6 Plates in chromolithography, and 26 Engravings on Wood. Square crown 8vo. price 21s. cloth. [May 28, 1864.

THE South Eastern Alps, comprising the Venetian Carnic, Julian, and Karavanken ranges, have hitherto almost entirely escaped the notice of tourists. Yet the Carnic and Julian Alps were frequently spoken of by Sir Humphry Davy as possessing scenery unsurpassed in Europe; and the Italian Tyrol has long been known to science as offering, in the Dolomite Mountains, landscape features unique in character with geological phenomena of the highest interest.

The present volume is the result of five different tours among these Alps. In the first two chapters the Authors describe their earliest glimpses of Dolomite scenery, obtained when, in

1856, they and their party had crossed over the Noric Alps from Gastein, in Salzburg, to the remote and little known province of Carinthia, and as they afterwards skirted the principal Dolomitic region (more than 3,000 square miles in extent) as far as Botzen in South Tyrol.

In the third chapter, Mr. CHURCHILL tells the story of a solitary excursion in 1860, and places before the reader many curious particulars—legendary, historical, and geological—respecting the Schlern district (the ancient route to the Brenner, and interesting to the lovers of Mediæval Romance as having been once the abode of Oswald the Minnesinger), the Seisser Alp, with its rim of Dolomites, and Val Fassa, with its extinct Volcanos.

Mr. GILBERT then in several chapters gives the narrative of a journey in 1861, when the again united party traversed on foot the Dolomite Valleys from the Brenner road to that of the Ampezzo; and afterwards visited in succession the Gail Thal in Carinthia, the Valley of the Isonzo in Görz, that of the upper Save in Carniola, and the extraordinary 'Caldron' of the Steiner Alp in Styria. In this journey the principal points of interest were—the wonderful scenery of the Dolomite country itself; the traces of the great Roman road from Aquileia over the Carnic Alps; the remarkable habitat of the *Wulfenia*, a plant, so far as known, confined to a single mountain in the lower Gail Thal; Wurzen and its charming neighbourhood, the favourite resort of Sir Humphry Davy in the upper Save; and the 'Caldron,' one of the most singular valleys in Europe.

The account of the tour in 1862 is opened by a chapter derived from the letters of Mrs. Churchill, describing the visits of herself and husband to the Lavant Thal in Eastern Carinthia, to portions of the Karavanken Alps, to Klagenfurt the capital of the province, &c. and including a narrative of the adventures of Professor Vulpus, a German botanist in search of the *Wulfenia* upon its native mountain. Four more chapters detail the wanderings of the party, when again assembled, through Friuli, south of the Carnic Chain, to the wild rock scenery of Auronzo, and thence through Cadore, the country of TITIAN, and some portions before omitted of the Dolomite district; concluding with an excursion to Primiero, a town eight hours from any road, in the heart of the mountains of South Tyrol, and originally founded by fugitives from the invasion of ATTILA.

The seventeenth chapter is devoted to a supplementary journey, in 1863, to several out-of-the-way spots in Carinthia and Tyrol, among which were Friesach, where Richard Cœur de Lion was

arrested on his return from Palestine; St. Veit, the ancient historical centre of the former province; the roadless and unvisited Lessach Thal; and the magnificent Valley of Sexten in Eastern Tyrol.

The concluding (geological) chapter, by Mr. CHURCHILL, gives a physical description of the Dolomite region, in which he delineates the Relief, enumerates the periods of geologic change in its western portion, and puts the reader in possession of some of the theories respecting the formation of Dolomite, elucidating especially that of Baron RICHTHOFEN, which declares the chief of these mountains to have been originally *coral reefs*.

The ILLUSTRATIONS, thirty-two in number, are all engraved from original drawings made during the several tours, and are as follows:—

Full-page Plates in Chromo-lithography.

1. The Langkofel and Plattkogel, from the Seisser Alp.
2. Monte Civita, with the Lake and Village of Alleghe.
3. Cirque of the Croda Malcora, near Cortina.
4. Castello Pietra, Primiero.
5. General View of the Rosengarten Gebirge, from the Sasso di Damm, Val Fassa.
6. Sasso di Pelmo, from Monte Zucco.

Wood Engravings in the Text.

1. Heraldic Dolomite, from the Arms of a Carinthian Nobleman.
2. Dolomite Mountains, near Lienz.
3. The Schlern and Ratzes Bath House.
4. Sasso di Pelmo, from Santa Lucia, near Caprile.
5. The Langkofel and Plattkogel, from Campitello.
6. Cortina, the Croda Malcora, and Antelao in the background.
7. The Kollinkofel, Valentiner Thal, Carnic Alps.
8. Barn in Styria.
9. The Mangert, and Sir Humphry Davy's Lake, Julian Alps.
10. Shrine, near Lengenfeld, Save Thal.
11. Lake of Veldes, Bishop of Brixen's Schloss.
12. Dragon at Klagenfurt.
13. Val Auronzo, the Drei Zinnen in the distance.
14. Titian's Birth-place, Pieve di Cadore.
15. Titian's Tower, Pieve di Cadore.
16. Monte Antelao, Ampezzo Road.
17. Sella Plateau, from Santa Maria, Gröden Thal.
18. Agordo.
19. Castello, near Buchenstein.
20. Marmolata, from the Sasso di Damm.
21. Count Welsperg's Jagd Schloss, Primiero.
22. View in the Sexten Thal, Puster Thal.
23. The Drei Schuster, Sexten Thal.
24. Stone Chair of the Zollfeld.
25. Monte Cristallo, and the Düren See, near Landro.
26. Monte Civita, from Caprile.

The Alpine Journal ; a Record of Mountain Adventure and Scientific Observation. By Members of the ALPINE CLUB. Edited by H. B. GEORGE, M.A. Fellow of New College, Oxford. No. VI. 8vo. pp. 64, with Frontispiece representing the Col de la Tour Noire, and a Woodcut, price 1s. 6d. sewed. To be continued Quarterly. [June 1, 1864.]

THE CONTENTS of the SIXTH NUMBER are as follows:—

A Rough Survey of the Chain of Mont Blanc. By A. ADAMS-REILLY.

The Col de la Tour Noire. By H. B. GEORGE, M.A.

Narrative of the Fatal Accident on the Haut-de-Cry, Canton Valais. By PHILIP C. GOSSET.

The Grandes Rousses of Dauphiné. By WM. MATTHEWS, Jun. M.A.

The Range of the Meije, Dauphiné. By the Rev. T. G. BONNEY, M.A. F.G.S.

Notes and Queries.

Eastern Europe and Western Asia : Political and Social Sketches on Russia, Greece, and Syria in 1861, 1862, and 1863. By HENRY ARTHUR TILLEY, Author of 'Japan, the Amoor, and the Pacific.' Pp. 386; with 6 Lithographic Illustrations. Post 8vo. price 10s. 6d. cloth. [March 14, 1864.]

IN this volume, which relates the incidents of a journey from St. Petersburg to Moscow and thence across the steppes of Southern Russia to Sebastopol, and of voyages from Taganrog to Odessa and Smyrna, and finally, in a Russian frigate, to the coasts of Greece and Syria, the Author has endeavoured, after sketching the rapid growth of Russian power, to give an accurate description of the present state of Russian society, and of the progress of reforming and revolutionary ideas, especially during the reign of the present Emperor. He has given special attention to the late emancipation of the Russian serfs, and the probable effects of the measure on all ranks of the Russian people. In a chapter on the Polish insurrection, the real character of the struggle between Poles and Russians is traced to the ancient rivalry between the two nations, which dates from a remote epoch long anterior to the rise of the Russian empire.

In the chapters on the affairs of Greece both before and during the late Revolution, of which some account is given, the Author has dwelt on the change in the behaviour of the people after the rejection of the Greek crown for Prince Alfred on the part of the British Government, as furnishing the key to their history since the

expulsion of King Otho. He also exposes the causes which retard the moral and material prosperity of the country.

The Author's visit to the Lebanon and Damascus took place at a time which enabled him to judge of the state of feeling which immediately followed the massacre of the Christians.

The ILLUSTRATIONS comprise a view of the King's Palace and Constitution Place at Athens, after a photograph taken from the Acropolis; and five subjects, by a Russian artist, illustrative of Russian national life, viz. an 'Artel' or workshop on the communistic principle, a 'Kabak' or dram-shop, the interior of a 'Kabak' or dram-shop, a Street-scene in Cronstadt and a Fair of the Ukrain, with a group of Moscow merchants.

What I saw in Syria, Palestine, and Greece : a Narrative from the Pulpit. By S. SMITH, M.A., Vicar of Lois Weedon, and Rural Dean; Author of 'The Revelation, with a short, plain, continuous Exposition.' Pp. 284; with 2 Maps. Post 8vo. price 6s. 6d. cloth. [May 28, 1864.]

ON his return to England in 1863, the Author found that his parishioners wished generally to learn the details of his sojourn in the East; he determined, therefore, to meet their wishes by giving them the substance of his journal in a series of short narratives from the pulpit of his parish church. These narratives are published in the present volume in the hope that they may enable the reader to realise more sensibly the scenes and characters of the Bible.

Instances of the Power of God as manifested in His Animal Creation : a Lecture delivered before the Young Men's Christian Association. Nov. 17, 1863. By R. OWEN, D.C.L. F.R.S. Superintendent of the Natural History Departments, British Museum. Crown 8vo. pp. 80, price 1s. sewed. [May 31, 1864.]

THIS discourse, introductory to the series of lectures to the 'Young Men's Christian Association' for 1863-4, was delivered, and printed, at the request of the Committee of the Association in November, 1863. The aim of the Lecturer was to exemplify the operations of a fore-ordaining Mind in the construction of animal bodies, and to adduce instances of misapprehensions of scriptural texts which had been and only could be rectified by the light of science.

It was generally and is still commonly believed, that serpents exemplify a transmutation of species; but by miracle, as having been penally degraded on account of the part played in the

temptation of Eve. The Lecturer deemed this view to be one on which he could throw light by his knowledge of Comparative Anatomy and Palæontology. Referring to the analogous forms of animals in other classes, as, e.g., the worms, centipedes, eel-tribes, &c., he shows how admirably the reptilian organisation is analogously modified to endow serpents with the power they possess of subsisting on higher animals, and adduces instances of fossil serpents of the same organisation in geological strata of vastly greater antiquity than the oldest in which evidences of man have been detected.

The Lecturer believed that the aim he had in view would be strikingly shown by contrasting the date of creation, as calculated canonically, with the demonstration which Geology and Palæontology have yielded of the vast periods of time during which our planet has revolved under the influences favourable to the life of plants and animals.

The Lecturer briefly adduces the proofs, based on adequate observation, that death was natural to all living individuals from their first introduction upon the earth, and that commonly by violence; in the case of animals it was through the exercise of the destructive weapons with which the carnivorous species were endowed; and he shows that such conditions of life and death prevailed during long ages antecedent to the existence of man.

Reminding his audience that Scripture teaches all that is essential to the right life here and the life to come, and that the eternal truths are made plain to the humblest intellect, he warns them that it is the human element mingling or meddling with the Divine which science exposes, and that it is to misinterpretations on which are based 'schemes of doctrine,' and the like dogmatic systems, that the discoveries of the Power of God are adverse. He concludes by adjuring all young Christian men to search the Scriptures with a mind as free as possible from the sectarian formularies through which they may have been originally introduced to a knowledge of the Bible, and above all to square their actions by Christian ethics, for 'He that doeth of the will shall know of the doctrine whether it be of God.'

Some time after the first issue of this 'Discourse,' as delivered at Exeter Hall, November 17, 1863, the Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association decided to omit it, with two other lectures of the series, from the usual annual volume. Numerous demands for the lecture, after the exhaustion of that edition, have determined the Lecturer to publish it as originally written, including some passages which were omitted, for want of time, at the delivery. He has appended replies to two kinds of objections which the first issue called forth.

Essays on the Administrations of Great Britain from 1783 to 1830, contributed to the 'Edinburgh Review.' By the Right Hon. Sir GEORGE CORNEWALL LEWIS, Bart. Edited by the Right Hon. Sir EDMUND HEAD, Bart., K.C.B. Pp. 524; with a Portrait from a Photograph, engraved by F. Holl. 8vo. price 15s. cloth. [March 17, 1864.]

DURING Sir George Lewis's lifetime a wish was often expressed that the Essays now brought together in this volume might be published in a collective form. No one but the Author could have done this as he would have wished it to be done: the Editor has simply endeavoured to place them before the reader in the best shape which they can now assume without his revision and superintendence. The articles, which do not profess to give a continuous narrative, or to contain a complete history of the period to which they relate, are, in fact, a commentary on the ministerial history of England, and require to be read with a certain previous knowledge of the general outline of that history.

In the Review, for want of space, passages were omitted, and notes and references were curtailed. Where the original proofs exist (which is not the case with all the articles), these passages and notes have been restored. On the other hand, the text of the Review, where it differs from that of the proof, has, as a general rule, been considered as embodying the Author's last corrections and expressing his final opinions.

No history can be more valuable than that which supplies us with the key to the present action of our Government, and which explains the moral working of the laws and polity under which we live. To understand the nature of the English Constitution, and appreciate its results, the student must have traced its origin and watched its growth. This progressive character of the English Constitution—which is, in fact, its excellence, and which accounts for its length of life—is peculiarly illustrated by the history of the times covered by these Essays. They are the work of a writer who has won a deserved and lasting reputation as being not only singularly acute and industrious, but singularly impartial and fair.

Diaries of a Lady of Quality from 1797 to 1844. Edited, with Notes, by A. HAYWARD, Esq., Q.C. Post 8vo. pp. 374, price 10s. 6d. cloth. [May 6, 1864.]

THE Lady of Quality, the cream of whose diaries is collected in this book, is the late Miss FRANCES WILLIAMS WYNN, daughter of Sir WATKIN WILLIAMS WYNN (the fourth Baronet).

and CHARLOTTE, daughter of the Right Honourable GEORGE GRENVILLE (the Minister), who was the son of the Countess TEMPLE. Miss WYNN was consequently the niece of the first Duke of BUCKINGHAM, of Lord GRENVILLE, and of the Right Honourable THOMAS GRENVILLE, and the sister of the Right Honourable CHARLES WYNN, and Sir HENRY WYNN (long Minister at Copenhagen). She lived a great deal at Stowe and Dropmore in her youth; and, through her connexions and acquaintance, enjoyed ample opportunities for taking notes of remarkable people and events.

'How many of us,' observes the Editor in his Prefatory Notice, 'have regretted that we did not make a note at the time of what we heard fall from persons who had been prominent actors on the political or literary stage, or who had even been behind the scenes when a memorable performance was arranged or in progress. How unlucky, have we thought, that we did not copy the striking passage in the now forgotten book, or the curious letter which we might easily have borrowed for the purpose; or, that we did not cut out and keep the clever newspaper article or quaint paragraph which so much struck everybody. Then why, on finding that this has been judiciously done by another, should we not profit by his or her sagacity, industry, and taste? Such were the questions that suggested themselves to me when I had gone over these diaries with the view of deciding whether a book, calculated to reflect credit on the collector, could be compiled from them.'

The work, which certainly does credit to the taste and assiduity of the Diarist, presents a varied miscellany of anecdotes, criticisms, and reflections. The reported conversations with Sir HENRY HALFORD, Sir WALTER SCOTT, General ALAVA, the Queen of WURTEMBERG, Sir STAMFORD RAFFLES, the Duke of BUCKINGHAM, Mr. BANKES, Lord BARRINGTON, Lord NUGENT, and many other persons of rank and note, abound in characteristic details; and fresh light is thrown in several places on some disputed questions in modern literature. The notes embody numerous anecdotes, which now appear in print for the first time, illustrative and confirmatory of the events mentioned or alluded to in the Diaries.

Recollections of William Wilberforce, M.P. for the County of York during nearly Thirty Years: with brief notices of some of his Personal Friends and Contemporaries. By JOHN S. HARFORD, D.C.L. F.R.S. Post 8vo. pp. 338, price 7s. cloth. [April 19, 1864.]

THE recollections which form the substance of this volume, extend over a period of twenty-

one years, during which the Author was honoured with the intimate friendship of Mr. WILBERFORCE. Although the illustration of the private and social virtues of that eminent Statesman and Philanthropist is the main object of the volume, its pages are largely interspersed with recollections of his public life, and with anecdotes of many of the distinguished men of his time with whom he was intimate or familiar. It further gives some idea of him as he was seen in the retirement of the country, among friends whom he daily delighted by his wisdom and wit, by the charm of his colloquial powers, and by the attractive influence of his religious and benevolent affections. Numerous familiar letters of Mr. WILBERFORCE add variety to the contents of this work, which closes with some brief reminiscences of Mrs. HANNAH MORE and of the Rev. R. C. WHALLEY.

The Life of Arthur Duke of Wellington. By G. R. GLEIG, M.A. F.R.G.S. &c. Chaplain-General to the Forces, and Prebendary of St. Paul's. The People's Edition; pp. 512, with Portrait engraved by permission from a Drawing by Sir T. Lawrence, P.R.A. Crown 8vo. price 5s. cloth, or 10s. 6d. bound in calf. [March 28, 1864.]

IN this, the People's Edition of the Life of the Duke of Wellington, two objects have been steadily kept in view, first, to paint the Duke exactly as he was, and next to meet the wishes of readers to whom the minute details of military and political operations are not very attractive, and who do not care to enter, like professional statesmen, into the technicalities of political movements. These points of history have, therefore, been so handled that they may as little as possible stand between the reader and the true object of the narrative, the Duke himself. The result, it is hoped, is a portrait which shall do full justice to his great qualities, without seeking to hide or to explain away the weaknesses which he shared in common with his fellow-men.

The opening chapter of this volume describes the incidents of his early career, including his first experience of war in the Netherlands. Chapters 3 and 4 give a sketch of his career in India. Chapter 5 shows how he managed Ireland as Chief Secretary; and what part he played in the expedition to Copenhagen. What follows of the work up to Chapter 26 is illustrative of his great career, and of his personal sayings and doings throughout the war of the Peninsula; and chapters 27 and 28 paint him in Flanders and at Waterloo. The remainder of the work is occupied with a narrative of his political career, whether in the Cabinet at home or in

diplomatic missions of the highest importance abroad. The 35th and 37th chapters give a full account of his position with reference to the Catholic Question and the Reform Bill; the last chapters being devoted to a careful history of his later years, and a general estimate of his life and character.

In following up his design of preparing a People's Edition, the Author has made freer use than he formerly ventured to do of sources of private information that were open to him. Of the Duke's remarks upon men and things many, which were originally given in substance only, are here set down as he delivered them. Some of the peculiarities in his strongly marked character are now, for the first time, brought forward; and the personal interest of the narrative is thus heightened for the many readers who would be less interested in the details of wars and political contests long passed away.

Essays on Fiction. By NASSAU W. SENIOR.
Post 8vo. pp. 524, price 10s. 6d. cloth.
[March 24, 1864.]

THIS volume contains the articles on Sir Walter Scott, Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Mr. Thackeray, Colonel Senior, and Mrs. Beecher Stowe, contributed by the Author to the 'Quarterly,' 'Edinburgh,' 'London,' and 'North British' Reviews, from the year 1821 to the year 1857.

It would perhaps have been possible to convert the work into a treatise on Fiction illustrated by examples, but that would have required great labour, and one element of interest would have been withdrawn—the record of the feelings which these works excited when they first came out.

The Author has endeavoured to palliate the desultory character of the general remarks which are intermixed with the particular criticisms, by a detailed Table of Contents.

Late Laurels: a Tale. By the Author of 'Wheat and Tares.' (Reprinted from 'Fraser's Magazine.') 2 vols. post 8vo. pp. 622, price 15s. cloth. [April 13, 1864.]

THE 'Laurels' with which this story is concerned are those which a young lady of dignity, refinement, and good taste, gathers at the expense of less scrupulous antagonists, whose bolder policy seems likely in the outset to ensure her humiliation and defeat. The whole narrative may be taken as a covert attack on the 'fastness'

which is held to be characteristic of modern times. The scene exhibits the quiet life of a country society, not however 'so remote from towns' but that a professional London diner-out, a blasé man of fashion, and a London mother, distracted between matrimony for her daughters and theology for herself, with a few other types of the newest phases of modern life, find their way upon the stage, and form a by-play to the serious interest of the plot.

Fantastic Stories. By EDWARD YARDLEY, Jun.
Fcp. 8vo. pp. 156, price 3s. 6d. cloth.
[May 28, 1864.]

THIS is a collection of short imaginative tales written entirely for the purpose of affording amusement. Some are oriental in character; others not; into some, fairy machinery of different sorts has been introduced; others, on the contrary, want the supernatural element: but all contain a sufficient amount of the fanciful or exaggerated to bring them properly under the title given to the work. The CONTENTS are as follows:—

1. The Adventures of Prince Lulu.
2. A Page from the History of Kleinundengreich.
3. The Marvellous History of Poopoo.
4. The Magic Switch.
5. Ululalde.
6. Zozo and Zarada.
7. The Stratagems of the Lady Isolda.
8. King Gugusta and his Raven.
9. Maitre Tintamarre's Story.
10. Sooga Sooka's Reign.
11. A Tale of Arcadia, containing an Eclogue.
12. The Seedy Knight.

Faustus, the Second Part; from the German of GOETHE. By JOHN ANSTER, LL.D. M.R.I.A. Regius Professor of Civil Law in the University of Dublin. Post 8vo. pp. 574, price 15s. cloth. [April 30, 1864.]

TO this complete metrical translation of GOETHE'S *Second Faust* the Translator has prefixed an explanatory Preface with copious Notes, supplying, in reference to the general subject of the poem, a body of information to be found in no edition of the poem hitherto published in Germany.

The Author's translation of the FIRST PART of *Faust*, originally published in 1833, has been twice reprinted in Germany, and was described in the *Edinburgh Review* [No cxxv. October 1835], as 'a translation worthy of taking its place among those few which hold substantive rank in their

'own country, and are admired, cited, and imitated 'in lieu of their originals.' But the large number of translations of the first part seems to render desirable a separate publication of the second, if only for the gratification of such persons as may possess one or other of the translations of the first.

Unlike the First Part in this respect, the Second is divided into Acts, the opening scene of the first Act representing a Swiss landscape and the restoration of FAUSTUS to peace of mind and bodily health by the influence of Nature, and the natural process of forgetfulness. This is effected by a group of fairies, who, under the direction of Ariel, dealing with the element of Time at will, crowd into a few hours what would otherwise seem miraculous.

In the First Part FAUST was led through humble life; in the Second he is introduced into high life. Appearing at court, he finds everything going wrong, and the Emperor without a farthing of money. His old companion MEPHISTOPHELES successively plays the parts of court fool, of professor of political economy, of satirical critic, of joint-stock banker and lord of the treasury, of quack doctor, of conjurer and magician, of profligate libertine, of connoisseur in music and poetry, of commander in a battle, of captain of a gang of pirates, of Plutonic lecturer on Geology, of land-agent managing cases of eviction, of attorney, and of actual devil,—'an actor perfect in all parts,' and very amusing in all. He is with FAUSTUS everywhere but in heaven, whither the hero is at last conveyed.

Court life fatigues FAUSTUS and he escapes in a very unexpected way. He has arranged a masque, and is called on for an exhibition of HELEN and PARIS. HELEN appears—he falls in love with her and seeks to rescue her from PARIS. The conditions of the magic which has compelled her appearance are impatiently violated by him. She disappears, and he is carried off by MEPHISTOPHELES to his old college chambers in a trance. A Spirit, of whom we have heard nothing before, now appears in the shape of a little man, who tells MEPHISTOPHELES that this is the evening of the Classical Walpurgis fête, that FAUSTUS's only chance of recovery is his obtaining HELEN, and that he will be apt to hear of her among the visitors to the Pharsalian fields, where the festival is held. They move to Greece, each of the travellers having, or seeming to have, a different purpose—FAUSTUS to make out HELEN if he can; HOMUNCULUS, their guide, who has, or rather is, a soul or spirit, to get if he can a body; and MEPHISTOPHELES to come at, in any way, the means of continuing his relation with FAUSTUS, for his victim seems likely to escape him.

FAUSTUS is taken by CHEIRON to the foot of Olympus, where there is an entrance to the realm of PROSERPINE, to which he descends in search of the Eidolon of HELEN, and the Classical Walpurgis Night closes with an account of an ocean festival, in which the sea gods and sea nymphs of the Greek Mythology play a conspicuous part.

The next act is '*Helena*,'—an allegorical representation of the union of Classical and Romantic Poetry. It commences with scenes in close imitation of Æschylus. From this imitation of Greek poetry we pass to the poetry of the Troubadours, and the Minnesingers of Romance. Then comes what may be called the opera of '*Euphorion*,' in which we have a very affecting memorial of BYRON. The Romance of *Helena*, which commenced in dream, now terminates in exhibiting how FAUSTUS's mind has been elevated and strengthened by the new life of imagination which he has lived, and he returns to the business of daily life reflecting on the past, and anticipating an almost spiritual future.

In the fourth act most parts of the Empire are represented in rebellion. FAUSTUS comes to the aid of the Emperor and wins a decisive battle by magic; he obtains as his reward a tract of land, which he reclaims from the sea, and which, in the fifth act, he is seen colonising. FAUSTUS becomes haunted by superstitious terrors; and strange phantoms would deter him from the enterprise upon which he is engaged, and in carrying out which he is surprised by death.

Angels and devils contend for his soul, which is won by the former. The poem, which commences with the hymns of archangels, closes with the prayers and raptures of penitent sinners.

The Revolutionary Epick. By the Right Hon. BENJAMIN DISRAELI. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 186, price 5s. cloth. [May 13, 1864.]

THIS Poem, a part only of a large design, was published thirty years ago. Fifty copies only were then printed, and as the nature of the poem has now unexpectedly become the subject of public controversy, it appeared to the Author that the means of settling disputes which might otherwise be recurrent and interminable could be furnished only by republishing the work, with no corrections but such as are purely literary.

The idea of the poem was suggested by a comparison of the present age with the character of those which have preceded it. As the Greek Heroic age produced an Heroic Epic, as the revival of learning gave birth in the Divine Comedy to a National Epic, as the Reformation

called forth from MILTON a Religious Epic, there remained for the present age the Revolutionary Epic. Of this Epic the Author wrote three books, of which the first two are taken up with the pleadings of the rival Genii of Feudalism and Federalism for the principles involved in each, the action of the fable commencing in the third book with Napoleon's descent into Italy. This portion of the poem was corrected in 1827, when the Author had resolved to complete the work; but the design was interrupted by his entrance into Parliament, and finally abandoned altogether.

Shakspeare's Garden; or, the Plants and Flowers named in his Works described and defined: with Notes and Illustrations from the Works of other Writers. By SIDNEY BEISLY. Post 8vo. pp. 192, price 6s. cloth. [April 26, 1864.]

THE object of this work is to shew SHAKSPEARE'S extensive and intimate knowledge of plants and flowers, particularly as regards their nature, use, and quality; and also the admirable and appropriate selection he made of them to illustrate his subjects. There are more than 120 plants and flowers noticed in SHAKSPEARE'S Plays; and these the Author has described, with their scientific and common names, uses, and properties; and by reference to many scarce and curious works of SHAKSPEARE'S age, he has identified them as the plants and flowers alluded to by SHAKSPEARE. By these descriptions and notes, it is believed that the beauty and appropriateness of the passages in which plants and flowers are named will be made more apparent to the reader and student of SHAKSPEARE'S works. All these passages are printed in full, under the title of each respective play, in the order of their occurrence. They go far to prove that the Poet's familiarity with the forms and properties of plants is equal to his knowledge of the human heart, or rather on a level with his easy mastery of every department of learning.

The Elixir of Youth; a Legend in Four Parts: with other Poems, and Notes. By JOHN LODGE ELLERTON, M.A. Author of 'The Bridal of Salerno,' &c. Crown 8vo. pp. 272, price 8s. 6d. cloth. [March 10, 1864.]

THE scene of *The Elixir of Youth* is laid in Italy, and the period is the sixteenth century. The poem describes different methods of testing the virtues of the divine balsam—which

was supposed to confer the gift of perpetual youth on the possessor—and their results.

The volume contains also, amongst numerous lyrical and miscellaneous pieces, poetical versions of three well-known Rhenish legends—viz.: 'The Charcoal-Burner of the Breisgau'—'The Raven of Stoltzenfels'—and 'Count Brömser of Rüdesheim.'

Notes on Rifle Shooting. By CAPTAIN HEATON, Adjutant of the Third Manchester Volunteer Rifle Corps. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 124, price 2s. 6d. cloth. [May 14, 1864.]

CAPTAIN HEATON avows in his PREFACE that he has only consented at the request of his friends to publish his Notes on and experience in Rifle Shooting, less with an idea of instructing skilled riflemen than for the benefit of Volunteers and amateurs whose time and means do not allow them sufficient opportunities to acquire by practice the knowledge essential to success. The CONTENTS are as follows.

Qualifications requisite to make a Good Shot.
Position.

Dress, Training, &c.

Description of various Rifles.

Sights, Aiming, &c.

Ammunition, Loading, &c.

Method of Cleaning a Rifle.

Wind and Allowances.

Light, Atmosphere, &c.

Keeping Notes.

Points to be Remembered when Shooting.

Description and Peculiarities of the Principal Rifle Ranges in Great Britain.

Croquet: The Laws and Regulations of the Game, thoroughly revised, with a description of the Implements, &c. By JOHN JAKUES. Pp. 32, with 20 Woodcuts and Diagrams. 8vo. price 1s. cloth. [March 18, 1864.]

THE unsettled condition of the popular game of Croquet, with respect to the laws which should govern the play, has led to the production of this manual. 'The Game,' Mr JAKUES observes in his preface, 'having come suddenly into fashion, little books and treatises appeared on the subject, which instead of simplifying only served to make it more complex. Arbitrary terms were introduced, new rules added, and the old ones enlarged, until Croquet, instead of being easy to understand, became a difficult and intricate puzzle.' The object, therefore of the present publication, is to bring together, in a convenient and intelligible form, all the rules and regulations

which scientific players have adopted as most conducive to the critical enjoyment of the game. Mr. JAKUES, from his long public connexion with Croquet, as well as from his frequent intercourse with players of skill and discernment, may be presumed to speak with authority upon the matter. The book describes the several implements used in the game, and their varieties of manufacture as regards shape and material, and also supplies collateral information respecting the choice and preparation of Croquet Grounds.

A Grammar of Counterpoint. By JOHN HULLAH, Professor of Vocal Music in King's College, and in Queen's College, London, and Organist of Charterhouse. PART I. super-royal 8vo. pp. 66, price 2s. 6d. sewed. [April 23, 1864.]

THE object which the writer of this work has kept before him has been to reduce a vast number of *rules* into a few general *principles*, and to show that the numberless facts of which the theory of music is composed are not isolated, dissimilar, and irreconcilable, but inseparably connected together, continually acting and reacting on one another, and resulting from like causes and amenable to like treatment.

The SECOND PART, treating of Double Counterpoint, Imitation, and Fugue, and completing the work, will follow shortly.

The True Science of Music, being a New Exposition of the Laws of Melody and Harmony. By D. C. HEWITT. Pp. 506; about one-half being engraved Examples and Analyses of Music from all the great Composers: with 9 Plates. Imperial 8vo. price 36s. cloth. [April 27, 1864.]

IN this work the Author's object is to bring to light numerous facts relating to the hitherto undiscovered science of music; and in so doing to show that the laws which govern melody and harmony are based upon Numbers, which refer to Vibrations; also that there appertain to Numbers certain peculiar consociations, which in their application to music become distinct objects of perception. The true science of music, according to the Author's hypothesis, is based upon the ratios of vibrations, and not upon the mere practical intervals. In his work the Author has introduced a symbolic method of representing the precise ratios of the vibrations of all sounds, by thrice varying the character of the

numerals, in agreement with the basis or unit-sound to which they belong. By this expedient a mode of analysis is obtained which is not only applicable to all keys, but quite free from ambiguity. In addition to eight other plates subservient to various purposes, there is one large plate named the Musical Ratiometer, whereby numerous particulars relating to musical intervals and ratios are simultaneously presented to view, in exact agreement with their relative magnitudes, and by which the elements and position of any harmonic combination or chord is perceived at once. The whole of the principles and rules are exemplified by numerous critically analysed passages from the great masters.

On the Phenomena of Hybridity in the Genus Homo. By Dr. PAUL BROCA, Secrétaire Général à la Société d'Anthropologie de Paris. Edited, with the permission of the Author, by C. CARTER BLAKE, F.G.S. F. and Hon. Sec. of the Anthropological Society of London. 8vo. pp. 134, price 5s. cloth, gilt top. [March 29, 1864.]

THIS is a translation, made under the auspices of the Anthropological Society of London, of those portions of Dr. PAUL BROCA's great work on Hybridity which relate to the species of men. The Author makes general remarks on the interbreeding of human races, and in order to attain scientific accuracy, in the first place eliminates the observations of PRICHARD from the category of recorded facts—that author having pointed out certain alleged examples of hybrid races capable of perpetuating themselves. He goes on to consider in detail the known facts respecting the intermixed races of America, and to criticise the few examples which are alleged to exist of mulattos between the white and Australian races. Dr. BROCA admits, however, that certain races are perfectly capable of perpetuating indefinitely a fertile offspring; whilst he states that mulattos appear inferior in fecundity and longevity to individuals of pure races. It is certainly doubtful whether these mulattos are capable of indefinite propagation. He further considers that the several degrees of hybridity, which have been observed in the crossbreeds of animals of different species, seem also to occur in the various crossings of men of different races. The lowest degree of human hybridity in which the homœogenesis is so feeble as to render the fecundity of the first crossing uncertain, BROCA considers to be exhibited in the most unequal crossings between one of the most elevated and the two lowest races of humanity. Numerous

instances are cited by Dr. BROCA in favour of his conclusions; and the work is terminated by a statement of the bearing of these facts on the conflicting doctrines of monogeny and polygeny.

Saxby's Weather System, or Lunar Influence on Weather. By S. M. SAXBY, R.N. Principal Instructor of Naval Engineers, H.M. Steam Reserve. Second Edition; pp. 128. Post 8vo. price 4s. cloth. [April 16, 1864.

THE first edition of this work was published in December 1861, in the form of a pamphlet under the title of 'Foretelling Weather.' The recent publication of another pamphlet with a title almost identical has rendered it necessary to substitute a new title to this second edition; which has been almost all rewritten in order to bring the subject of predicting weather up to the latest period.

The work, as thus recast, is intended to assist the operations or deductions of practical meteorology, without impeding or embarrassing any other mode of forecasting the weather. The Author carefully analyses and passes in review the theories or systems previously devised for prognosticating the weather, and in defence of his own adduces a considerable number of undisputed facts. He avoids as far as possible the use of technical terms, in order to adapt the science of meteorology to the comprehension of any person of ordinary understanding. In vindication of his theory Mr. SAXBY demonstrates the fulfilment of his predictions, and especially for December 10 to 13, 1863, not only in this hemisphere, but in Australia, where his 'Lunar Period' proved most disastrous to property. It also gives a list of nearly a hundred other dates which he foresees will be marked by unusual meteorological and atmospheric phenomena, up to January 1866.

Nesbit's Practical Land-Surveying, Eleventh Edition. Edited by WILLIAM BURNES, F.R.A.S. Professor of Practical Land-Surveying. Pp. 510: with 14 Plates and Engraved Plans, and 221 Woodcuts; also a detached FIELD-BOOK of 16 pp. engraved. 8vo. price 12s. cloth. [April 11, 1864.

THE sale of ten large editions of the late Mr. NESBIT's well-known work on Land-Surveying, and the demand for the present one, seem to prove the utility of the work to land-surveyors, civil engineers, masters of seminaries, and the general public. It is believed that the present thoroughly revised and enlarged edition will se-

cure for it the prominent position it has long held as a standard work.

The treatise is subdivided into Ten Parts, as follows:—The *First Part* is elementary, and contains definitions with a few select problems and theorems. The *Second* gives a description of the chain, offset-staff, compass, &c. with directions for their use. The *Third* and *Fourth* embrace the mensuration of single fields, the former with the common cross-staff and chain, the latter with the chain only. Part IV. also teaches how to survey hilly and uneven ground. The surface of the earth consists of a series of hypotenusal planes joined by curved lines, and before the dimensions of these can be plotted on to a plan, they have to be reduced to base-measure or that of a common plane; and this part gives various methods of doing so by the chain, quadrant-level, and theodolite. The *Fifth*, *Sixth*, and *Seventh* teach how to survey large estates, apportion land, plot, finish, transfer and reduce plans. Part VI. belongs to the higher branch of land-surveying, and is divided into *four sections*, the *first* of which is elementary, the *second* practical; the *third* gives general directions for field operations, in surveys for the reclaiming of land from the sea, tidal and other rivers, for drainings, irrigation, liquid manurings, warping, &c. and the *fourth* the reduction of customary to statute measure. Part VII. includes the surveying of farm-buildings, cities, towns, villages, and lands for building purposes. The *Eighth* and *Ninth* teach the elements of trigonometry, and their application by examples. *Railway Surveying* follows, and includes illustrated general directions for taking a preliminary survey of a projected railway. The *Tenth* includes *Railway Engineering* under *seven sections*, viz.

Section I. treats of levels and levelling, including trial, check, and cross levels; check levelling; correction for curvature and refraction.

Section II. contains a Parliamentary survey, with plan and section; the method of keeping the level-book and of plotting the sections; also the method of laying out gradients, &c.

Section III. shows the general principles and practice of laying out railway curves, including compound, serpentine, and deviation examples, with the necessary constructions and formulas required.

Section IV. embraces railway earthworks, and gives formulas for setting out the width of the ground, for finding the areas of railway estates; also earthwork tables for finding the contents of railway cuttings and embankments.

Section V. gives the methods of setting out the ground for tunnels and tunnelling, including tables of dimensions.

Section VI. is on viaducts, aqueducts, oblique railway bridges, and includes examples with dimensions.

Section VII. comprises the survey and applications of rules for the superelevation of the outside rails at railway curves.

Under all these subdivisions old and obsolete matter has been freely expunged and replaced by new, including several articles on branches of the profession which have recently been added to the business of the land-surveyor. These additions and corrections have involved the reconstruction of the entire volume; but, in making them, the Editor has carefully kept in view the adaptation of the whole to practical utility, which has been recognised as the characteristic of this work since it first came into general use.

The volume is completed by an APPENDIX, consisting of Acts of Parliament, the General Inclosure Act, the Local Inclosure Acts, Amendments in the same, the Drainage and Inclosure Acts, and the Statutes for Weights and Measures,—all matters having a direct bearing on the business of the land-surveyor.

Middle-Class Atlas of General Geography; in a Series of Twenty-nine full-coloured Maps, containing the most recent Territorial Changes and Discoveries, and exhibiting at a glance, by means of Sections, Diagrams, &c. the Mountains, Rivers, and Areas of the various Countries of the World. By WALTER M'LEOD F.R.G.S. F.A.S.L. Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea. The MAPS engraved by E. WELLER, F.R.G.S. 4to. price 5s. cloth.

[April 9, 1864.]

THIS School Atlas was originally designed for the use of Candidates preparing for the Oxford Local Examinations; but it was suggested that the work should be enlarged so as to contain maps of all the divisions and the most important countries of the world, and thus form an Atlas of general practical utility for use in schools at a very moderate price. In accordance, therefore, with the recommendations of those well qualified to give an opinion on the subject, this Atlas has been produced.

The impetus lately given to education by the competitive examinations, has necessitated a thorough study of certain branches of knowledge, and a different class of books in those schools in which the pupils must attain the standards required for admission into the Army, the Navy, the various Government Offices, and the best Commercial Houses. And, in many departments, no one is

eligible for an appointment unless he satisfies the Examiners in Geography.

As this Atlas is especially designed for students qualifying for the Civil Service, the Army, and the University Local Examinations, particular attention has been paid to those points on which the Candidates are tested,—such as the coast-lines, the directions of mountain chains, the courses of rivers, and the boundaries of counties, kingdoms, &c. On the borders of each map, in the space usually left blank, the mountains, with their heights, the lengths of rivers, and the areas of the countries are exhibited by means of lines, sections, and diagrams. Pupils will thus learn, at a glance, the features of a country which it is advisable firmly to fix in the memory.

In lowness of price, accuracy of details, and carefulness of finish, it is believed that the present work will bear a favourable comparison with any Atlas that has issued from the press.

List of the Maps.

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| 1. The World in Hemispheres, with Tables of the Heights of Mountains and Lengths of Rivers. | 16. Italy. |
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| 4. England and Wales. | 19. Turkey in Asia, and Part of Persia. |
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An Elementary Treatise on Orthographic Projection and Isometrical Drawing. [Forming part of the new *School Series* edited by the Rev. G. R. GLEIG, M.A. Chaplain-General to H.M. Forces.] By W. S. BINNS, M.C.P. 18mo. pp. 130, with 124 Diagrams, price 1s. sewed. [April 25, 1864.]

THIS elementary work, the cheapest on the subject yet offered to the public, is designed for schools, members of science classes, mechanics' institutions, and to meet the wants of the Engineer, the Architect, the Builder, and of all engaged in the Arts of Industry. It consists in substance

of a considerable variety of practical examples in the two branches of Geometrical Drawing of which it treats, progressively arranged from the simplest combinations, and forming an easy and useful introduction to the study of Geometrical Drawing. The *Engineer* will find in it the delineation of Screws, Toothed Wheels, Shafts, Drums, &c. The *Builder* will find the representation of Plans, Elevations, Sectional Plans, and Sectional Elevations of Buildings, and the Projection of Staircases, &c. The *Bricklayer* will find the Methods of delineating Brickwork, &c. Instruction is also given for constructing different Scales, for laying down Drawings *to scale*, and in various other essential branches of the practical draughtsman's art.

The First Book of Wordsworth's 'Excursion'; with full Notes, and a Treatise upon the Analysis of Sentences. By the Rev. C. H. BROMBY, M.A. Bishop-Designate of Tasmania. 12mo. pp. 88, price 1s. 6d. cloth. [April 12, 1864.]

THIS work has been published to help the student in his study of language, and in his attempt to grasp the meaning of an author. The first book of WORDSWORTH'S *Excursion* has been selected by the Government Department of Education as a Text-book on which students in normal schools will be examined. Exercises in paraphrasing and analysis of sentences have been required also of pupils in middle-class schools at the University examinations. The former is an almost indispensable instrument of education when the pupil knows no other language except his own, and the latter is in itself an excellent introduction to the acquisition of a new language.

It is necessary, however, to guard the pupil, and perhaps, in some cases the teacher, against the abuse of paraphrasing. Some suggestions are therefore made in the Introduction, by which this danger may be avoided; and the student is furnished with rules which should be carefully followed in the work of paraphrasing.

Milton's *Comus*, *L'Allegro*, and *Il Penseroso*, with numerous Illustrative Notes, &c., adapted for use in Training Colleges and Schools. By the Rev. JOHN HUNTER, M.A., Instructor of Candidates for the Civil Service and other Public Examinations. 12mo. pp. 98, price 1s. 6d. cloth. [April 1, 1864.]

THE First and Second Books of MILTON'S *Paradise Lost*, with Notes, for the use of

teachers and students, having been favourably received, the present annotated edition of the best of MILTON'S Minor Poems, which are often included among the subjects prescribed to candidates for public Examinations, has been prepared on the same plan by the same Editor. The work will, it is hoped, be found to explain many difficulties of language, allusion, &c. occurring in these poems, and to promote a right appreciation of many beauties that might not be duly discerned in an ordinary perusal.

In the *Comus*, *L'Allegro*, and *Il Penseroso*, we have poetry of an older school—older both in language and sentiment—than the *Paradise Lost*. An interval of thirty years, devoted to state affairs and political controversy, had elapsed between the production of the former poems and that of the great epic. To be acquainted, therefore, with the poetry of MILTON'S earlier days is to possess a necessary means of duly estimating his poetical character, as well as a treasury of thought productive of the highest enjoyment and utility to the literary mind.

A Progressive Latin Anthology, for the use of the Junior and Middle Classes in Schools. By Rev. H. MUSGRAVE WILKINS, M.A., Fellow of Merton College, Oxford. 12mo. pp. 262, price 4s. 6d. cloth. [March 26, 1864.]

THIS Anthology, consisting of extracts from Phædrus, Ovid, Tibullus, Propertius, Catullus, and Martial, is intended for use among the Junior and Middle classes in Schools. With this view, the Extracts have been carefully graduated in point of difficulty. In the earlier portions of the work, the Notes are almost entirely confined to simple explanations of the poet's meaning; in the later part, which is designed for a higher class of pupils, they are illustrative, as well as explanatory, and occasionally critical.

The plan of the book will naturally speak for itself. The Editor has included the most available portions of Tibullus, because there is no suitable edition of this poet, whose elegies, from their unaffected elegance of style, form an excellent text-book for the middle forms of our classical schools. From Propertius he has drawn more sparingly, owing to the manifold difficulties which beset the student of that poet—difficulties affecting both the train of thought and the style of expression. Of Catullus and Martial enough has been given for the purposes of this collection. In quoting them, and, indeed, throughout the book, care has been taken to avoid all objectionable passages.

The Grade Lesson Book Primer, for the use of Infant Classes. By E. T. STEVENS, Associate of King's College, London; and CHARLES HOLE, Head Master of Loughborough Collegiate School, Brixton. Pp. 32; with 10 Woodcuts. Crown 8vo. price 3d. stitched. [May 12, 1864.]

THE Authors have endeavoured to make this Primer an easy introduction to the art of Reading. In it the children are taken, by the easiest gradations, from one difficulty to another; so that, when they have mastered this book, they may be able to enter upon the more advanced monosyllabic Reading Lessons, such as are contained in STANDARD I. with comparative facility. Great care has been taken to avoid undue difficulties, whether of words or construction of sentences.

The Primer is intended as a suitable introduction to the 'Grade Lesson Books' recently completed in six parts, adapted to the several Standards of the Revised Code. The Authors have sought to interest the youthful learner in his task by making the engraved Illustrations to some extent the groundwork of the Lessons. They have, of course, been unable to take up all the topics so suggested; but they would remark that teachers may make this Primer both more useful and more interesting to their pupils, by questioning them on the objects represented in the Woodcuts.

The Practical Spelling-Book, Pronouncing, Explanatory, and Derivative. By ROSCOE MONGAN, B.A. Third Edition. 12mo. pp. 192, price 1s. 6d. cloth. [March 12, 1864.]

THIS work, constructed on an improved plan, opens with 'Easy Monosyllables' (classified according to the sounds of the emphatic vowels and diphthongs). These are followed by 'Difficult Monosyllables,' and thus the easy and difficult words succeed one another, until the pupil reaches the 'Difficult Words of Four Syllables.' The teacher can thus select the class of words which may appear best suited to the capacity of the pupil.

The Second Part, treating chiefly of Pronunciation, exhibits the principles of the Accent, and gives interesting examples of peculiar sounds of consonants and vowels, while the Third Part consists of a careful selection of 'Words derived from Latin or Greek Roots,' an important list of 'Words derived from the Anglo-Saxon Language' being given in the Fourth Part.

Amongst other useful and novel additions contained in the Appendix, will be found a complete set of Rules for the Formation of the Participles of the 'Regular' or Modern English Verbs.

The Practical English Grammar: comprising also an Analysis of Sentences, Composition, &c. By ROSCOE MONGAN, B.A. 12mo. pp. 292, price 3s. 6d. cloth. [March 11, 1864.]

THIS work, designed to be a complete Manual of English Grammar, exhibits the Principles of Analysis in a clear and comprehensive form. The definitions given in this volume are concise and accurate, and the nature of the different Parts of Speech, of the Subjunctive Mood, and the uses of 'Shall' and 'Will,' are explained in language of the simplest kind.

Punctuation has been exhibited in a double form; both according to the old familiar plan, and also in accordance with 'Canons based on the Analysis of Sentences.' The important subject of 'Composition' has been treated at considerable length; and numerous examples have been selected from the Examination Papers proposed to Candidates for Woolwich, for Sandhurst, and for Direct Commissions, as well as from those given at the Oxford Local Examinations. It has also been deemed advisable to introduce an Article on the subject of Précis, or the Abstract of Official Documents. The First Appendix gives many useful and interesting Derivations, while the Second supplies a List of some of the chief British Writers and of their principal works.

An ABRIDGMENT of this Grammar for the use of beginners and the junior classes (in 18mo. price 1s. 6d.) may now be had. Although containing several references to the Author's *Practical Grammar*, this Abridgment constitutes in itself a complete and independent School-book.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The NEW TESTAMENT of our Lord and Saviour JESUS CHRIST, illustrated with ENGRAVINGS on Wood from the OLD MASTERS.—A New Edition of this work will be published in October, in One Volume, crown 4to. price £3 3s. in an appropriate cloth cover, gilt at top; or price £5 5s. elegantly bound in morocco. Previously to the publication of this work, the skill of the Printer and the art of the Wood-Engraver had not been applied to the production of the New Testament in a form representing the perfection of which these arts are capable; and the endeavour to accomplish this object occupied much time and involved a large expenditure.

The first, or Large Paper, Edition (price ten guineas) was strictly limited to 250 copies; and as these were all sold immediately on publication, in December last—many of them at a considerably advanced price,—there is reason to believe that the work was highly appreciated, and was considered not unworthy of the object with which it was undertaken.

These circumstances have led the Publishers to provide for the larger demand which may be expected of the volume in a less expensive form, and at a more moderate price, although without any diminution of illustration or ornament.

The Volume will contain the whole of the New Testament, with the numerous Engravings on Wood, from designs of

ANDREA ORCAGNA.	FRA SEBASTIANO DEL PIOMBO
FRA ANGELICO.	ANDREA DEL SARTO.
LEONARDO DA VINCI.	DANIELE DA VOLTERRA.
PIETRO PERUGINO.	BAROCCI.
FRANCESCO FRANCA.	PAOLO VERONESE.
LORENZO DI CREDI.	JACOPO BASSANO.
PINTURICCHIO.	ANNIBALE CARRACCI.
FRA BARTOLOMMEO.	GUIDO RENI.
ALBERTINELLI.	NICHOLAS POUSSIN.
TITIAN.	SIR ANTHONY VAN DYCK.
RAPHAEL.	LUCA GIORDANO.
GAUDENZIO FERRARI.	

The Ornamentation of this Work is taken from the Italian School of Art, and the chief Picture-subjects are, with two exceptions, from Italian Masters.

Each page is decorated with Borders, Ornaments, or Initial Letters, copied from the finest Italian manuscripts of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and numerous Medallions are introduced in the margins. The Work has been produced under the general superintendence of Mr. Henry Shaw, F.S.A.

The small Medallion picture-subjects introduced in the margins are either of general or particular application. Those of general application are chiefly from the pictures of Raphael—such as his Holy Families, his figures of Faith, Hope, and Charity, and his heads of Christ and his Apostles in the 'Disputa,' and in his cartoon of 'St. Paul preaching at Athens.'

As an example of the more particular application of the marginal subjects may be mentioned—the first border of the Gospel of St. Matthew, at page 3, in which will be found, at the top of the page, the figure of an Angel as the emblem of St. Matthew; at the sides, the figures of Abraham and David, as progenitors of our Lord; and at the bottom, the Dove with the Olive-branch are emblematic of the Gospel of Christ as the message of Salvation to man.

Medallion marginal illustrations are also taken from the Old Testament subjects in Raphael's Bible. These are not placed indiscriminately, but have reference to the chapters in which they are found. Thus, at page 15, the Temptation of Adam is placed in connection with the Temptation of our Lord. At page 23, 'The Worship of the Golden Calf and Moses destroying the Tables,' illustrates the verse 24, 'Ye cannot serve God and mammon.' At page 25, 'Moses striking the Rock,' refers to verse 7, 'Ask, and it shall be given to you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you.' At page 55, 'Esau selling his Birthright,' refers to verse 26, 'What shall a man give in exchange for his soul?'

It is believed that the connexion between the marginal subjects and the text will be sufficiently obvious without further explanation.

THE ALPINE GUIDE.—A New Guide to the 'Central Alps, including the Bernese Oberland, and all Switzerland excepting the neighbourhood of Monte Rosa and the Great St. Bernard, with Lombardy, and the adjoining portion of Tyrol,' being the SECOND PART of the *ALPINE GUIDE*, by JOHN BALL, M.R.I.A. F.L.S. &c. late President of the Alpine Club, and Author of 'The Western Alps' (PART I. of the Alpine Guide), will be published early in June, in 1 vol. post 8vo. illustrated with several MAPS.

The EXPLORATION of AFRICA.—In June will be published, in one volume, 8vo. with a Map and numerous Illustrations, 'Explorations in South-West Africa; being the Account of a Journey in the years 1861 and 1862 from Walvisch Bay, on the Western Coast of Southern Africa, to Lake Ngami,' by THOMAS BAINES, formerly attached to the North Australian Expedition, and subsequently to that of Dr. LIVINGSTONE on the Zambesi. A considerable portion of the route traversed by the Author lies over ground hitherto unvisited by any European, and brought the traveller and his party into contact with native tribes hitherto only imperfectly described from specimens that had been more or less in contact with civilisation. The engravings, which are for the most part on wood, comprise a series of original sketches illustrating the chief ethnographical, geological, and botanical peculiarities of the country explored, and conveying at the same time an idea of its landscape scenery.

'*The LIFE of ROBERT STEPHENSON, F.R.S. D.C.L. late President of the Institution of Civil Engineers,*' by JOHN CORDY JEAFFRESON, Barrister-at-Law, and by WILLIAM POLE, F.R.S. Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, compiled from Original Documents and Private Correspondence from Authentic Sources—will be ready in June, in 2 vols. 8vo with Two Portraits and numerous Illustrations. The biographical portion of this work has been written by Mr. JEAFFRESON; while Professor POLE has contributed chapters giving a technical account of the principal engineering works of ROBERT STEPHENSON.

In preparation for his task Mr. JEAFFRESON spent some time in Northumberland and Durham, collecting information from the relations or companions of both the Stephensons, and from entries in parish registers, and from the account books of collieries, factories, and other institutions. He has thus been enabled to correct many mistakes which have been made in relating the life of GEORGE STEPHENSON, while the kindness of many friends of ROBERT STEPHENSON has supplied him with evidence throwing much new light on the history of the latter. He has endeavoured with great care to determine the extent to which both these great men have influenced and developed the system of railway communication, to trace the progress of their opinions, and to omit nothing which may illustrate the character and history of ROBERT STEPHENSON's great undertakings in Great Britain, France, Belgium, Sweden, Canada, and Egypt.

In Professor POLE's chapters will be found a detailed narrative of the progress and changes made in the art of building iron bridges; with full accounts, historical and descriptive, of the Britannia and Conway Tubular Bridges, the High Level Bridge at Newcastle-on-Tyne, the Victoria Bridge in Canada, and of other iron bridges designed by ROBERT STEPHENSON. To these are subjoined full particulars of the remarkable episode in Railway History, resulting from the attempt to introduce the atmospheric system of railway propulsion, instead of locomotive traction; with a notice of the working of this system on every line on which it was applied.

The private life of ROBERT STEPHENSON has been illustrated by a large collection of letters written at various periods of his life, as well as by journals and other important documents; and finally, from the relations of personal friends, who cherish the memory of their intercourse with one in whom great genius was united with a disposition singularly amiable and attractive.

A New Volume of Vacation Travels, entitled *Autumn Rambles in Algeria and Tunis,* by JOHN ORMSBY, Author of the 'Ascent of the Grivola,' in 'Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers, SECOND SERIES,'—will be ready in the middle of June, in post 8vo. with nine Vignettes and four full-page Illustrations engraved on Wood from Sketches by the Author.

PROFESSOR MAX MÜLLER.—A SECOND SERIES of '*Lectures on the Science of Language,*' comprising the Lectures delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain in 1863, by MAX MÜLLER, M.A. Taylorian Professor in the University of Oxford, and Fellow of All Souls College, will be ready early in June.

A Second Edition, revised and enlarged, of *Lyra Eucharistica, Hymns and Verses Ancient and Modern, on the Holy Communion,* edited by the Rev. ORBY SHIPLEY, M.A. is nearly ready for publication. In this Edition an entirely new Part, of Miscellaneous Hymns, will be added, and each of the original Parts will be increased. Upwards of 120 new Hymns will be added, chiefly of unpublished pieces, or of those privately printed, or out of print: including many new translations from the Latin, and some from the German. A few additions have also been made from Italian and Spanish sources. The new Edition will be uniform with *Lyra Messianica* and with the forthcoming *Lyra Mystica*.

A New Volume of Religious Poetry, entitled '*Lyra Mystica: Hymns and Verses on Sacred Subjects, Ancient and Modern,*' edited by the Rev. ORBY SHIPLEY, M.A. is in the press. This Collection of Sacred Poetry will form a Companion Volume to the new edition of *Lyra Eucharistica* and to *Lyra Messianica*, and will be published early in the ensuing season. It will consist chiefly of original Poems, and of translations of Sacred Latin Poetry, hitherto unattempted in English. The Contributors will include most of those writers who contributed to the former *Lyra*, together with some additional and able coadjutors. The subjects treated in *Lyra Mystica* will be similar in character to those which were illustrated in the *Messianica*, but with a wider scope: and the Poems will be in general of greater length, and less in the form of Hymns than in the latter Work. A small selection of pieces from Books out of print, and of Poems from lately published Works will be added.

A New Work, intitled '*Last Winter in Rome and other Italian Cities,*' by C. R. WELD, Author of '*The Pyrenees, West and East,*' &c. will be ready in October, in 1 vol. illustrated by wood engravings from the Author's sketches, and by a Portrait of 'STELLA,' a celebrated Roman model. The greater part of this work will be occupied with an account of Rome in its social, domestic, and political aspects; followed by particulars of a visit to Naples and other towns now included in the dominions of the King of Italy. In Rome the Author had the advantage of residing with an Italian family, which opened to him sources of information not generally accessible to tourists and travellers. Useful information will be added from authentic sources, confirmed by the Author's experience, of the expenses incident to a winter's residence in Rome.

New Novel by L. N. COMYN.—A New Work of fiction, in 3 vols. post 8vo. intitled '*Atherstone Priory*,' by L. N. COMYN, Author of '*Ellice, a Tale*,' will be published early in June.

The HIGH ALPS of DAUPHINÉ.—Preparing for publication in October, in small 4to. with Descriptive Letterpress. '*Outline Sketches in the High Alps of Dauphiné*,' by the Rev. T. G. BONNEY, M.A. F.G.S. The group of mountains occupying the angle between the upper parts of the valleys of the Romanche and the Durance, although close to one of the high roads leading into Piedmont, is an unknown land to most travellers. Its attractions, however, are in reality very great; for, although its peaks are surpassed in height by those of the Pennine Chain, and its icefields less extensive than those of the Oberland, it has many summits above 12,000 feet, and more than one hundred glaciers, several of which are of considerable size. Its chief charm, however, is the wild and almost fantastic character of the scenery. Nowhere, perhaps, in the Alps can so great a number of jagged crêtes, of towering pinnacles, of lofty precipices, be seen gathered together. The valleys in many parts are mere ravines, from which the mountains rise almost vertically for thousands of feet, draped here and there with festoons of ice. The greater portion of this district has been explored, and its principal summits sketched by the Author, who, encouraged by several of the leading members of the Alpine Club, purposes publishing a small volume, containing a selection from his sketches executed in outline, with a short descriptive text. It is hoped that the book will thus form a tolerably complete memoir on this interesting group of mountains, and be of use not only to the Alpine climber, but also to the less ambitious tourist. The following Views will be given:—

- 1, 2 Panorama of the Range of the Pelvoux, from the Col de Cristillan. This view includes the Ailefroide, 12,878 feet; the Crête du Pelvoux, 12,845; the Grand Pelvoux, 12,973; the Pointe des Écrins, 13,462; the Meije, 13,081; and the Mountains of Monétier, 12,008.
- 3 4 Panorama of the Range of the Meije, from Les Grandes Rousses. This view includes the Mountains of Monétier, the Meije, the Râteau, the great Glacier of Mont de Lans, parts of the Pelvoux range and of the Mountains south of the Val de St. Christophe.
- 5, 6 The Meije, from La Grave (north view).
- 7 The Meije, from the Vallon des Étançons (south view).
- 8 Range of the Pelvoux, from Guilestre.
- 9 Range of the Pelvoux, from side of Glacier Blanc.
- 10 Range of the Pelvoux, from the Glacier of Mont de Lans.

Together with the following smaller Views:—

- 1 Les Écrins, from the Col du Glacier Blanc.
- 2 Les Écrins, from the Col de la Casse Déserte.
- 3 Les Écrins, from the Glacier de la Pilatte.
- 4 Le Sommet des Rouies.

- 5 The Grand Pelvoux, from the Vallon d'Ailefroide.
- 6 The Crête de la Bérarde.
- 7 The Glacier du Sélé.
- 8 The Meije, from near the summit of Les Écrins.
- 9 The Mountains of Monétier, from near Villar d'Arène.
- 10 The Mountains of Monétier, from Monétier.
- 11 The Mountains of Monétier, from Guilestre.
- 12 The Col and Glacier de la Cavale.

* * * The engraving of the Drawings will be put in hand as soon as one hundred copies are subscribed for. The price is fixed at 12s.

A Collection of '*Essays on Religion and Literature*,' edited by H. E. MANNING, D.D. will shortly be ready for publication, in 1 vol. 8vo. The List of the Essays is as follows:—

1. Introductory. By Cardinal WISEMAN.
2. Influence of the Church on Art in the Dark Ages. By DANIEL ROCK, D.D. F.R.S.
3. The Subjects proper to the Academia. By H. E. MANNING, D.D.
4. Birthplace of S. Patrick. By CASHEL HOEY.
5. On the Position of a Catholic Minority in a Non-Catholic Country. By FREDERICK OAKLEY, M.A.
6. On Bishop Colenso's Linguistic Objections to the Inspiration of Holy Writ. By FRANCIS HENRY LAING.
7. On the Corroboration of Things supposed to be Legendary by Modern Research. By CARDINAL WISEMAN.
8. On Christianity in Relation to Civil Society. By EDWARD LUCAS.

MENDELSSOHN'S LETTERS.—A new and cheaper uniform edition of FELIX MENDELSSOHN'S '*Letters from Italy and Switzerland*,' and '*Letters from 1833 to 1847*,' translated by Lady WALLACE, has just appeared, in crown 8vo. price 5s. each volume. To the first of these collections is now prefixed a Notice of MENDELSSOHN'S Life and Works, contributed by HENRY F. CHORLEY, Esq. This volume first appeared in March 1862, and went through two editions. In an article on the German edition the *Edinburgh Review* (Jan. 1862) had declared that 'taken as letters in themselves, their literary value can hardly be over-rated. . . . It is long since Germany has given us any production of equal interest and merit.' The '*Letters from 1833 to 1847*' were published in December last, and were promptly noticed by the *Examiner* newspaper (Jan. 2) as 'the true reflection of a mind lit up by genius and stored by cultivation; simple, natural, playful, tender, witty; full of wise thoughts and noble aspirations, they exhibit a profound knowledge of Art, and a love for it in all its forms; and that special quality, domestic affection—without which the cleverest letters are mere rhetorical flourishes—breathes in every line.'

The *SECOND* and concluding *PART* of Dr. ODLING's '*Course of Practical Chemistry arranged for the use of Medical Students, with express reference to the Three Months' Summer Practice*' will be ready in June; and the *SECOND PART*, in continuation, of Dr. ODLING's '*Manual of Chemistry, Descriptive and Theoretical*,' will be published in the course of the Summer.

A New Work on the *Comparative Anatomy and Physiology of the Vertebrate Animals*, by RICHARD OWEN, F.R.S. D.C.L. Superintendent of the Natural History Departments, British Museum, Foreign Associate of the Institute of France, &c. is expected to be ready for publication in the Autumn of the present year, forming *Two VOLUMES*, 8vo. illustrated with upwards of Twelve Hundred Engravings on Wood.

A New Work is now in the press entitled '*Papinian: a Dialogue on State-affairs between a Constitutional Lawyer and a Country Gentleman about to enter Public Life*,' by GEORGE ATKINSON, B.A. Oxon, Serjeant-at-Law; Author of '*International Morality*,' '*The House of Lords compared with the House of Commons*,' '*The Worthies of Westmoreland*,' &c. In this work the Author has applied the form of *Dialogue*, as more fully explained in the Preface, to the science and practice of Government. *PART I.* will contain reasons why every man intended for public life should study for it; the elements of political philosophy; and suggestions for the best course of study. The Author then enters minutely into the distinguishing characteristics of the Constitution of England; and concludes with a detailed epitome of the rights and duties, the privileges and powers of the Supreme or Legislative Power of the State. *PART II.* will treat of the Executive Power of the State; and, as connected with it, will describe the status of the Sovereign, the origin, nature, and responsibility of the Ministry, the National Debt, the Civil List, and some other incidents of constitutional polity. *PART III.* will embody the Author's reflections on the words '*Liberty*,' '*Constitution*,' &c. accompanied by critical remarks on the ideas entertained of them by LOCKE, PALEY, BURKE, PAINE, and others. *PART IV.* may be characterised, in the language of BURKE, as '*a pedigree of English liberty*.' In this part, which is illustrative, in some measure, of what has been previously the subject-matter of conversation between the Author and his pupil (Mr. DE VITRY), will be discussed the three great epochs assigned to English liberty by the French writer DE LOLME, in his well-known treatise, viz. Magna Charta, the statute De Non Tallagio Concedendo (in which the people of this country had solemnly admitted the right of self-taxation), and the Revolution of 1689. This discussion will be followed by dissertations on the Reformation (including the question of the Right of Private Judgment, recently called in question in the Gorham and Colenso cases), the Petition of Rights, the Bill of Rights, the Habeas Corpus Act, Parliamentary Impeachment, the Removal of the Censorship of the Press, and the Independence of the Judges,—as affecting respectively the liberty of the English subject.

A new work entitled '*The Secret of Hegel; being the Hegelian System in Origin, Principle, Form, and Matter*,' is preparing for publication in 2 vols. and will comprise translations and explanations intended to obviate the isolation, inaccessibility, and impenetrability which have hitherto baffled the most competent students of this celebrated system.

'*The Miscellaneous Remains, from the Common-place Book of the late ARCHBISHOP WHATELY, being a Collection of Notes and Essays made during the preparation of his various works*,' will shortly be published in one volume, post 8vo. edited by Miss WHATELY. This will probably be followed by a selection from the Author's unpublished Sermons.

It is desirable also to mention that the family of the Archbishop have undertaken the preparation of a Memoir of his Life, which will consist mainly of letters and other memoranda of his own.

A New Work is just ready intitled '*The Elements of Logic*,' by THOMAS SHEDDEN, M.A. of St. Peter's College, Cambridge. In this work the Author's object is to present the student of Logic with a scheme of the science as it is developed at the present day: avoiding, on the one hand, too close an adherence to the Ancient Logic and those minute technicalities and hairsplittings with which the schoolmen overburthened the Dialectic of Greek Philosophy; and, on the other, those modern systems, of which some pretend that men can reason without Deduction, and others lead us to suspect that Philosophy is only real when it is unintelligible, and that what the reader can understand, the writer had better have left unwritten. Beginning with the consideration of Names, or Terms, it next treats, in the usual order, of Propositions and the Syllogism. In noticing the doctrine of the '*Explicit Quantification of the Predicate*,' as laid down by Sir William Hamilton, it shews the ultimate result to which that doctrine, when viewed in conjunction with the real function of the Copula, necessarily leads. The Inductive and Imperfect Syllogism, Sophisms, the general nature and laws of Evidence, and Logical Method, both in Deduction and Induction, are next treated of, and the volume concludes with a notice of some of the principal definitions of Logic, and of its usefulness as an object of study.

'*An Analysis of Mr. MILL's System of Logic*,' by W. STEBBING, M.A. Fellow of Worcester College, Oxford, is nearly ready for publication. The object of this volume is to present as nearly as possible a complete condensation, and not merely an outline or view, of Mr. MILL's treatise. In the original work, each position is discussed from many points of view, and illustrated with abundance of examples fully commented upon. This is of immense advantage to the student for appreciating the argument as he proceeds; but for the purpose—either when the original is not at hand, or, more particularly, when it has been recently read—of summing up, and of perceiving the relations of the results to each other, something is needed in the nature of, though more copious and continuous than, marginal notes. This ANALYSIS is meant to supply such a want.

HISTOLOGY and MICROSCOPIC ANATOMY.—In the press, in 1 vol. 8vo. with Illustrations, '*Demonstrations of Microscopic Anatomy: a Guide to the Examination of the Animal Tissues and Fluids in Health and Disease, for the use of the Medical and Veterinary Professions.*' From the practical course of Physiology and Histology delivered by Dr. HARLEY, Professor in University College, London.' Edited by G. T. BROWN, late Veterinary Professor in the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester. This work, which is of an entirely practical character, will be adapted for reference in the laboratory and dissecting room. Concise and simple directions will be given of the method of working with the Microscope, not only in the examination of healthy tissues, but also of those morbid structures whose nature cannot be determined without a microscopic investigation. Illustrations will be furnished of every specimen described, to enable the observer to test the correctness of his preparation. The object of the book is to enable students and professional men to acquire facility and rapidity in manipulation; and to encourage a constant reference to the Microscope as an aid to diagnosis, instead of its occasional employment in cases of doubt and difficulty.

ABRIDGMENT of COPLAND'S MEDICAL DICTIONARY.—In the press, '*The Dictionary of Practical Medicine, comprising the Nature and Treatment of Diseases, and Disorders especially incidental to Climate, to Sex, and to the Different Epochs of Life.*' By JAMES COPLAND, M.D. F.R.S. F.R.C.P. Lond. &c. Abridged by the Author, assisted by J. C. COPLAND; brought down throughout to the present state of medical science, and embodying the results of the Author's extensive experience. In this Abridgment the Author has incorporated all the practical Articles in his larger work, with the pathological states characterising their courses, the structural changes into which they frequently pass, and the indications and means of cure appropriate to these states and changes. He has noticed the practical views of the best writers, his predecessors and contemporaries, and has stated the results of his observations in relation to them in the course of his own long and varied practice. He has endeavoured to condense as much information as it was in his power to convey in one thick volume, thereby rendering his work in size and price more generally useful, especially to Students of Medicine, to the Army and Naval Medical Services, and to the Medical Profession in general; also to Clergymen, Lawyers, Scientific or Literary Men, Chemists, and all persons who may have occasion to consult or refer to a Medical Dictionary for practical information.

PEREIRA'S MATERIA MEDICA ABRIDGED.—In October will be published, in One Volume, 8vo. '*A Manual of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, being an Abridgment of the late Dr. PEREIRA'S Elements of Materia Medica, adapted to the use of Medical Practitioners, Chemists and Druggists, Medical and Pharmaceutical Students, &c. in conformity with the British Pharmacopœia.*' By F. J. FARRE, M.D. Cantab.

F.R.C.P. F.L.S. Senior Physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and Lecturer on Materia Medica in St. Bartholomew's College, London Editor of the British Pharmacopœia. Assisted by ROBERT BENTLEY, M.R.C.S. F.L.S. Professor of Botany in King's College, and Professor of Materia Medica and Botany to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain; and by ROBERT WARRINGTON, F.C.S. Chemical Operator to the Society of Apothecaries of London, and Vice-President of the Chemical Society. The late Dr. PEREIRA'S '*Elements of Materia Medica*' has always held a high position among works descriptive of the substances medicinally employed in this country. Although he termed his book *Elements of Materia Medica*, the talented and indefatigable Author used every effort, and employed every mode of investigation and inquiry, to make it what he wished it to be, an *Encyclopædia of Materia Medica*. The vast amount of information which he accumulated, though it increased the value of his work as a book of reference, somewhat unfitted it to be a manual for the use of students, and others whose time is limited. It has, therefore, appeared desirable that an abridgment should be made, containing the most valuable and practical parts of the larger work, and restricted to those matters which are really essential.

The present year, which has seen the publication by the General Council of Medical Education of the first British Pharmacopœia, affords a favourable opportunity for such an undertaking. The Abridgment will therefore be prepared in conformity with the British Pharmacopœia, and will explain and comment on the changes and additions therein made to the previous Pharmacopœias of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin. In order to reduce the size of the large work with the least sacrifice, no article will be described which is not admitted into the British Pharmacopœia; and much accessory and introductory matter will be omitted, such as the chapters on '*Physical or Mental Remedies*,' on '*Physical but Imponderable Agents*,' and on '*Hygienic Remedies*,' together with much '*General Pharmacology*.' The Botanical Descriptions will also be much abbreviated, while the characters and Uses of Drugs will be carefully given and occasionally amplified. The Physiological Effects will also admit of curtailment with respect to plants and animals. At the same time, all the now officinal articles will be described, and additional matter will be given, wherever it appears requisite, in order to make the work a faithful representative of the present state of Materia Medica, Pharmacy, and Therapeutics in Great Britain.

It may be well to state, that, although the publication of the British Pharmacopœia renders obsolete the directions given in Dr. PEREIRA'S original work for the preparation of medicines, yet its value, as a work containing extensive information on the origin, characters, properties, and uses of drugs, is, with but few exceptions, in no way affected thereby; and a large quantity of additional matter, which it was necessary to exclude from the present work, such as the Influence of the Mind, the Action of Light, Heat, and Electricity, of Food, Exercise, and Climate, &c. still retains its original value.

A New Work on Veterinary Art, entitled '*The Ox, his Diseases and their Treatment: with an Essay on Parturition in the Cow*,' by J. R. DOBSON, M.R.C.V.S. is nearly ready for publication in 1 vol. small 8vo. with numerous illustrations.—This is a popular Treatise on the Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology of the animal, for the use of the farmer and stock-keeper.

New Work by M. F. MAURY, LL.D.—In the press, '*Physical Geography for Schools and General Readers*,' by M. F. MAURY, LL.D. Confederate Navy, Author of '*The Physical Geography of the Sea*,' '*The Wind and Current Charts*,' '*MAURY'S Sailing Directions*,' &c. This work, though more elementary than the Author's '*Physical Geography of the Sea*,' will be found even better adapted than that work to entertain and instruct the general reader, no less than for the use of schools.

A New Edition of '*The Philosophy of Health, being an Exposition of the Physiological and Sanitary Conditions conducive to Human Longevity and Happiness*,' by the late SOUTHWOOD SMITH, M.D. is now in the press, in 1 vol. 8vo. with New Plates. This work, first published in two volumes, in which shape it passed through ten editions, will now be issued in a new form, the greater part of the work re-written, and much new matter added by the Author prior to his decease. The Plates to accompany this edition have been prepared under professional superintendence.

'*A Lexicon, English and Greek*,' abridged for the use of Schools from his '*English and Greek Lexicon*,' by the Author, Mr. CHARLES DUKE YONGE, B.A. will be ready in June. In originally compiling his '*English Greek Lexicon*' Mr. YONGE's intention was to give for each English word every Greek word whatever, the use of which in that sense was sanctioned by any Greek Author of the pure classical age, that is between the times of HOMER and THEOCRITUS, and no others: and, by in every instance citing the names of the Authors who had so employed the word, to indicate to the student for which kind of composition, (iambics, sapphics, prose, &c.) it was most suitable. He also gave a very great number of phrases selected both from prose writers and poets. In the school abridgement of the larger Lexicon announced the Author's aim is more limited. He gives no words except those used by the purest Attic writers: a plan which renders it unnecessary to cite the name of the Author using each word. But as some words which are found in the Tragedians or ARISTOPHANES do not occur in any prose writer extant, those which seem thus to be confined to the poets are distinguished by an obelus (*). The phrases have been sifted on the same principle. Those only which were drawn from the Attic writers being retained; (and to these some additions having been made;) while those from HOMER, HERODOTUS, &c. have been discarded.

Dr. W. D. KENNY, L.C.P. Author of several school-books, has, in compliance with the request of numerous teachers, prepared a school edition, now in the press, of the First Book of CÆSAR'S *Commentaries on the Gallic War*. The object of this edition is to simplify the work for beginners and junior classes, first, by marking the accent and quantity of all the proper names; secondly, by a very correct text and punctuation, accompanied by a running explanatory argument in English at the head of each chapter; finally, by a few plain and concise foot notes on the more difficult passages of the text, and by a Vocabulary, giving the English meaning of every word used in the first book. The volume will be uniform with the first three books of VIRGIL'S *Æneid*, by the same Editor; and will be followed by the three remaining books of CÆSAR'S *Gallic War*.

A New '*English Grammar, specially intended for Classical Schools and Private Students*,' by EDWARD HIGGINSON, is now in the press. This grammar is the result of a teacher's experience. For thirty years he has found himself obliged to omit or modify many of the usual contents of English grammars, and to supply many things omitted by them. He has now endeavoured to put his oral teaching into writing. The chief speciality of this grammar consists in the running comparison kept up between the usages of the English language and those of others now commonly learnt by young persons of liberal education. The Latin, French, and German most constantly, the Greek and Italian more occasionally, are set side by side with the English for parallelism or contrast, with a view to mutual illustration and to the attainment of the principles of general, if not universal, grammar.

A NEW SERIES of '*Progressive Exercises in Book-keeping by Double Entry, including Account-States, Partnership Accounts, Private Journal and Ledger, &c.*' adapted for use in schools, by the Rev. JOHN HUNTER, M.A.—is now in the press. The Author's '*Examination Questions in Book-keeping*' were published under the impression that the general principles might be easily learned from any of the standard treatises on the subject. But he has not found the definitions, explanations, &c. in those treatises a ready enough means of instruction, for want of short graduated Exercises to direct and test the pupil's progress. He has therefore prepared for publication the course of *Progressive Exercises* now announced, which may be used along with any regular treatise, and will be found to lead the pupil gradually from very elementary attempts to some of the most difficult trials of skill which candidates at the more recent public examinations have undergone. The work will accordingly be found in some parts introductory and in others supplementary to the Author's '*Examination Questions*' previously published. It includes Exercises in Account-States and Partnership Accounts, with an illustrative Example of each.

STEVENS and HOLE'S GRADE LESSON BOOKS.—In the press, '*The Advanced Lesson Book, for the use of Evening Classes; being a Supplement to the "Grade Lesson Books."*' By E. T. STEVENS, Associate of King's College, London; and CHARLES HOLE, Head Master, Loughborough Collegiate School, Brixton; late Master of St. Thomas's Collegiate School, Colombo, Ceylon. The favour with which the 'Grade Lesson Books' have been received, and the success they have met with, have induced the Editors to supplement their work by the publication of an advanced book on the same plan. The experience which the Editors have had in the instruction of classes in Mechanics' and Youths' Institutes, as well as their knowledge of the wants of Evening Schools, convinces them that the book they propose to publish is much needed, and they are confirmed in this conviction by the opinion of teachers who have used the 'Grade Lesson Books' in their schools.

The Editors do not, of course, attempt to produce a book which shall supersede the labours of the teacher, but rather one which shall assist him, by placing within the reach of the pupil one book containing all the essentials of a plain education, in order that he may take it home, and, in his spare moments, prepare his work for the school or class-room.

The reading lessons in the six standards of the 'Grade Lesson Books' are arranged with the view of teaching to read in the most expeditious and attractive way. The lessons are therefore selected so as to secure fluency and expression in the earlier standards, and, in the last two, while these points are attended to, specimens of style, as well as subjects of general information, are given in miscellaneous extracts from the best writers. In the present book the same plan will be followed, but the lessons will be more advanced, and the subjects treated of will be systematised. These subjects will include History, Geography, Literature, and Science.

To secure the variety necessary to make an attractive reading-book, the different subjects will be mingled throughout the work, but a classified table of contents will be given to enable those who may wish to use the lessons on the respective subjects consecutively, to do so without difficulty.

Every reading lesson will be preceded by an explanation of the difficulties presented in it, with definitions of terms, &c.

The sixth standard of the 'Grade Lesson Books' carries the pupil up to, and including, Practice and Bills of Parcels, and this work will comprise a course of examples in the most useful rules in advance of that stage, viz.: Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Simple and Compound Proportion, Simple and Compound Interest, Stocks, Mensuration, &c. together with brief rules to be committed to memory.

The Editors do not pretend to give a complete treatise on the higher branches of Arithmetic or Mensuration, but they include examples in all those rules likely to be of practical value in the ordinary business of life.

There will also be given rules for spelling and exercises for dictation, and the answers to the examples in arithmetic will be placed at the end of the book, as it is felt that in a work of this kind they need not be published separately.

The Revised Code.—Nearly ready, in a thin volume, 12mo. '*The Pupil Teacher's and Student's Hand-Book of Scripture,*' by GEORGE TURNER, Head Master of Queensbury (late Queen's Head) School, Halifax. This work, which will contain everything requisite for examination, will comprise 300 Original Questions on Old Testament History; an Analysis of each of the Four Gospels, and of the Acts of the Apostles, with 250 Original Questions thereon; and finally the Historical Geography of all the Principal Places in the Holy Land, Alphabetically arranged: the whole of these materials being prepared and adapted specially to meet the requirements of Pupil Teachers under the shortened period of instruction laid down in the Revised Code.

The FIRST and SECOND VOLUMES of the New '*Dictionary of Chemistry and of the Allied Branches of other Sciences,*' founded on that of the late Dr. URE, by HENRY WATTS, B.A. F.C.S. assisted by eminent Contributors, — are now ready. This work is in course of publication monthly, PARTS I. to IX. price 5s. each; PARTS X. to XVI. 2s. 6d. each: to be completed in 17 more PARTS, at 2s. 6d. each, forming in all FOUR VOLUMES, — VOL. I. price 31s. 6d. and VOL. II. 26s. 'The English language,' observes a writer in the *ATHENÆUM* of October 31, 1863, 'is not rich in lexicons of science: we would point to this work as a model upon which others might be framed. It certainly exhausts the subject up to the date of publication, and therefore forms as it were the balanced ledger of the chemist. To the practical analyst this work must prove of the utmost value, — to the philosophical investigator it must, as the record of all former labours, be a great gain, — and to the student who is true to his studies, it will prove an ever-ready guide. Our manufacturers know the value of chemistry, and are many of them experts in the special branches of the science which bear on their particular industries. They require to know the latest discoveries, and to keep them as it were in stock until the march of improvement renders it necessary to apply them. This *Dictionary* places them in possession of these desiderata.'

NEW GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE.

On Thursday, June 30, 1864, will be published in 8vo. illustrated with Lithographs and Engravings on Wood, the FIRST NUMBER, price 1s. 6d. of

THE GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE, or Monthly Journal of Geology.

EDITED BY

T. RUPERT JONES, F.G.S.

Professor of Geology, &c. in the Royal Military College, Sandhurst;

ASSISTED BY

HENRY WOODWARD, F.G.S. F.Z.S.

British Museum.

THE rapid progress of Geology in all its branches, and especially the wide-spread interest imparted to this Science by the recent careful investigation of some of the more modern strata, have largely increased the number of those who study Geology, either scientifically or as amateurs. The frequent discoveries, also, which result from the exertions of practical Geologists, both at home and abroad, appear to indicate the necessity of a Monthly Periodical, not only for the publication of original papers on Geology and kindred subjects, as well as of translations of important foreign memoirs, but also as a means of communication between Geologists and Palæontologists in England and other countries.

The valuable Journal of the Geological Society fulfils some of these requirements; but being published only Quarterly, and as it is necessarily restricted almost entirely to the Proceedings of the Society, it cannot serve all the purposes proposed by the Conductors of 'The Geological Magazine.'

In Germany the 'Neues Jahrbuch' has fulfilled the requirements of the Geological public for the last thirty years with unvarying success, and the Editor and Publishers of the Monthly 'Geologist' have during six years endeavoured to meet them in England. The latter work is now merged in 'The Geological Magazine.'

The Publishers and Editors of 'The Geological Magazine' have not hastily undertaken the task which lies before them; but, having consulted the most eminent Geologists and Palæontologists of the day (amongst whom may be mentioned Sir Philip Egerton, Sir Roderick Murchison, Sir Charles Lyell, G. Poulett Scrope, Esq., Professors Sedgwick, Phillips, Owen, Ramsay, Morris, and Huxley, and Dr. Falconer), they are not unaware of what will be expected of them, and they have received such assurances of support and encouragement, as well as promises of Original Contributions, that they confidently trust that their efforts will meet with success.

The First Number of the 'GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE' will contain:—

1. On the Present Aspects of Geological Science. By T. RUPERT JONES, F.G.S. Professor of Geology and Mineralogy in the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.
2. On the Geology of the Sahara, or North African Desert. By E. DESOR, of Neuchâtel. Translated, with Observations, by A. C. RAMSAY, F.R.S. F.G.S. &c. Professor of Geology in the Government School of Mines.
3. On Special Indications of Volcanic Action at Burntisland, Firth of Forth. By ARCHIBALD GEIKIE, F.R.S.E. F.G.S. &c. With a Woodcut.
4. An Account of the Recent and Tertiary Species of the Genus *THECIDIUM*. With two Lithographic Plates. By THOMAS DAVIDSON, F.R.S. F.G.S. &c.
5. On Hyæna Caves in the West of England. By W. BOYD DAWKINS, B.A. Oxon, F.G.S. &c.
6. Remarks on the Shells of the Bridlington Crag, with a List of Species. By S. P. WOODWARD, F.G.S. A.L.S. &c. With an Appendix on the Foraminifera of the same Deposit. By T. RUPERT JONES, F.G.S. Professor of Geology and Mineralogy in the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.
7. On the Rearrangement of Old Fossils in a New Bed, illustrated by a new fossil Crustacean, and some Fucoids, from the Budleigh Salterton Pebble-bed. By J. W. SALTER, F.G.S. A.L.S. &c.
8. Reviews, Miscellaneous Reports, Notices, &c.

London: LONGMAN, GREEN, and CO. Paternoster Row.

NOTES ON BOOKS

BEING AN

ANALYSIS of the WORKS published during each QUARTER

BY

MESSRS. LONGMAN AND CO.

No. XXXVIII.

AUGUST 31, 1864

VOL. II.

THE object of this periodical is to enable Book-buyers readily to obtain such general information regarding the various Works published by Messrs. LONGMAN and Co. as is usually afforded by tables of contents and explanatory prefaces, or may be acquired by an inspection of the books themselves. With this view, each article is confined to an ANALYSIS OF THE CONTENTS of the work referred to: Opinions of the press and laudatory notices are not inserted.

. Copies are forwarded free by post to all Secretaries, Members of Book Clubs and Reading Societies, Heads of Colleges and Schools, and Private Persons, who will transmit their addresses to Messrs. LONGMAN and Co. 39 Paternoster Row, E.C. London, for this purpose.

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SECOND SERIES of Lectures on the Science of Language; being the Course delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain in 1863: with considerable Additions, and a Series of 31 Wood Engravings illustrating the positions of the Organs of Speech in the utterance of the various Articulate Sounds of which all Language is composed. By MAX MÜLLER, M.A. 'Taylorian Professor in the University of Oxford, Fellow of All Souls' College, &c. 8vo. pp. 608, price 18s. cloth.

[July 17, 1864.]

IN the former series of Lectures on the Science of Language, the chief aim of the Author was to show that the several varieties of human speech admit of classification under three great heads, and that the affiliation of languages in each family is to be determined by their gram-

matical structure. The researches of scholars in all parts of the world are rapidly increasing the materials which are needed to complete this analysis of language; but instead of describing the results recently attained by philologists especially in the dialects of Africa and Polynesia, the Author determined in the present series of lectures to examine a very limited area of speech in order to discover or to establish more firmly some of the fundamental principles of the Science. Thus the examination of the so-called present participle of English verbs leads by a comparison with French, German, Bengali, and Bask idioms, to the conclusion that such participles are really the locative case of nouns. A general principle is thus established, that what is real in modern formations must be admitted as possible in more ancient formations, and that what has been found to be true on a small scale may be true on a larger scale. But this analysis also shows that

the minutest changes in the form of words in the same or different languages are strictly subject to law, and that by the admission of any guess-work a science of etymology is at once rendered impossible. These lectures are therefore divided into two parts. In the first the Author treats of the body or outside of language, i. e. the sounds in which it is clothed : in the second he examines the conceptions which form the soul or inside of language,—their combinations and ramifications, their growth, their decay, and their resuscitation.

If it be true that language is the expression of mental impressions produced by sensuous objects, the divergence of dialects is in great part explained, while any attempt to invent a philosophical language which may serve for all nations implies the possibility and the necessity of classifying all that is known or can be known as the basis of a corresponding dictionary of signs both written and spoken. Such an attempt was made by Bishop WILKINS ; but an examination of his system (LECTURE II.) shows that this artificial language, which, to serve its purpose, must be permanent and unchangeable, would constantly shift under the advance of knowledge. Artificial language would therefore be the exponent of the whole system of our notions : real language is the expression of general ideas admitting of indefinite expansion or modification. The former, in the words of LOCKE, would be the result of judgment, which seizes on the differences of ideas ; the latter is the offspring of wit, which is contented with marking their real or apparent resemblance and congruity.

The conclusion that language is the expression of such general ideas carries us directly to the nature of human reason, and to the elements or roots from which language has grown up. We are thus brought to examine the theory which assigns the origin of speech to onomatopœia or the deliberate imitation of inarticulate sounds. This theory is held, however, in two ways. Some scholars, deriving all words from roots, according to the strictest rules of comparative grammar, regard the roots as in their own nature interjectional,—a position, in reference to which it is prudent to remain neutral : others, deriving our words directly from cries and interjections, would throw etymology back into a state of chaotic anarchy. By the law of phonetic change, known as GRIMM'S law, such a word as the English *fiend*, the German *feind*, the Gothic *fjand* must in Latin, Sanskrit or Celtic begin with the tenuis *p*. Accordingly in Sanskrit we find the root *piy*, to hate, of which the participle *piyant* would correspond exactly with the Gothic *fjand*. There are also the roots *bhī*, to fear, and *pūy*, to decay, with many derivatives, all of which, with those

from the former root, would be confounded by the theory which traces all such words back to an interjectional *fi*!

In the Third Lecture, the Author treats, at length, of the physiological alphabet and examines the structure of the organs of speech. The instrumentality of these organs in the production of vocal and consonantal sounds and syllables, is in each case illustrated by a diagram. Having thus ascertained the exact nature of vowels and consonants, the Author in the Fourth Lecture treats of the laws of Phonetic change, as exhibited in languages with rich and poor alphabets, and of the results of imperfect articulation. The causes of phonetic change are to be sought partly in muscular relaxation, resulting from the unwillingness to pronounce any given letter distinctly, and partly in dialectic growth, which points to an early condition of speech in which articulation was so vague as to lend itself to very different interpretations. From this it would appear that all language consisted originally of open syllables, of one consonant followed by one vowel, or of a single vowel ; and the fact is important that some existing languages retain this simple structure.

The Fifth Lecture on GRIMM'S Law, which classifies the changes undergone by roots and words in Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, Celtic, Slavonic, Lithuanian, Gothic, and High German, is followed by an appendix on words for *fir*, *oak*, and *beech*, which curiously illustrate the history of the arrival and early civilisation of the Aryans in Europe.

The etymological principles involved in the preceding lectures, show the worthlessness of conjectures founded on the outward resemblances of words. In the Sixth Lecture the Author endeavours to prove this more clearly by establishing and illustrating the four following points :—(1) That the same word takes different forms in different languages, (2) that the same word takes different forms in one and the same language, (3) that different words take the same form in different languages, and (4) that different words take the same form in one and the same language. The evidence for these positions demonstrates what would otherwise be incredible in the results of comparative philology. The Sanskrit word for a *cow-pen* has assumed in Greek the meaning of a *palace*, and has given rise to such derivations as cohorts, courts, courtesies, and courteousness. In the same way there is not an inch of ground which cannot be bridged over between forms so differing from each other as the French *larme* and the English *tear*.

In the Seventh Lecture on the powers of roots, the Author examines the theories of Greek philosophers on the nature of language. The ana-

lysis which shows that all names, even those which are most special, are really general terms, expressing originally a general quality, would lead us to look for clusters of roots, in all of which this original idea would be found as a common element under indefinite modifications. This fact is illustrated by tracing the derivations of the root *Mar*, which from the original meaning of crushing, pounding, or destroying by friction, gives the Greek *mýlē*, the Latin *mola*, the English *mill*, the words *mortal* and *immortal*, the Sanskrit *maru*, a desert, the Latin, *mare* the sea, the Greek *Arēs*, the Latin *mulceo*, the English *mild*, with many words for memory, love, hope, and grief.

The Eighth Lecture treats of Metaphor. The schools of the last century contented themselves with building up theories how language might have sprung into life, and how religion and mythology might have been revealed, invented, or put together. The philology of the present age adopts the inductive method, which since the days of Lord Bacon has revolutionised all physical science, and fully bears out the assertion (first definitely made by Locke) that all words expressive of immaterial conceptions are derived by metaphor from words expressive of sensible ideas. These metaphors may be either radical or poetical. A metaphor is radical when a root of which the idea embraces one class of objects is applied to another class which exhibits some characteristic in common with the former. Thus a root meaning brightness, may furnish names not only for the sun or fire, but for the spring of the year, the brightness of thought, or the joyousness of thanksgiving. These metaphors, which may be traced in almost every word, are to be carefully distinguished from poetical metaphors, in which a noun or verb, ready made and assigned to one definite object or action, is transferred to another, as when the rays of the sun are called his hands or fingers, or as the dawn is said to give birth to the sun, because the sun seems to spring from her lap. From the former come the Sanskrit and Greek names for the Great Bear; from the latter, the tales which related how SAVITAR, the Sun, and the Norse God, TYR, came each to have a hand of gold. There is obviously no limit to the multiplication of such tales, which must spring up when the original meanings of words are either wholly or in part forgotten, while the word itself is retained. As long as the word DYAAUS meant simply the sky, there was no room for personification; when the remembrance of this meaning was impaired, every epithet which had been applied to Zeus as the sky might become the source of a mythical tale. If in the old phrase it had been said that the morning

leaped forth from the face of the sky, the tale afterwards ran that ATHÊNÊ (or AHANÂ, the Dawn) sprang fully armed from the forehead of Zeus. This is the origin of all systems of mythology: and the Ninth Lecture treats of the form which that system assumed among the Greeks. The constant and earnest protests of their philosophers, the instinctive feeling which impels even their epic poets to drop the language of mythology in the moments of genuine feeling, show how completely that mythology was distinct from their religion. This distinction is brought out in the Tenth Lecture, which treats of the several names assigned to the Supreme Aryan God, whether known as DYAAUS, ZEUS, JUPITER, or TYR.

In the Eleventh Lecture the Author examines the myths of the Dawn, as they are grouped around the names of SARAMÂ, HERMEIAS, SARANYÛ, the ASVINS, (or DIOSKUROI), AHANÂ, USHAS, ATHÊNÊ, ORTYGIA, &c. and he arrives at the conclusion that the dawn and the sun furnish the chief burden of the myths of the Aryan race.

In the last lecture the Author shows that the tendency which produced the ancient mythology must be at work in all ages and countries. Many mythical tales spring now, as of old, from popular etymology. The Grecian stairs at Lincoln are a mere corruption of the old English Greesen, or steps. The word Barnacles, in the sense of spectacles, seems to be connected with the German *brille*, which is a corruption of Beryllus. Barnacle, as a shell, is the Latin *pernacula*, so called from its similarity to a leg of pork. Barnacle, as a goose, is apparently an anglicised form of Hibernicæ, or Hiberniculæ, as being caught in Hibernia or Ireland. From the confusion of these last two words, sprang the astounding myth that the Barnacle goose was produced from the shell of the Cirrhopode; and this alleged fact was believed by GIRALDUS CAMBRENSIS, by HECTOR BOECE, and by a Scotch Privy Councillor of the time of CHARLES II. These instances of the influence of words on thoughts may carry us into regions of the most momentous controversies. Much of the rancour, and many of the misconceptions prevailing between thinkers would be removed by a rigorous examination of general terms (such as Belief, Nature, Church, the Infinite), which are now used in senses utterly vague or contradictory. Ether has of late taken the place of caloric; but ether itself is an abstraction, useful for the purposes of physical speculation; and as long as it is thus used as an algebraic sign for an unknown quantity, it can do no harm. The mischief begins when language forgets itself, and makes us mistake the word for the thing, the quality for the substance.

The History of Windsor Great Park and Windsor Forest. By WILLIAM MENZIES, Resident Deputy Surveyor. Accompanied by 2 coloured Maps, and illustrated with 20 Photographs by the EARL of CAITHNESS and Mr. BEMBRIDGE of Windsor. Dedicated by permission to Her Majesty the Queen. Imperial folio, pp. 66, price £8 8s. half-bound in morocco, with gilt top. [Aug. 24, 1864.]

THE purpose of this work is to give an account of the Park and Forest of Windsor which shall be not only interesting in itself, but also of practical utility to all persons engaged in the management of timber. The Author has therefore given a description of the several plantations, and he has been enabled to trace their history from the commencement of each, with an exactness which it would probably be impossible to attain in the history of any other estate in England.

The researches which have had their result in the present work were forced on the Author about nine years ago, when he found that he could not fulfil his duties as Forester without knowing the ages of the trees and the dates of the plantations, and possessing accurate data for the prospective valuation of growing timber. As no records had been kept on Windsor Forest, he betook himself to the places which appeared likely to afford information, such as the British Museum, the State-Paper Office, the Libraries at Windsor Castle and Blenheim, and the Land Revenue Record Office. In the course of a few years he found that there existed, and that he was able to identify in Windsor Park, a series, quite unequalled, of plantations from the time of Queen Elizabeth to the present day.

These plantations have been carefully measured; and the age and size of each, with their contents and numbers per acre, are given in a tabular form—a large Map being annexed, so that any may find them, and, by comparison, may judge of the age or condition of their own woods. No such authentic record, the Author believes, has yet been presented to the public; and probably the materials for drawing up such a record could not be found on any other property in England.

During his researches into the purely arboricultural history of Windsor he became acquainted with many curious and interesting facts, hitherto unknown, illustrating chiefly the history of the picturesque Old Pollards of the Park and Forest, the old Forest Laws and practices regulating the rights of the Crown and the Commons. In these enquiries he was materially aided by Lord Macaulay.

An account is given of the various changes and improvements effected by the successive Rangers of the Great Park, commencing with the Ranger-

ship of Baptist May, who first filled this office, in the reign of Charles the Second, down to that of the Prince Consort. Much of this history the Author believes to be entirely new, as he has compiled it chiefly from unpublished letters in the Blenheim Library, and from the Manuscript Letter Books of the Constables of the Castle, which have been brought to light only within the last three years.

From the year 1791, the Author is able to adduce the testimony of living witnesses among the Woodwards, Commoners, Swineherds, &c. of many of whom, as belonging to a class of English peasantry now almost extinct, some curious and interesting anecdotes are related. A full account is given of the establishment of Norfolk and Flemish Farms under George III. and it is shown that although not profitable at first, they gave a great impulse to the improving of farming land in the raising of green crops, draining, liming, and keeping clean. In reference to this subject, the Author notices the report made by Mr. Kent to the King on a system of grazing by a mixed stock of deer, cattle, and horses—a system which experience has shown to be the best. The year 1815 was of great importance in the history of the Park, as the awards were then announced for the definition of property and the settlement of complicated rights previous to the disafforesting or enclosing of Windsor Forest. A notice of these awards is followed by an account of others which secured to the Crown the possession of lands extending from New Lodge to Sandhurst, and of the four Royal trees standing on the land allotted to the Crown between Highstanding Hill and New Lodge. An account is then given of the buildings for the Royal Lodge at the Conservatory built for the Prince Regent—of roads cut in the Park between the years 1815 and 1825, and of the extent of ground added to the Park down to the last-named year; from which time it may be said that progress was almost stopped till 1850, when the Board of Woods, Forests, and Public Works was subdivided, and the Prince Consort brought his whole influence to bear on the improvement of the Crown property. The Author makes no attempt to give a full detailed description of all that has since that time been attempted and executed, but a brief statement is given of the principal works accomplished, in the reclaiming and drainage of stiff clay land, the systematic improvement of the pasturage of the Park, and of the breeds of cattle.

The Author acknowledges gratefully the encouragement and assistance which he received from the Prince Consort, and the Commissioners of Woods, when his labours in ascertaining the age and history of the plantations became accidentally known to them. On the death of the

Prince, the Author, feeling keenly the loss of the Patron of his undertaking, laid his work aside, until Her Majesty graciously expressed her wish that it should be finished according to the original intention. This has now been done with the assistance of many friends.

An account is given of the Geology of the Great Park, which is interesting and important as leading to a knowledge of the water-bearing strata, and of the probable capacity of the ground for yielding a supply; in preparing which the Author was aided by his friend Mr. Waterhouse, of the British Museum. He has entered fully into the subject of the great stones, resembling those of Stonehenge, found in Bagshot Sands.

The work is illustrated by large Photographs, mounted in the book, of the most interesting trees of Windsor; in the selection of which he had the advice of some of the best Artists, while every facility was given for clearing round the trunks, to get the best views. Whether as picturesque objects, or as useful subjects of study, he believes they will be equally admired and appreciated.

List of Illustrations.

Map of the Great Park in 1607.
Map of the Great Park in 1864.

Photographs.

1. Queen Victoria's Oak.
2. Natural-Grown Maiden Oak.
3. Old Pollard Oak at Forest Gate.
4. Old Pollard Beech at Ascot Gate.
5. Parish Boundary Oak near Ascot Gate.
6. Pollard Beech on Smith's Lawn.
7. Great Beech on Manor Hill.
8. Oak near the Royal Chapel.
9. The Veterans of the Forest.
10. Group of Scotch Firs near the Obelisk.
11. Group of Scotch Fir, Evergreen Oak, &c.
12. Young Cedar in Belvidere Wood.
13. Cedars at Maturity in Belvidere Wood.
14. Cedars in Old Age in Belvidere Wood.
15. Old Cluster Pine in the Belvidere.
16. Queen Adelaide's Beech.
17. Queen Charlotte's Oak.
18. Queen Anne's Oak.
19. Group of Young Trees near the Royal Chapel.
20. Planting of the Prince Consort's Memorial Tree.

Passages from the Life of a Philosopher. By CHARLES BABBAGE, Esq. M.A. F.R.S. &c. Pp. 508; with an Impression from a Woodcut of a small portion of Mr. BABBAGE'S Difference Engine or Calculating Machine. 8vo. price 12s. cloth. [July 9, 1864.]

THIS volume is not strictly an autobiography, but it relates a variety of isolated circumstances in which the Author has taken part—some of them being arranged in the order of time, and

others grouped together in separate chapters from similarity of subject. The selection has been made in some cases from the importance of the matter; in others, from the celebrity of the persons concerned, whilst several of them furnish interesting illustrations of human character.

The remarkable circumstances attending the Calculating Machines, on which the Author has spent so large a portion of his life, made him wish to place on record some account of their past history. As, however, such a work would be deficient in interest to the greater part of his countrymen, he has endeavoured to render it more attractive to general readers by relating some of his experience among various classes of society, widely differing from each other, in which he has occasionally mixed.

The account of his boyhood and of his early life at Cambridge is followed by some chapters describing his Difference and Analytical Engines, and by others containing the Author's recollections of WOLLASTON, DAVY, and ROGERS, of LAPLACE, BIOT, and HUMBOLDT, of the PRINCE CONSORT and the DUKE of WELLINGTON. Some chapters, of a more general nature, dwell on his experience among Workmen and in Courts, on Railways, and Street Nuisances, while others give some of his thoughts on Religion and the subject of Miracles. The concluding chapters give a summary of his contributions to human knowledge.

Papinian; a Dialogue on State Affairs between a Constitutional Lawyer and a Country Gentleman about to enter Public Life. By GEORGE ATKINSON, B.A. Oxon. Serjeant-at-Law; Author of 'International Morality,' 'The House of Lords compared with the House of Commons,' 'Worthies of Westmoreland,' &c. Post 8vo. pp. 168, price 5s. cloth. [July 6, 1864.]

IN this work the Author has applied the form of *Dialogue*, as more fully explained in the Preface, to the science and practice of Government. PART I. contains reasons why every man intended for public life should study for it; the elements of political philosophy; and suggestions for the best course of study. The Author then enters minutely into the distinguishing characteristics of the Constitution of England; and concludes with a detailed epitome of the rights, duties, and privileges of the Supreme or Legislative Power of the State. PART II. treats of the Executive Power of the State; and, as connected with it, describes the status of the Sovereign, the origin, nature, and responsibility of the Ministry, the National Debt, the Civil

List, and many other incidents of constitutional polity. PART III. embodies the Author's reflections on the words 'Liberty,' 'Constitution,' &c. accompanied by critical remarks on the ideas entertained of them by LOCKE, PALEY, BURKE, PAINE, and others. PART IV. may be characterised, in the language of BURKE, as 'a pedigree of English liberty.' In this part, which is illustrative, in some measure, of what has been previously the subject-matter of conversation between the Author and his pupil (Mr. DE VITRY), are discussed the three great epochs assigned to English liberty by the French writer DE LOLME, in his well-known treatise, viz. Magna Charta, the statute De Non Tallagio Concedendo (in which the people of this country had solemnly asserted the right of self-taxation), and the Revolution of 1688. This discussion is followed by dissertations on the Reformation (including the question of the Right of Private Judgment, recently called in question in the Gorham and Colenso cases), the Petition of Rights, the Bill of Rights, the Habeas Corpus Act, Parliamentary Impeachment, the Removal of the Censorship of the Press, and the Independence of the Judges—as respectively affecting the liberty of the English subject.

Atherstone Priory. By L. N. COMYN, Author of 'Ellice, a Tale.' 2 vols. post 8vo. pp. 1,114, price 21s. cloth. [July 8, 1864.]

IN this tale the writer has endeavoured to describe without exaggeration the lights and shadows of ordinary life, and to exhibit, as they are and as they may be when received in a right spirit, its joys, its sorrows and its consolations. The simple action of the story brings before the reader in LISA KENNEDY an impulsive and light-hearted nature, in which an exuberant and unclouded sprightliness overlies a deep and genuine love of truth and goodness. A feeling of dislike and prejudice at the first meeting with her cousin PERCY TENNENT gives place gradually to a love which brings out all the beauty and sweetness of her disposition; and she enters on her married life with the brightest of hopes and an absorbing happiness which however is afterwards marred by unworthy and ill-grounded suspicions. Discovering the secret of ARTHUR DARBELL's engagement to her cousin ELINOR, and believing herself bound by a promise to keep that secret even from her husband, she gives unconsciously some colour to the notion that ARTHUR's love is directed towards and not altogether repelled by herself. This idea, diligently instilled into her husband's mind by another cousin, produces in him a coldness and suspicion which cause unspeakable misery to LISA. Her gentle nature receives a blow which

is too much for her bodily strength, and PERCY TENNENT is left in his sorrow with a child who is afterwards to become the great comfort of his later years, a living image of his ten-months' bride. The memory of LISA's spotless innocence and of her great wrong is not without power on others. The cousin who had slandered her devotes herself to her child, and almost loses her own life to save that of her brother's daughter. Before the conviction which is thus impressed on him that the wrong done by his sister has been most bitterly and sincerely repented, PERCY TENNENT's stern anger against her gives way; and the thought of his lost wife is thenceforth associated with nothing that may mar the serene resignation which calmly awaits a reunion, never to be broken by slander or suspicion, in the life that shall know no end.

Miscellaneous Remains from the Commonplace Book of RICHARD WHATELY, D.D. late Archbishop of Dublin: being a Collection of Notes and Essays made during the preparation of his various Works. Edited by Miss E. J. WHATELY. Post 8vo. pp. 336, price 6s. cloth. [June 29, 1864.]

FROM a very early period of his life it had been the practice of Archbishop WHATELY to keep a 'commonplace book,' or record of thoughts and ideas upon various subjects. There are few topics of any importance in his published works, of which a sketch is not to be found in these papers, which are to his more finished treatises what the rough charcoal sketches of the great masters are to their more elaborate pictures. Of these papers the present volume contains a selection, which throw light on many subjects handled by him elsewhere, and illustrate the course of thought by which he arrived at conclusions well known to all who are familiar with his works. The substance of the earlier articles may be found dispersed through his 'Logic,' 'Rhetoric,' and other early publications, while parts of the later articles have been embodied in the editions of BACON and PALEY; some few, again, were contributed to periodicals during the last year or two of his life. To all who are acquainted with the writings of Archbishop WHATELY, it is unnecessary to state that his Commonplace Book embraces a wide range of subjects in history, ethics, theology, and lighter literature, and discusses a large number of questions of deep interest and great importance. In the arrangement of materials, this great variety of subjects made it impossible to classify them by any order except that of time, which has been adhered to as closely as possible; and thus these remains form, as it were, an outline of the literary history of a lifetime.

The Judgment of Conscience, and other Sermons.

By the late RICHARD WHATELY, D.D. Archbishop of Dublin. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 156, price 4s. 6d. cloth. [July 30, 1864.]

THE present volume contains the chief part of the unpublished Sermons of the late Archbishop of Dublin. The selection is a small one; but among those he left in manuscript, the greater number had already been incorporated in the various works published during his lifetime, and may be found, in substance, in his Lectures on the Parables, on Prayer, on Good and Evil Angels, and on the Apostles, as also in a volume of *Sermons delivered in Dublin*, published several years ago. The remaining ones are now collected into this volume, only omitting one or two written for special occasions, of merely local interest.

'Spiritual Songs' for the Sundays and Holydays throughout the Year. By JOHN S. B. MONSELL, LL.D. Vicar of Egham and Rural Dean; Author of 'His Presence not His Memory,' 'The Beatitudes,' &c. Fourth Edition, revised. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 242, price 4s. 6d. cloth. [July 18, 1864.]

THE sacred Poems which compose the present volume were written amid the orange and olive groves of Italy, during a winter spent (for the sake of health) upon the shores of the Mediterranean Sea. Their aim is the highest to which any human compositions may aspire—to honour God and help man along the way to Heaven. Their attainment of this object must of course largely depend upon the extent to which they have caught the pure spirit of those sacred seasons which called them forth, and which they are designed to illustrate. After a careful revision they are again sent forth with the same hope and prayer which accompanied them on their first publication:—That they may lead some souls into a more fervent use of our English Ritual; teaching them how truly—in its deep earnestness and tender spirituality—'we have the mind of Christ.'

Lyra Eucharistica: Hymns and Verses on the Holy Communion, Ancient and Modern; with other Poems. Edited by the Rev. ORBY SHIPLEY, M.A. Second Edition. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 462, price 7s. 6d. cloth. [July, 1864.]

THE HYMNS and other Poems which compose this Volume, 304 in number, are classified under the following heads. PART I. the *Preparation*, or Introductory portion of the Divine Office. PART II. the *Oblation*, or Oblatory portion of the Divine Office. PART III. the *Consecration*, or Sacrificial portion of the Divine Office. PART IV. the *Communion*, or Sacramental portion of

the Divine Office. PART V. the *Thanksgiving*, or Eucharistic portion of the Divine Office. PART VI. Miscellaneous Eucharistic HYMNS, ancient and modern.

The present Edition has been considerably enlarged. The Sixth PART or division is now first added; and each of the five original PARTS has been increased. In all, about one hundred and thirty HYMNS have been added—twenty-three in PART I., fifteen in PART II., sixteen in PART III., nineteen in PART IV., ten in PART V., and the remainder in the last PART. Of these about ninety, or three-fourths of the whole, are either original or new translations, or reprints of privately printed or unpublished HYMNS. Sixteen are translations from ancient Latin sources which, with two exceptions, have neither been previously published nor translated; three HYMNS are respectively of Spanish and Italian origin; and six are versions from the German. This Edition has also been carefully revised, and that in several ways. Many of the HYMNS have been critically revised, either by their Authors or with their consent; by which means more harmony of structure and greater smoothness of versification have been attained.

Lectures on the Book of Common Prayer. By the Rev. HERCULES H. DICKINSON, M.A. Vicar of St. Ann's, Dublin; Examining Chaplain to the late Archbishop of Dublin. Second Edition. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 360, price 5s. cloth. [April 23, 1863.]

THIS volume consists of fifteen lectures, with notes, an introductory history of the Prayer-Book, appendices on the Ordinal, &c. The writer's aim is to supply such *explanations* as parochial experience has taught him to be necessary, as well as to furnish some help to the improved *devotional* use of the book; adopting as a guiding motto the Apostle's words, 'I will pray with the Spirit, and 'I will pray with the understanding also.'

Extracts from Preface.—'The objections brought forward by those who would discard the 'Book of Common Prayer; the misapprehensions 'too common with those who use it; the want of 'interest, the listlessness, which mar the effect of 'our Church Service in so many congregations, 'are traceable, I fear, to this cause more than any 'other—the want of *systematic* instruction from 'our pulpits as well as in our schools, in the distinctive doctrines and formularies of our Church. '.....A revision of ourselves in our use of the 'devotional forms which our forefathers have 'bequeathed to us, is what we need far more than 'any revision of the forms themselves; a 'reformation, in short, not of the services, but of 'the worshippers.'

The Alpine Journal; a Record of Mountain Adventure and Scientific Observation. By Members of the ALPINE CLUB. Edited by H. B. GEORGE, M.A. Fellow of New College, Oxford. No. VII. 8vo. pp. 64, with Frontispiece representing the Monte della Disgrazia, and a Map of the Glaciers of the Bernina, price 1s. 6d. sewed. To be continued Quarterly. [September 1, 1864.]

THE CONTENTS of the SEVENTH NUMBER are as follows:—

Report on Ropes, Axes, and Alpenstocks.

On some Relics of the Guides lost on Mont Blanc. By J. J. COWELL, B.A.

The Glaciers of the Bernina. By E. N. BUXTON. (With Map.)

The Bietschhorn and Blümlis Alp. By the Rev. LESLIE STEPHEN, M.A.

Ascent of Baula in Iceland. By T. W. EVANS, M.P.

The Studer Joch. By F. CRAUFURD GROVE.

The Dolomite Mountains.

Summary of New Expeditions during the Summer of 1864.

Notes and Queries.

The Alpine Guide.

Guide to the Central Alps, including the Bernese Oberland, and all Switzerland excepting the neighbourhood of Monte Rosa and the Great St. Bernard; with Lombardy and the adjoining portion of Tyrol: being the Second Part of the ALPINE GUIDE. By JOHN BALL, M.R.I.A. F.L.S. &c. late President of the Alpine Club. With 8 Maps, a Plate, and 2 Illustrations on Wood. Post 8vo. pp. 524, price 7s. 6d. cloth. Or, with an Introduction on Alpine Travelling in general and on the Geology of the Alps, pp. 638, price 8s. 6d. cloth. The Introduction separately, pp. 114, price 1s. sewed.

[July 14, 1864.]

THE FIRST PART of this work, which is designed to serve as a complete and systematic guide book to the whole Alpine Chain, gave a full account of the Western Alps, including the Alps of Piedmont, Dauphiné, Savoy, and South Switzerland, from Nice to the Pass of the Simplon.

In the SECOND PART the reader will find all the information which the researches of travellers have hitherto accumulated respecting the Central Alps, under their five great divisions,—the first, or Bernese, comprising the districts of Diablerets, Gemmi, the Bernese Oberland, and Titlis.

Under the second division of the Alps of North Switzerland, are included the Forest Cantons, with the Tödi and Sentis districts. The Formazza, St. Gothard, Adula, Locarno, and Como districts fall under the third division of the Lepontine Alps. Under the head of the Rhætian Alps an account is given of the Prättigau, Albula, Bernina, and Orteler districts. The fifth division, comprehending the Lombard Alps, contains the Bergamasque Valleys, with the Val Camonica and Adamello districts.

The accounts given of all these districts are drawn out in the form of routes, in which all particulars necessary for the complete guidance of the tourist are minutely noted.

In the INTRODUCTION to the work the traveller will find full preliminary information respecting the routes for approaching the Alps, the modes of travelling in the Alps, Guides, Porters, and Inns, with general advice on Mountaineering, and an account both of the climate and vegetation and of the Geology of the Alps, which will supply him with matter otherwise attainable only by laborious search through scientific works and the transactions of learned societies.

List of the MAPS, &c.

Key Map to Alpine Guide, PART II.

The Central Alps—General Map.

Oberland District.

Alps of Uri and some of the neighbouring Cantons.

Alps of Glarus and part of the neighbouring Cantons.

Bernina Alps.

Orteler District.

Central Alps—Geological.

Panorama from the Piz Languard (*Plate*).

The Diablerets (*Woodcut*).

Panorama seen from the summit of the Gemmi Pass (*full-page Woodcut*).

Autumn Rambles in North Africa. By JOHN ORMSBY, of the Middle Temple. Pp. 300; with 13 Illustrations engraved on Wood, from Sketches by the Author. Post 8vo. price 8s. 6d. cloth. [June 30, 1864.]

THIS is a volume of sketches of scenery and life in North Africa reprinted from *Fraser's Magazine*, in which they appeared from time to time as separate articles. It gives the experiences of two vacation tours through the more interesting parts of Algeria, together with an account of a visit to Tunis and Carthage.

The first chapters describe the journey south from the coast to the Sahara, and that from Constantina to Algiers through the magnificent

mountain country of the Kabyles. The remainder of the book is taken up with the rambles and incidents of the season which followed, when the Author's route led him into the remote region of the Auress, along the Tunis frontier, and, through the country which was the scene of JULES GÉRARD's exploits, to the coast at Bona.

For the benefit of intending Tourists a chapter has been added, giving such general information and hints about the route, mode of travelling and other matters, as the Author's experience suggested.

Outlines of Astronomy. By SIR JOHN F. W. HERSCHEL, Bart. K.H. &c. Member of the Institute of France. Seventh Edition with Corrections. Pp. 754; with 9 plates, of which 2 are new in this Edition. 8vo. price 18s. cloth. [June 17, 1864.]

THE first edition of this work, published in 1849, might be considered an extension of the Author's well-known treatise on the same subject published in the *Cabinet Cyclopædia* in 1833. In thus rewriting his work on an enlarged scale, the Author's object was not to produce a technical treatise, in which the student should find a minute description of methods of observation on the formulæ he requires prepared to his hand, or their demonstrations drawn out in detail; but to present to him in each case *the mere ultimate rationale of facts, arguments, and processes*; and in all cases of mathematical application, avoiding whatever would tend to encumber its pages with algebraic or geometrical symbols, to place under his inspection that central thread of common sense on which the pearls of analytical research are invariably strung; in a word, the aim of the work is simply to give a summary view of all that is known on the subject of astronomy. The Author has endeavoured to keep the work, which has been several times revised, as independent of other books as possible.

In the present seventh edition the Author has in a series of notes brought the astronomical information to the most recent date, including many points which have lately given rise to much discussion. Among these are the cultivation of geodesical measurements under one general system, by Captain A. R. CLARKE, by which our knowledge of the true figure and dimensions of the *Earth* has been greatly increased; the correction of the solar parallax; the solar surface, with especial regard to the willow-leaves of Mr. NASMYTH; the size of the lunar craters; the companions of *Sirius* and other bright stars; the missing and the newly discovered nebulae; and the movement of the solar system in space.

Of the Two Plates new in this Edition—one shows the willow-leaved structure of the Sun's photosphere, the other exhibits a portion of the Moon's surface from a model by Mr. NASMYTH.

Physical Geography for Schools and General Readers. By M. F. MAURY, LL.D. Commander in the Navy of the Confederate States of America; Author of 'Physical Geography of the Sea,' &c. Pp. 152; with 2 plates, one shewing the direction of prevailing Winds, the other the set of Ocean Currents over the Globe. Fcp. 8vo. price 2s. 6d. cloth. [July 11, 1864.]

THERE are few subjects which have hitherto been so imperfectly taught as Geography. This defect must in great part be ascribed to the elementary character of the books used, which are commonly mere compilations of details without any attempt to explain scientifically or to classify the phenomena recorded. For such a classification the study of Physical Geography is indispensable; and, although every climate of the earth has a physical Geography peculiar to itself, the general principles upon which the science is founded are the same for all countries. The object of the present work is to treat of these general principles, and so to present them that the student may readily apply them to the physical geography of his own country. The chief divisions of the subject, treated in nine books, give an account of the office of water, of the atmosphere, its circulation and its movements, of physical contrasts in the phenomena of heat and cold, of the sea and the laws which govern it, of heat and vapour as agents in the physical economy, together with a general view of the earth as we behold it.

It is hoped that the work may be at once of interest for the general reader, and valuable to all teachers who are not contented with oppressing the memory of the young with facts without the reasons, which alone can make the knowledge of them worth retaining.

The Laws of Thought, Objective and Subjective. By ALEXANDER ROBERTSON. 8vo. pp. 114, price 4s. cloth. [June 21, 1864.]

THE Author of this treatise commences his argument by postulating the existence of God and man, and endeavours to show that the Creator's Holy and immutable Will must necessarily be the Law of all intelligent existence. A knowledge of God is the grand foundation for all mental science; and ignorance or unworthy

notions regarding Him the source of all error. His Law is the perfection of Wisdom, and obedience to it must necessarily produce happiness, while on the contrary the breach of it yields misery. God's Law is then the only possible system of Philosophy. There is no operation of the Mind, or Thought, either actual or possible, that does not come under its immediate jurisdiction. Truth Objective is the impeccable Will of God; Truth Subjective is the Divine Law or Reason written on the heart, and is applicable to individual action and to man considered as a social existence; in other words, the Divine Law forms the only foundation for Political Science.

Sight and Touch : an Attempt to Disprove the Received (or Berkeleian) Theory of Vision. By the Rev. THOMAS K. ABBOTT, M.A. Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, Dublin. Pp. 186; with 21 figures engraved on Wood. 8vo. price 5s. 6d. cloth.

[July 16, 1864.]

THE object of this work is to investigate the functions of Sight and Touch in relation to the perception of space, and by showing that we do actually see the solid figure, magnitude, and distance of objects, to remove a serious difficulty in the philosophy of Common Sense. It is generally held that the eye is physically incapable of such perceptions, which belong to touch only; and the visual sensations therefore can only suggest and revive the ideas of Touch which have been habitually associated with them. This theory, it is believed, is here not only refuted but reversed. The method adopted is the following.

First, the proof usually given is shown to be fallacious; there being no absurdity in attributing such perceptions to sight. Next the laws of Association, and those which determine the quickness, vividness, &c., of the revived thoughts, are examined with as much precision as possible, and it is shown that the theory in question contradicts these laws, and further that the assumed association neither does nor can exist. It is then proved from the nature of the senses of Touch and Sight, that the perceptions in question are appropriate to the latter, and not to the former; Mr. BAIN's theory is examined at length and its fallacy exposed. Several remarkable phenomena of vision are pointed out which appear incapable of explanation on the ordinary theory, and the theories of single vision propounded by Mr. BAIN, Mr. LEWES, etc., are considered and refuted.

The special phenomena of vision, with one or both eyes, are then examined as far as they are connected with the subject, and numerous experiments are detailed and illustrated, some of

which are new, and others have never been published in this country. The latest researches of DONDER, VON GRÆFE, HERRING, PANUM, VOLK-MANN, &c., (with reference to accommodation, binocular vision, strabismus, &c.) are made use of, and it is finally demonstrated that a sensation, adequate and appropriate to the perception of distance, solid figure, and magnitude, not only may but actually does exist. In further confirmation of the results thus obtained, the history of persons born blind is examined, especially of those who have obtained sight by an operation. In addition to CHESLTON's case, an account is given (from English, French, German and Italian sources) of more than ten others, most of which are unnoticed by English writers; the facts are carefully analysed, and shown to harmonize with the theory here maintained. Additional illustrations are furnished by the phenomena exhibited by the lower animals and by infants; which to ADAM SMITH and Sir W. HAMILTON appeared anomalous. Mr. MILL's explanation is noticed and shown to be untenable.

The Senses and the Intellect. By ALEXANDER BAIN, M.A. Professor of Logic in the University of Aberdeen; Examiner in Logic and Moral Philosophy in the University of London; Author of 'The Emotions and the Will,' 'On the Study of Character, including an Estimate of Phrenology,' and 'An English Grammar.' Second Edition, with numerous emendations. 8vo. pp. 672, price 15s. cloth. [March 19, 1864.]

THIS edition has been thoroughly revised and in many places rewritten; and, with the Author's subsequent work on the Emotions and the Will, completes a systematic exposition of the Human Mind. The explanations of the Nervous System and the Senses have been amended according to the best recent authorities on Physiology. The Definition of Mind has been somewhat differently expressed. The systematic plan of describing the Feelings has been modified, and all the detailed descriptions re-cast. An attempt has been made to generalise the Physical accompaniments of Pleasure and Pain. The Instinctive foundations of Volition are stated more explicitly. The Introduction to the Intellect has been revised, with a view to rendering as precise as possible the natural subdivisions of this portion of the mind. The doctrine referring to the physical seat of revived impressions has been discussed anew, and applied to clear up the difficulties attending the explanation of Sympathy. The associating principle of Contrast has, on farther consideration, been treated as the reproductive aspect of Discrimina-

tion, or Relativity. The origin of our notions of Time and Space has been more minutely traced; and some additions have been made to the handling of the great Metaphysical problems relating to the External World.

The Elements of Logic. By THOMAS SHEDDEN, M.A. of St. Peter's College, Cambridge. 12mo. pp. 276, price 4s. 6d. cloth.
[August 11, 1864.]

IN this brief treatise, dedicated by permission to the ARCHBISHOP of YORK, the Author's aim is to present the student of Logic with a scheme of the science as it is developed at the present day: avoiding, on the one hand, too close an adherence to the Ancient or ARISTOTELIAN Logic and those minute technicalities and hair-splittings with which the schoolmen overburthened the Dialectic of Greek Philosophy; and, on the other, those modern systems, of which some pretend that men can reason without Deduction, and others lead us to suspect that Philosophy is only real when it is unintelligible, and that what the reader can understand, the writer had better have left unwritten. The object of the work is to assist, not to supersede, more extended studies in the closet or lecture-room. Beginning with the consideration of Names, or Terms, it next treats, in the usual order, of Propositions and the Syllogism. In noticing the doctrine of the 'Explicit Quantification of the Predicate,' as laid down by Sir WILLIAM HAMILTON, the Author shews the ultimate result to which that doctrine, when viewed in conjunction with the real function of the Copula, necessarily leads. The Inductive and Imperfect Syllogism, Sophisms, the general nature and laws of Evidence, and Logical Method, both in Deduction and Induction, are next treated of. For the sake of rendering the text more clear and connected, a mass of technical terms, many of them obsolete or even useless, are not noticed in the body of the work, but given in a comparative form in an APPENDIX. A verbal INDEX of four pages is supplied to complete the treatise for the purpose of reference.

The Linen Trade, Ancient and Modern. By ALEX. J. WARDEN, Merchant, Dundee. 8vo. pp. 758, price 18s. cloth, or 20s. with gilt edges.
[August 15, 1864.]

THIS volume comprises full details of the cultivation and preparation of flax, jute, and the other raw materials of the linen manufacture; the history of the trade in Ancient Egypt, Judea, Greece, Rome, &c.; its present condition in the

various nations of Continental Europe; in England, Ireland, and Scotland, from the earliest times; notices of parishes in Scotland formerly devoted to the linen manufacture; a particular account of the trade in Dundee and in the manufacturing towns around; a Dundee Prices Current for every year of the present Century; particulars relating to spinning and weaving establishments; imports, exports, and many other statistical tables; spinning, weaving, bleaching, &c. in ancient and modern times; followed by a copious INDEX to the whole work.

The Application of Cast and Wrought Iron to Building Purposes. By WILLIAM FAIRBAIRN, C.E. F.R.S. F.G.S. Corresponding Member of the Institute, &c. Third Edition, corrected and enlarged. Pp. 330; with 6 Plates and 118 Figures engraved on Wood. 8vo. price 16s. cloth. [Aug. 6, 1864.]

THIS work, which is entirely of a practical character, has been carefully revised by the Author; and the Third Edition comprises, in addition to its former contents, an account of the most recent improvements in fire-proof buildings, the employment of wrought-iron instead of cast-iron beams, and experimental researches on the effects of vibration on beams, girders, and bridges. The general contents are disposed in Four Sections, as follows. I. The adaptation of cast-iron beams for the support of the floors of mills, warehouses, and public buildings; including the experiments of the Author and the late Professor HODGKINSON, establishing formulas for the guidance of the Architect and the Engineer. Also experiments to determine the value of trussed beams of cast and wrought iron, and wrought iron and wood. The influences of time and temperature on these constructions are considered, and in a tabulated form are given the results of experiments on cast-iron derived from frequent meltings and re-meltings. SECTION II. contains a description of wrought-iron beams, and their adaptation for building purposes, showing their superior strength, security, and durability over cast-iron beams. SECTION III. treats of the construction of fire-proof warehouses and buildings of that important class, together with practical details relative to their security as fire-proof structures. SECTION IV. is almost exclusively devoted to Bridges composed of Wood, Stone, and Iron, and those other constructions denominated Tubular, Tubular Girder, Lattice, Warren, and Plate Bridges. The proportions and necessary formulas for calculating the strength of each of these classes of Bridges are given, together with details of numerous examples in actual existence.

AN APPENDIX to the work (now first added) includes an account of the Bridge intended to cross the Rhine at Cologne; followed by some remarks on the fall of a Cotton Mill arising from defective beams and defective construction.

Remarks on Horses' Teeth, addressed to Purchasers. By WILLIAM MILES, Esq., Author of 'The Horse's Foot and How to Keep it Sound,' a 'Plain Treatise on Horse-Shoeing,' and 'General Remarks on Stables and Examples of Stable Fittings.' Crown 8vo. pp. 56, price 1s. 6d. cloth.

[June 28, 1864.]

THE object of this dissertation is to place before the reader in plain language just that amount of information which every horseman should possess to enable him to estimate the probable age of a Horse by a careful examination of its mouth. The Author has avoided encumbering the subject with anatomical or physiological remarks, in the belief that his object will be best accomplished by confining his observations to those points only that immediately concern a purchaser, who naturally wishes to know something more about the AGE of a Horse than the seller may find it convenient to tell him.

Book I. of CÆSAR'S *Commentaries on the Gallic War, with Notes and Vocabulary for the use of Schools and Private Students.* By Dr. KENNY, L.R.C.P., Editor of 'The First Three Books of VIRGIL'S *Æneid*, with Notes and Vocabulary,' &c. Second Edit. 18mo. pp. 72, price 1s. cloth. [Aug. 31, 1864.]

THE object of this edition is to simplify for the use of beginners and the junior classes the First Book of CÆSAR'S *Commentaries* as a first Latin reading and construing book. For this end the quantity of every proper name is given; an explanatory argument in English is placed at the head of each chapter; and the notes at the foot of each page explain the most difficult passages. In addition to these aids, a vocabulary is appended, giving the English meaning of every word used in the First Book, in order to lessen by degrees the repugnance felt by most young boys to the use of the Dictionary before they have mastered the elements of Latin. As the First Book of Cæsar's *Commentaries* is frequently selected for the Oxford and other Examinations, it is hoped that the present compilation will be found of service to pupils qualifying for their examination, as well as a useful addition to school literature in general. This little volume is believed to be the simplest

and easiest introduction to a Latin classical author, making accessible to the youngest learner the facilities afforded by modern scholarship.

An English-Greek Lexicon, abridged from the larger work by C. D. YONGE, Author of a 'Latin Gradus,' &c. Square 12mo. pp. 488, price 8s. 6d. cloth. [Aug. 1, 1864.]

THIS smaller *English-Greek Lexicon* differs from the Author's larger Lexicon, of which it is an abridgment, in the circumstance that, while that work aims at giving every Greek word which is found in the authors of the classical age, this, being meant for less advanced scholars, confines itself solely to words used by the Attic writers. This contraction of plan, as those writers are all of equal authority, renders it unnecessary to cite the names of those who have used each word; but those words which are found only in the poets are distinguished by an obelus. The phrases have been re-examined on the same principle, those only being retained which were selected from the Attic writers; and to these several additions have been made, especially from the Tragedians. The declension, conjugation, or construction of each word are only given, as in the larger work, when they are at variance with the ordinary rules; but the quantity of each syllable is marked, so that the book may serve for a Gradus as well as for a Dictionary.

Progressive Exercises in Book-Keeping by Double Entry; including Account-States, Partnership Accounts, Private Journal and Ledger, &c. adapted for use in Schools. By the Rev. JOHN HUNTER, M.A. Instructor of Candidates for the Civil Service and other Public Examinations. 12mo. pp. 74, price 1s. 6d. cloth. [August 27, 1864.]

THE present graduated series of unworked Questions is intended to exercise the learner in applying for himself the principles and methods of Book-Keeping, as explained in the best systematic treatises, and especially as exemplified in the Author's two other works on the same subject, viz. his Questions and Answers on Book-Keeping, and his Solutions of Civil Service Questions in Arithmetic and Book-keeping. This brief manual may be used in connexion with any systematic treatise; and it has been so planned as to lead the pupil gradually, from his earliest efforts to place the simplest commercial transaction on record, to some of the most difficult trials of skill which candidates at recent public examinations have undergone. The Exercises will therefore be found in some parts introductory and in others supplementary to the two other works above referred to.

An English Grammar specially intended for Classical Schools and Private Students. By EDWARD HIGGINSON, Author of a Prize Essay in 'The Educator,' &c. 12mo. pp. 220, price 2s. 6d. cloth. [August 20, 1864.]

THIS grammar is the result of a teacher's experience. For thirty years he has found himself obliged to omit or modify many of the usual contents of English grammars, and to supply many things omitted by them. He has now endeavoured to put his oral teaching into writing. The chief specialty of this grammar consists in the running comparison kept up between the usages of the English language and those of others now commonly learnt by young persons of liberal education. The Latin, French, and German most constantly, the Greek and Italian more occasionally, are set side by side with the English for parallelism or contrast, with a view to mutual illustration and to the attainment of the principles of general, if not universal, grammar.

The subject is treated throughout as a matter of common sense, neither mysterious nor technical. The cases of nouns (so difficult in English because so incomplete) are made intelligible by the simple plan of considering nouns and pronouns together. Verbs are distinguished into transitive and intransitive, and the former have both an active and a passive voice. They are further classed on the natural system as verbs of the old (or Anglo-Saxon) and of the new (or regular) formation. Their moods and tenses are set in parallel columns with those of the Latin and French, with mutual advantage to the explanation of the three languages. The mystery of Shall and Will is thoroughly investigated. The derivation and formation of words by prefixes and affixes is explained, and the syntax greatly simplified. Hints are given on English composition, tending to the formation of a clear and forcible style. A chapter on English Prosody includes an estimate of the recent experiments made in Hexameters and other classical metres.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

A New Work, intitled '*Last Winter in Rome and other Italian Cities*,' by C. R. WELD, Author of '*The Pyrenees, West and East*,' &c. will be ready in October, in 1 vol. illustrated by wood engravings from the Author's sketches, and by a Portrait of 'STELLA,' a celebrated Roman model. The greater part of this work will be occupied with an account of Rome in its social, domestic, and political aspects; followed by particulars of a visit to Naples and other towns now included in the dominions of the King of Italy. In Rome the Author had the advantage of residing with an Italian family, which opened to him sources of information not generally accessible to tourists and travellers. Useful information will be added from authentic sources, confirmed by the Author's experience, of the expenses incident to a winter's residence in Rome.

A New Volume of RELIGIOUS POETRY, entitled '*Lyra Mystica: Hymns and Verses on Sacred Subjects, Ancient and Modern*,' edited by the Rev. ORBY SHIPLEY, M.A. is in the press. This Collection of Sacred Poetry will form a Companion Volume to the new edition of *Lyra Eucharistica* and to *Lyra Messianica*, and will be published in the course of November. It will consist chiefly of original Poems, and of translations of Sacred Latin Poetry, hitherto unattempted in English. The Contributors will include most of those writers who contributed to the former volumes, together with some additional and able coadjutors. The subjects treated in *LYRA MYSTICA* will

be similar in character to those which were illustrated in the *LYRA MESSIANICA*, but with a wider scope: and the Poems will be in general of greater length, and less in the form of Hymns than in the latter Work. A small selection of pieces from Books out of print and of Poems from lately published Works will be added.

SUPPLEMENT to the CHORALE BOOK for ENGLAND.—In the Autumn will appear a New Edition, being the Fourth, of the '*Chorale Book for England*,' to which will be appended a new SUPPLEMENT of English Hymns and Tunes—the Hymns selected by Miss C. WINKWORTH—the Tunes, chiefly English, compiled and arranged by Professor W. S. BENNETT and by OTTO GOLDSCHMIDT. This SUPPLEMENT has been devised to supply a want felt by Ministers who desire to introduce the '*Chorale Book*' into congregational use, but are unwilling to deprive their congregation of their native and accustomed psalmody. It will, therefore, consist of fifty of the best English HYMNS, of which the greater number will be set to standard English tunes. The remainder, being in metres difficult or impossible to adapt to English tunes, will be set to appropriate German chorales; following in this respect the example of the best recent English hymn-books. Care will be taken to include in both divisions only Hymns and Tunes of real merit, but also to exclude none of those few which from old association have become popular and favourite in English quires and other places where sacred song is practised as an act of vocal worship.

The NEW TESTAMENT of our Lord and Saviour JESUS CHRIST, illustrated with ENGRAVINGS on Wood from the OLD MASTERS.—A New Edition of this work will be published early in November, in One Volume, crown 4to. price £3 3s. in an appropriate cloth cover, gilt at top; or price £5 5s. elegantly bound in morocco. Previously to the publication of this work, the skill of the Printer and the art of the Wood-Engraver had not been applied to the production of the New Testament in a form representing the perfection of which these arts are capable; and the endeavour to accomplish this object occupied much time and involved a large expenditure.

The first, or Large Paper, Edition (price ten guineas) was strictly limited to 250 copies; and as these were all sold immediately on publication, in December last—many of them at a considerably enhanced price,—there is reason to believe that the work was highly appreciated, and was considered not unworthy of the object with which it was undertaken.

These circumstances have led the Publishers to provide for the larger demand which may be expected for the volume in a less expensive form, and at a more moderate price, although without any diminution of illustration or ornament.

The Volume will contain the whole of the New Testament, with the numerous Engravings on Wood, from designs of

ANDREA ORCAGNA.	FRA SEBASTIANO DEL PIOMBO.
FRA ANGELICO.	ANDREA DEL SARTO.
LEONARDO DA VINCI.	DANIELE DA VOLTERRA.
PIETRO PERUGINO.	BAROCCI.
FRANCESCO FRANZIA.	PAOLO VERONESE.
LORENZO DI CREDI.	JACOPO BASSANO.
PINTURICCHIO.	ANNIBALE CARRACCI.
FRA BARTOLOMMEO.	GUIDO RENI.
ALBERTINELLI.	NICHOLAS POUSSIN.
TITIAN.	SIR ANTHONY VAN DYCK.
RAPHAEL.	LUCA GIORDANO.
GAUDENZIO FERRARI.	

The Ornamentation of this Work is taken from the Italian School of Art, and the chief Picture-subjects are, with two exceptions, from Italian Masters.

Each page is decorated with Borders, Ornaments, or Initial Letters, copied from the finest Italian manuscripts of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and numerous Medallions are introduced in the margins. The Work has been produced under the general superintendence of Mr. HENRY SHAW, F.S.A.

The small Medallion picture-subjects introduced in the margins are either of general or particular application. Those of general application are chiefly from the pictures of Raphael—such as his Holy Families, his figures of Faith, Hope, and Charity, and his heads of Christ and his Apostles in the 'Disputa,' and in his cartoon of 'St. Paul preaching at Athens.'

As an example of the more particular application of the marginal subjects may be mentioned—the first border of the Gospel of St. Matthew, at page 3, in which will be found, at the top of the page, the figure of an Angel as the emblem of St. Matthew; at the

sides, the figures of Abraham and David, as progenitors of our Lord; and at the bottom, the Dove with the Olive-branch are emblematic of the Gospel of Christ as the message of Salvation to man.

Medallion marginal illustrations are also taken from the Old Testament subjects in Raphael's Bible. These are not placed indiscriminately, but have reference to the chapters in which they are found. Thus, at page 15, the Temptation of Adam is placed in connection with the Temptation of our Lord. At page 23, 'The Worship of the Golden Calf and Moses destroying the Tables,' illustrates the verse 24, 'Ye cannot serve God and mammon.' At page 25, 'Moses striking the Rock,' refers to verse 7, 'Ask, and it shall be given to you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you.' At page 55, 'Esau selling his Birthright,' refers to verse 26, 'What shall a man give in exchange for his soul?'

It is believed that the connexion between the marginal subjects and the text will be sufficiently obvious without further explanation.

'*ROME, ANCIENT and MEDIEVAL, being a History of the City from its Foundation to the Sixteenth Century of the Christian Era,*' by THOMAS H. DYER, Author of the article on Rome in Dr. W. SMITH'S 'Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography,'—is preparing for publication, to form one volume octavo.

It is exactly a century since GIBBON projected a History of the decline and fall of the Roman capital. The genius of the illustrious historian was fortunately diverted from a task which requires only some reading and a good deal of industry, to the more congenial theme of describing the decline and fall of the Roman empire. A complete history of the city of Rome remains, nevertheless, a desideratum in English literature. An account of the mere stones and monuments of Rome may not be without its value. The rise, progress, and decline of the city afford no obscure illustration of the fortunes of its inhabitants; while the fact that *Rome* has been successively the capital of the Pagan and of the Christian world, lends a twofold interest to the subject. On the description of the changes by which this transition was marked, particular care will be bestowed.

In that portion of the forthcoming work which is devoted to *ANCIENT ROME*, the Author will attempt to connect the account of the city with the manners and customs of the ancient inhabitants, and to impart interest to the more celebrated places of Rome and its vicinity by descriptions of the scenes of which they were the theatre. It is not, however, proposed to enter into the political history of Rome any further than may be necessary to illustrate the history of the city. Nor is it intended to discuss the intricate and much disputed questions of Roman topography. The *probable* topography will be assumed to be that which the Author of the work now announced has previously described in his article *ROME* in Dr. Smith's 'Dictionary of Ancient Geography;' unless, indeed, in the course of his further researches, he should find reason to alter his opinion on any points.

A New Work on '*Tuscan Sculptors, their Lives, Works, and Times, with Illustrations from original Drawings and Photographs*,' by CHARLES C. PERKINS, will be published in the Autumn, in Two Volumes, imperial octavo. In the introductory chapter of this work the Author has taken a general survey of ancient Italian Sculpture among the Etruscans, Romans, and Early Christians, down to the commencement of the thirteenth century, which marks the revival of Italian Art. This view of the history of sculpture in Italy, and of its condition before the time of NICCOLA PISANO, will enable the reader to appreciate the immense services rendered by that great artist, with the story of whose life the history of Tuscan Sculpture begins. The biography of NICCOLA PISANO, including historical notices of his times, with particular descriptions of his works, is followed by similar notices of his scholars and successors. The second volume, taking up the history with the career of MICHEL ANGELO, brings it to the time of GIAN BOLOGNA.

The Author has resided long in Italy, and undertaken many journeys for the special purpose of seeing all the works mentioned in the text, and of making drawings or causing photographs to be taken, which may show the progressive history of the Art from its rise to its decline. He has, therefore, with some hope of treating his subject usefully and with completeness, undertaken the task of doing for Italian sculpture what has been copiously done by many recent writers for Italian painting. This task has of late become more practicable, as the researches of eminent Italian and foreign scholars have rendered available a mass of new biographical and critical materials, besides correcting many errors propagated by VASARI, BALDINUCCI, and others, and repeated by more recent writers.

The ILLUSTRATIONS (consisting of forty-five etchings on copper, executed by the Author, and of numerous wood engravings, drawn on the blocks by him, and engraved by Mr. J. D. COOPER) will, it is believed, enable the reader to understand the differences in sentiment, technical excellence or inferiority, between the various Artists from whose works they are taken—a most important point (it will hardly be disputed), in any literary work which aims at conveying an idea of what has been actually done in any phase of Art, but one which in book illustrations is not invariably kept in view.

A New *MEDICAL WORK*, consisting of Clinical Observations on Diseases of the Heart and Thoracic Aorta, by PEYTON BLAKISTON, M.D. F.R.S. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, late Physician to the Birmingham General Hospital, and formerly Fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge,—will be ready in October.

Completion of *HOLMES'S SURGERY*.—The FOURTH VOLUME of '*A System of Surgery, Theoretical and Practical, in Treatises by various Authors, arranged and edited by T. HOLMES, Esq. M.A. Cantab. Surgeon to the Hospital for Sick Children, and Assistant-Surgeon to St. George's Hospital*,' is ad-

vancing at press, and is expected to be ready in October. This volume, which completes the work, will comprise the following Essays.

DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS—concluded.

1. Surgical Diseases connected with the Teeth, by S. J. SALTER, Esq. Surgeon-Dentist to Guy's Hospital.
2. Diphtheria and Croup, by Dr. BARCLAY, Physician to St. George's Hospital.
3. Diseases of the Mouth, Palate, and Alimentary Canal, by G. D. POLLOCK, Esq. Surgeon to St. George's Hospital.
4. Diseases of the Rectum, by H. SMITH, Esq. Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital.
5. Hernia, by J. BIRKETT, Esq. Surgeon to Guy's Hospital.

DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM.

6. Diseases of the Urinary Organs, by H. THOMPSON, Esq. Surgeon to University College Hospital.
7. Calculus in the Bladder—Lithotomy, by A. POLAND, Esq. Surgeon to Guy's Hospital.
8. Lithotripsy, by CHARLES HAWKINS, Esq. Inspector of Anatomy.
9. Surgical Diseases of Women, by J. HUTCHINSON, Esq. Surgeon to the London Hospital.
10. Diseases of the Male Organs, by Dr. HUMPHRY, Surgeon to Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge.
11. Gonorrhœa, by H. LEE, Esq. Surgeon to St. George's Hospital, and Dr. MARSTON, Royal Artillery.
12. Diseases of the Breast, by J. BIRKETT, Esq.
13. Diseases of the Thyroid Body, by HOLMES COOTE, Esq. Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
14. General Diseases of the Skin, by Dr. JENNER, Physician to University College Hospital; and Dr. HILLIER, Physician to the Hospital for Sick Children.
15. Local Affections of the Skin and its Appendages, by T. SMITH, Esq. Assistant-Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's and the Hospital for Sick Children.

APPENDIX.

1. Surgical Diseases of Childhood, by T. HOLMES, Esq. M.A. the Editor. *Comprising* Congenital Dislocations and Fractures, by B. BROADHURST, Esq. Assistant-Surgeon to St. George's Hospital; and Distortions of the Spine and Pigeon Breast, by A. SHAW, Esq. Surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital.
2. Hectic and Traumatic Fever, by J. CROFT, Esq. Assistant-Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital.
3. Apnoea, by Dr. HARLEY, Assistant-Physician to University College Hospital.
4. Parasites and Venomous Animals, by G. BUSK, Esq. Surgeon to the *Dreadnought* Hospital Ship.
5. Surgical Diagnosis and Regional Surgery, by T. HOLMES, Esq. M.A. the Editor.
6. Hospitals, by Sir J. RANALD MARTIN, Examining Medical Officer to the Secretary of State for India.
7. Surgical Instruments, by HOLMES COOTE, Esq. Followed by a complete GENERAL ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

The EXPLORATION of AFRICA.—In October will be published, in one volume, 8vo. with a Map and numerous Illustrations, '*Explorations in South-West Africa; being the Account of a Journey in the years 1861 and 1862 from Walvisch Bay, on the Western Coast, to Lake Ngami and the Victoria Falls,*' by THOMAS BAINES, formerly attached to the North Australian Expedition, and subsequently to that of Dr. LIVINGSTONE on the Zambesi. A considerable portion of the route traversed by the Author lies over ground hitherto unvisited by any European, and brought the traveller and his party into contact with native tribes hitherto only imperfectly described from specimens that had been more or less in contact with civilisation. The engravings, which are for the most part on wood, comprise a series of original sketches illustrating the chief ethnographical, geological, and botanical peculiarities of the country explored, and conveying at the same time an idea of its landscape scenery.

A Collection of '*Essays on Religion and Literature,*' edited by H. E. MANNING, D.D. will shortly be ready for publication, as follows:—

1. Introductory. By CARDINAL WISEMAN.
2. The Subjects proper to the Academia. By H. E. MANNING, D.D.
3. Influence of the Church on Art in the Dark Ages. By DANIEL ROCK, D.D. F.R.S.
4. Birthplace of S. Patrick. By CASHEL HOEY.
5. On the Position of a Catholic Minority in a Non-Catholic Country. By FREDERICK OAKLEY, M.A.
6. On Bishop Colenso's Linguistic Objections to the Inspiration of Holy Writ. By FRANCIS HENRY LAING.
7. On the Corroboration of Things supposed to be Legendary by Modern Research. By CARDINAL WISEMAN.
8. On Christianity in Relation to Civil Society. By EDWARD LUOAS.

HISTOLOGY and MICROSCOPIC ANATOMY.—In the press, in 1 vol. 8vo. with Illustrations, '*Demonstrations of Microscopic Anatomy: a Guide to the Examination of the Animal Tissues and Fluids in Health and Disease, for the use of the Medical and Veterinary Professions.*' From the practical course of Physiology and Histology delivered by Dr. HARLEY, Professor in University College, London.' Edited by G. T. BROWN, late Veterinary Professor in the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester. This work, which is of an entirely practical character, will be adapted for reference in the laboratory and dissecting room. Concise and simple directions will be given of the

method of working with the Microscope, not only in the examination of healthy tissues, but also of those morbid structures whose nature cannot be determined without a microscopic investigation. Illustrations will be furnished of every specimen described, to enable the observer to test the correctness of his preparation. The object of the book is to enable students and professional men to acquire facility and rapidity in manipulation; and to encourage a constant reference to the Microscope as an aid to diagnosis, instead of its occasional employment in cases of doubt and difficulty.

A New Work on **VETERINARY ART**, entitled '*The Ox, his Diseases and their Treatment: with an Essay on Parturition in the Cow,*' by J. R. DOBSON, M.R.C.V.S. is nearly ready for publication in 1 vol. small 8vo. with numerous illustrations.—This is a popular Treatise on the Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology of the animal, intended chiefly for the use of the farmer and stock-keeper.

A New Edition of '*The Philosophy of Health, being an Exposition of the Physiological and Sanitary Conditions conducive to Human Longevity and Happiness,*' by the late SOUTHWOOD SMITH, M.D. is now in the press, in 1 vol. 8vo. with New Plates. This work, first published in two volumes, in which shape it passed through ten editions, will now be issued in a new form, the greater part of the work re-written, and much new matter added by the Author prior to his decease. The Plates to accompany this edition have been prepared under professional superintendence.

A New **SCHOOL ARITHMETIC**, to be entitled '*Arithmetic for the use of Schools and Students preparing for Examination,*' by J. FROYSSELL, B.A. of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, will be ready in October. The Author has endeavoured in this work to impart the rules and practice of the science of numbers and dimensions, weights and measures, in such a manner, that the knowledge the pupil has acquired may be readily available in an examination. Great care has been taken to make the text complete, and to state the definitions, rules, and reasons for the rules as clearly but concisely as possible, and all unnecessary and confusing explanations have been avoided. A sufficient number of carefully selected examples have been worked out to illustrate the rules, and the difficulties which most pupils meet with and frequently pass over are pointed out and explained. At the end of the volume will be placed a collection of examples systematically arranged to correspond with the text. A great number of these have been selected from the examination papers of the last few years, and all have been carefully chosen so as to afford sufficient practice and variety.

NOTES ON BOOKS

BEING AN

ANALYSIS of the WORKS published during each QUARTER

BY

MESSRS. LONGMAN AND CO.

No. XXXIX.

NO EMBER 30, 1864

VOL. II.

THE object of this periodical is to enable Book-buyers readily to obtain such general information regarding the various Works published by Messrs. LONGMAN and Co. as is usually afforded by tables of contents and explanatory prefaces, or may be acquired by an inspection of the books themselves. With this view, each article is confined to an ANALYSIS OF THE CONTENTS of the work referred to: Opinions of the press and laudatory notices are not inserted.

. Copies are forwarded free by post to all Secretaries, Members of Book Clubs and Reading Societies, Heads of Colleges and Schools, and Private Persons, who will transmit their addresses to Messrs. LONGMAN and Co. 39 Paternoster Row, E.C. London, for this purpose.

AIKIN'S (LUOT) Memoirs, Miscellanies, and Letters..... 471	FROYSWELL'S Arithmetic for the use of Schools..... 481	MÜLLER'S (MAX) <i>First Book of the Hitopadesa</i> , Sanskrit and English..... 480
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<i>Elijah and the Monarchy of Israel</i> , a Poem, by a LAYMAN..... 477	MERIVALE'S Lectures on the Conversion of the Roman Empire..... 475	WINTER'S Mathematical Exercises..... 482

Literary Intelligence of Works preparing for publication will be found at pages 482 to 487.

The New Testament of Our Lord and Saviour JESUS CHRIST, with Engravings on Wood from Designs of Fra Angelico, Pietro Perugino, Francesco Francia, Lorenzo Di Credi, Fra Bartolommeo, Titian, Raphael, Gaudenzio Ferrari, Daniel Di Volterra, and others. Crown 4to. pp. 556, price 63s. cloth, gilt top; or price £5 5s. bound in morocco by RIVIÈRE. [November 10, 1864.]

PREVIOUSLY to the publication of this work, the skill of the Printer and the art of the Wood-Engraver had not been applied to the production of the New Testament in a form repre-

senting the perfection of which these arts are capable; and the endeavour to accomplish this object occupied much time and involved a large expenditure.

The first, or Large Paper Edition (price ten guineas) was strictly limited to 250 copies; and as these were all sold immediately on publication, in December last—many of them at a considerably enhanced price,—there is reason to believe that the work was highly appreciated, and was considered not unworthy of the object with which it was undertaken.

These circumstances have led the Publishers to provide for the larger demand which may be expected for the volume in a less expensive form,

and at a more moderate price, although without any diminution of illustration or ornament.

The Ornamentation of this Work is taken from the Italian School of Art, and the chief Picture-subjects are, with two exceptions, from Italian Masters.

The Volume contains the whole of the New Testament, with the numerous Engravings on Wood, from designs of

ANDREA ORCAGNA.
FRA ANGELICO.
LEONARDO DA VINCI.
PIETRO PERUGINO.
FRANCESCO FRANCA.
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TITIAN.
RAPHAEL.
GAUDENZIO FERRARI.

FRA SEBASTIANO DEL
PIOMBO.
ANDREA DEL SARTO.
DANIELLE DA VOLTERRA.
BAROCCI.
PAOLO VERONESE.
JACOPO BASSANO.
ANNIBALE CARACCI.
GUIDO RENI.
NICHOLAS POUSSIN.
SIR ANT. VAN DYCK.
LUCA GIORDANO.

Each page is decorated with Borders, Ornaments, or Initial Letters, copied from the finest Italian manuscripts of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and numerous Medallions are introduced in the margins. The Work has been produced under the general superintendence of Mr. HENRY SHAW, F.S.A.

The small Medallion picture-subjects introduced in the margins are either of general or particular application. Those of general application are chiefly from the figures of Raphael—such as his Holy Families, his figures of Faith, Hope, and Charity, and his heads of Christ and his Apostles in the 'Disputa,' and in his cartoon of 'St. Paul preaching at Athens.'

As an example of the more particular application of the marginal subjects may be mentioned—the first border of the Gospel of St. Matthew, at page 3, in which will be found, at the top of the page, the figure of an angel as the emblem of St. Matthew; at the sides the figures of Abraham and David, as progenitors of our Lord; and at the bottom, the Dove with the Olive-branch are emblematic of the Gospel of Christ as the message of Salvation to man.

Medallion marginal illustrations are also taken from the Old Testament subjects in Raphael's Bible. These are not placed indiscriminately, but have reference to the chapters in which they are found. Thus, at page 15, the Temptation of Adam is placed in connexion with the Temptation of our Lord. At page 23, 'The Worship of the Golden Calf, and Moses destroying the Tables,' illustrates the verse 24, 'Ye cannot serve God and mammon.' At page 25, 'Moses striking the Rock,' refers to verse 7, 'Ask, and it shall be given to you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you.' At page 55, 'Esau

selling his Birthright,' refers to verse 26, 'What shall a man give in exchange for his soul?'

It is believed that the connexion between the marginal subjects and the texts will be sufficiently obvious without further explanation.

The Life of Robert Stephenson, F.R.S. late President of the Institution of Civil Engineers. By J. C. JEAFFRESON, Barrister-at-Law. *With Descriptive Chapters on some of his most important Professional Works* by WILLIAM POLE, F.R.S. Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers. Pp. 728; with 2 Portraits, and 17 Illustrations engraved on Steel and Wood. 2 vols. 8vo. price 32s. cloth. [October 29, 1864.]

IN this work the great aim of the Authors has been to give a thoroughly accurate account of the career of one who, more than all others, must exercise a permanent influence on the development of the Railway system. The subject to a certain extent involves controversy, but it is a controversy in which there need be no element of bitterness; and in the earlier portion, which is connected with the life of the elder STEPHENSON, there are doubtful points, which it is of some little importance to settle. To ensure the correctness of his narrative of ROBERT STEPHENSON's earlier years, Mr. JEAFFRESON spent some time in Northumberland and Durham, collecting information from the relations or companions of both the STEPHENSONS, from entries in parish registers, and from the account books of collieries and factories. The kindness of many friends has also supplied him with evidence throwing much light on the early life of ROBERT STEPHENSON; among the papers so furnished were his journals, and many valuable and interesting letters relating to his sojourn in South America, at Guayra and Santa Fé de Bogota. The time spent in this irksome exile was of the greatest use in developing the powers of his mind; and his journey through the United States to Canada brought him to the spot on which now stands one of the greatest works which he suggested or planned. It would seem that the possibility of carrying a railway traffic over the St. Lawrence had presented itself to his mind before he had constructed that steam engine which first brought his name into prominent notice. In his twenty-fifth year he obtained the premium of £500 offered by the Directors of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, by constructing the 'Rocket'; and from this time the story of his life becomes a narrative of gigantic undertakings, in all of which he exhibited the same unswerving simplicity of purpose, and the same singular freedom from all exaggerated

or magnificent speculation. The first volume of the work brings this history down to the railway legislation of 1846, giving an account of the London and Birmingham, the Stanhope and Tyne, and other Railways. The second volume continues the story of his many undertakings throughout Europe, and in Egypt and America, crowned by his achievements in the application of the tube to railway bridges. Of these, his greatest works, a technical and general description has been given by Professor POLK, who, in the 14th chapter of Vol. I. and chapters 2, 3, 4, and 8 of Vol. II. has examined the atmospheric system of propulsion, and the history of iron bridges. The former of these subjects involved ROBERT STEPHENSON in controversy with Mr. BRUNEL and other advocates of atmospheric traction and the broad gauge; but his professional controversies never stood in the way of his private friendship, and the two greatest engineers of the day appeared side by side, when each in his turn needed the aid of the other. The narrative of his whole life exhibits this generosity of feeling, which has endeared his memory to all who remember their intercourse with one in whom great genius was united with a disposition singularly amiable and attractive.

Memoirs, Miscellanies, and Letters of the late LUCY AIKIN, including those addressed to the Rev. Dr. CHANNING from 1826 to 1842. Edited by PHILIP HEMERY LE BRETON, of the Inner Temple. Post 8vo. pp. 468, price 8s. 6d. cloth. [October 19, 1864.]

THIS posthumous collection of the miscellaneous writings of Miss Aikin consists of short Memoirs of her literary female friends Mrs. Joanna Baillie and Miss Benger; of Dialogues and Essays on various subjects, Moral, Political, and Literary, framed upon models of the classical period of English Literature. The longest of these papers is a philological Essay on English Words, treating of subjects similar to those which have been ably handled by the late Archbishop Whately, the present Archbishop of Dublin, and others. A series of Miss Aikin's Letters is appended, extending over a long period, some addressed to her father Dr. Aikin, to Mrs. Barbauld, and other relatives and friends, but by far the greater portion to the Rev. Dr. Channing. In these Miss Aikin furnishes anecdotes and criticisms of nearly all the leading writers of her time with whom she was more or less personally acquainted; among them were Mr. Malthus, Sir James Mackintosh, Sir Walter Scott, Mr. Hallam, Dr. Whewell, Miss Martineau, Professor Smyth, and Lord Brougham. A brief Memoir of Miss Aikin is prefixed. The uneventful life of a

literary lady who had to undergo none of the difficulties and hardships of poverty which fall to the lot of too many authors, cannot be expected to contain any stirring incidents; but its interest will be found in the autobiographical recollections of her early days which are collected in this Memoir.

Explorations in South-West Africa: being an Account of a Journey in the Years 1861 and 1862 from Walvisch Bay to Lake Ngami and the Victoria Falls. By THOMAS BAINES, F.R.G.S. formerly attached to the North Australian Expedition, and subsequently to that of Dr. Livingstone on the Zambesi. Pp. 552; with 3 Maps, a Frontispiece in Chromolithography, and 34 Wood Engravings from Original Sketches. 8vo. price 21s. cloth.

[October 28, 1864.]

THE journey, of which the present volume contains a narrative, was undertaken with the purpose of crossing the African continent from the west coast to the mouths of the Zambesi on the east. The Author embarked at Cape Town on March 20, 1861, taking with him two boats, which he had himself constructed of copper, to be used in descending the Zambesi river, and commenced his inland journey from Walvisch (or Whalefish) Bay, in the first week of May. As his route lay in great part over a country not hitherto traversed by any European, he was especially anxious that his journey should furnish to future explorers an accurate account of all the places visited. With this view, the exact situation of each halting place was, wherever it was practicable, verified by astronomical observations, the insertion of which, together with two full route maps, will, it is hoped, give a real value to the present work in the interests of geographical research. Next to the physical features of the country, it was the Author's wish to illustrate the natural history of a part of the world in which there still remains much to learn. The particular descriptions of many animals given in this journal will, it is thought, possess an interest both for naturalists and for sportsmen. Some engravings have been given from original sketches illustrating the chief ethnographical, geological, and botanical peculiarities of the country explored, and conveying at the same time an idea of its landscape scenery; but it was impossible to reproduce the large series of pictures drawn by him in Southern Africa, which are now in the rooms of the Royal Geographical Society. Throughout the volume the Author has sought to give simply a faithful description of the country and its inhabiting tribes, hitherto very imperfectly known, without exaggerating or

lessening the difficulties and dangers of the journey, whether arising from the indolence or treachery of the natives, or caused by want of water, the chances of fever or other sickness, or the labour of penetrating through an unknown bush. His track led him by the Oosop, Swakop, the Barmen, and other streams, through Objimbingue, Kobis, and some other stations to Lake N'gami. Thence, with some interruptions caused by fever, he made his way to the Victoria Falls of the Zambesi, of which neither pen nor pencil can give an adequate description; but severe sickness, which prostrated most of his party, prevented the Author from making any attempt to determine the practicability of opening this portion of the African continent to European civilisation. His boats were nearly ready for the descent of the stream; but his own illness, and the murder of many of his people, compelled him to give up the hope of completing his task; and he returned, therefore, by land to Walvisch Bay.

The accounts given of Damara, Hottentot, and Bechuana manners and customs furnish much curious information on the present condition of Southern Africa; and some further light is thrown on the fate of the mission party in the territory of the chief Sekeletu, the death of Dr. HOLDEN and Professor WAHLBERG, &c. The remarks made on the cattle sickness may be of use to travellers, who may also be glad to learn the nature of the Bushman's poison and its antidote.

Miscellaneous Remains from the Commonplace Book of RICHARD WHATELY, D.D. late Archbishop of Dublin; being a Collection of Notes and Essays made during the Preparation of his Various Works. Edited by Miss E. J. WHATELY. Second Edition, with Additions. Post 8vo. pp. 424, price 7s. 6d. cloth. [November 25, 1861.]

THE additions to this Second Edition of Archbishop WHATELY's *Miscellaneous Remains* require some little explanation. It was not till the *Remains* were actually in the press, that the remaining portions of the *Common-place Book*, which the Editor had believed destroyed, were placed in her hands. They comprise the results of her father's private intellectual efforts at a period just before that at which the other volume commences; and many of them contain matter of so valuable and interesting a character, that it has been thought a selection from the best of them would form an acceptable addition to the later written, though earlier published, volume.

It was at first intended to publish these additions as a separate volume; this plan was given up, as

there was not enough matter for such a purpose; but a certain number of copies of the 'Additions' have been printed separately, to meet the requirements of the purchasers of the First Edition, and may now be had, price 2s.

The Autumn Holidays of a Country Parson: Essays Consolatory, Æsthetical, Moral, Social, and Domestic. By the Author of 'The Recreations of a Country Parson.' Being a selection from the contributions of A. K. H. B. to 'Fraser's Magazine' and to 'Good Words.' Post 8vo. pp. 426, price 9s. cloth. [November 8, 1864.]

THIS volume contains the Essays which have been contributed by its Author to *Fraser's Magazine* and to *Good Words* during the last two years. The first chapter is now published for the first time. It serves as an Introduction to the other Essays; and gives some description of a beautiful part of the Western Coast of Scotland, where, during the past autumn, the Essays were revised and prepared for publication.

The Essays are of similar character to those which have appeared in former volumes by the same writer; except that the several chapters are shorter, and so a greater variety of subjects are treated. The following is the TABLE of CONTENTS.

- I. By the Seaside.
- II. Concerning Unpruned Trees.
- III. Concerning Ugly Ducks: being some Thoughts on Misplaced Men.
- IV. Of the Sudden Sweetening of Certain Grapes.
- V. Concerning the Estimate of Human Beings.
- VI. Remembrance.
- VII. On the Forest Hill: with some Thoughts touching Dream-Life.
- VIII. Concerning Resignation.
- IX. A Reminiscence of the Old Time: being some Thoughts on Going Away.
- X. Concerning Old Enemies.
- XI. At the Castle: with some Thoughts on Michael Scott's Familiar Spirit.
- XII. Concerning the Right Tack: with some Thoughts on the Wrong Tack.
- XIII. Concerning Needless Fears.
- XIV. Beaten.
- XV. Gossip.
- XVI. Concerning Cutting and Carving: with some Thoughts on Tampering with the Coin of the Realm.
- XVII. From Saturday to Monday.
- XVIII. Concerning Things which cannot Go on. Conclusion.

Memorials of the late F. O. Finch, Member of the Society of Painters in Water Colours: with Selections from his Writings. Post 8vo. pp. 372, with Portrait, price 7s. 6d. cloth.
[November 30, 1864.]

THIS volume is designed to give some account of the life of a painter who has been described by a living artist as 'having been the last living representative of the old school of landscape-painting in water-colours.' A sketch of Mr. FINCH's life, by his widow, is followed by a collection of literary remains, including some essays on subjects allied to theology, with papers on the connection between religion and the fine arts, the use of the dramatic faculty, and on conventionalism and fashion. The progress of an artist's mind, and the aspirations necessary to high art, are traced in a poetical allegory, entitled 'An Artist's Dream.' The Reminiscences appended to the Memoir consist of various communications sent to Mrs. FINCH from persons well able, from their own gifts, and from their personal knowledge of the deceased, to speak of the training and development of their friend's powers. The volume is embellished with a portrait of Mr. FINCH, engraved by Mr. ROFFE from a photograph by Mr. T. M. RICHARDSON.

A System of Surgery, Theoretical and Practical, in Treatises by Various Authors. Edited by T. HOLMES, M.A. Cantab. Surgeon to the Hospital for Sick Children and Assistant-Surgeon to St. George's Hospital. In Four Volumes. VOL. IV. 8vo. pp. 1,124, price 30s. cloth.
[November 5, 1864.]

* * VOL. I. [1860] *General Pathology*, price 21s. VOL. II. [1861] *Local Injuries: Gunshot Wounds, Injuries of the Head, Back, Face, Neck, Chest, Abdomen, Pelvis, of the Upper and Lower Extremities, and Diseases of the Eye*, 21s. VOL. III. [1862] *Operative Surgery: Diseases of the Organs of Circulation, Locomotion, &c.* 21s.

THE object of this work is described in the Preface as being to unite into a complete system the experience and opinions of many men, most of them Hospital Surgeons in London, and most of them writing on subjects of their own choice. It is hoped that by having each subject treated at full, the meagreness which is complained of in many systematic works may be avoided, and that this single work may stand instead of a number of surgical monographs, and form a tolerably complete surgical library for the use of prac-

tioners at a distance from the centres of medical intelligence. Great pains have been bestowed to avoid the omission of any important topic. The arrangement adopted in the work is as follows:— I. The diseases which affect the whole system are first described, and this part comprises the essays ending VOL. I. p. 569. II. The next part treats of the injuries which either involve the whole or a large part of the body, or which may be met with in any region. This extends to the end of the essay on Gunshot Wounds, VOL. II. p. 95. These two parts comprise the whole subject of Surgical Pathology. III. The various local injuries are next described; and in this part an anatomical order has been followed, the body having been divided into eight regions, the Head, Face, Neck, Thorax, Back, Pelvis, Upper and Lower Extremity. This part ends VOL. II. p. 672. IV. The principles of Minor Surgery, those of Operative Surgery, as illustrated by the practice of Amputation, and the use of Anæsthetics, form the next branch of the classification. They comprise the essays in VOL. III. pp. 1—107. V. The next part comprises the surgical diseases of the various organs of the body. These have been arranged according to the function of the parts affected; diseases of the organs of special sense,—viz. the Eye (an essay which, for convenience of printing, has been placed at the end of VOL. II.), the Ear, the Nose—those of the Air-passages, of the Organs of Circulation, the Veins, &c. VI. An Appendix completes the work, comprising the topics named below—topics which are not placed there because they are thought to be of subordinate importance, but because they could not readily be brought into any formal system of classification. Finally, each volume is preceded by a very full ANALYTICAL TABLE of CONTENTS, and the whole is followed by a copious GENERAL INDEX.

The CONTENTS of the FOURTH VOLUME are as follows:—

Surgical Diseases connected with the Teeth, by S. JAMES A. SALTER, Esq. Surgeon-Dentist to Guy's Hospital.

Diphtheria and Croup, by A. W. BARCLAY, M.D. Physician to St. George's Hospital.

Diseases of the Mouth and Alimentary Canal, by G. D. POLLOCK, Esq. Surgeon to St. George's Hospital.

Diseases of the Rectum, by H. SMITH, Esq. Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital.

Hernia, by J. BIRKETT, Esq. Surgeon to Guy's Hospital.

The Surgery of the Male Urinary Organs, by H. THOMPSON, Esq. Surgeon to University College Hospital.

Urinary Calculi and Lithotomy, by A. POLAND, Esq. Surgeon to Guy's Hospital.

Lithotrity, by CHARLES HAWKINS, Esq. Inspector of Anatomy.

Surgical Diseases of Women, by J. HUTCHINSON, Esq. Surgeon to the London Hospital.
 Diseases of the Male Organs of Generation, by G. M. HUMPHRY, M.D. Surgeon to Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge.
 Gonorrhœa, by H. LEE, Esq. Surgeon to St. George's Hospital; and J. A. MARSTON, Esq. M.D. Surgeon, Royal Artillery.
 Diseases of the Breast, by J. BIRKETT, Esq.
 Diseases of the Thyroid Gland, by HOLMES COOTE, Esq. Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
 Diseases of the Skin. PART I. General or Constitutional Affections, by W. JENNER, M.D. Physician to University College Hospital; and T. HILLIER, M.D. Physician to the Hospital for Sick Children. PART II. Local or Surgical Affections of the Skin and its Appendages, by T. SMITH, Esq. Assistant-Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's, and to the Hospital for Sick Children.
 Surgical Diseases of Childhood, by T. HOLMES, Esq. including Congenital Dislocation and Intra-Uterine Fracture, by B. BRODHURST, Esq. Assistant-Surgeon to St. George's Hospital; and Lateral Distortion of the Spine, by A. SHAW, Esq. Surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital.
 Surgical Fever; comprising the Pathology and Treatment of Hectic and Traumatic Fever, and the Treatment of Cases after Operation, by J. CROFT, Esq. Assistant-Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital.
 Apnoea, by G. HARLEY, M.D. Assistant-Physician to University College Hospital.
 Parasites, and the Diseases they Produce, by G. BUSK, Esq. Surgeon to the Dreadnought Hospital Ship.
 Venomous Insects and Reptiles, by G. BUSK, Esq.
 Surgical Diagnosis, and Regional Surgery, by T. HOLMES, Esq.
 Hospitals, by Sir J. RANALD MARTIN, Examining Medical Officer to the Secretary of State for India in Council.
 Surgical Instruments and Apparatus, by HOLMES COOTE, Esq. and J. C. WORDSWORTH, Esq. Surgeon to the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital.
 GENERAL INDEX to the entire Work.

The History of England from the Accession of James the Second. By the Right Hon. LORD MACAULAY. People's Edition, complete in 4 vols. crown 8vo. pp. 1,608, price 16s. cloth; or 4 vols. in 2, price 26s. bound in tree-calf by Rivière. [November 23, 1864.]

THE present popular edition of Lord MACAULAY'S *History of England*, which embodies the Author's last corrections and notes, and includes the brief Memoir by the Very Rev. the Dean of St. Paul's, is completed by a copious INDEX occupying 43 pages. It is uniform with the people's edition of Lord MACAULAY'S 'Critical and Historical Essays,' and of the Rev. SYDNEY SMITH'S Works; and will be followed by a

popular edition, uniformly printed, of Lord MACAULAY'S *Miscellaneous Writings*, to be comprised in four Parts, price One Shilling each, published monthly from January 2, 1865.

Keith Johnston's *Dictionary of Geography, Descriptive, Physical, Statistical, and Historical; forming a Complete General Gazetteer of the World.* A New Edition, revised to August 1864. 8vo. pp. 1,408, price 31s. 6d. cloth; or 36s. 6d. strongly half-bound in russia. [October 27, 1864.]

IN this Edition of Mr. KEITH JOHNSTON'S well-known Gazetteer and Geographical Dictionary the entire work has been arranged afresh, so as to render it more easy of reference; the volume has been recomposed, and is printed in a new and very legible type. The alterations rendered necessary by the progress of geographical discovery, the political changes, and the commercial development of countries, are so great as to leave but little of the original matter as it was. A reference to a few of the more recent changes will explain this. In Europe, the kingdom of Italy was reconstructed in 1861; names of provinces lately in ordinary use have become historical, and others have been substituted in their places. The kingdom of the Two Sicilies, and several principalities and dukedoms, have been merged in the new kingdom of Italy, where, in the struggle for independence, many towns and villages, previously obscure, have acquired importance. France has added to her dominions the new departments of Savoie, Haute Savoie, and Alpes Maritimes. The Danubian Principalities have been united under the name of 'Rumania.' The Ionian Islands have been transferred to Greece, and Denmark and the duchies have changed their relations. In Asia, Russian surveys and explorations have opened up a new world in the centre of the continent; and Russian aggression has added such names as Transbaikal, Primorsk, Nicolaivsk, and Marinsk, to geographical nomenclature. The very recent formation of the 'Central Provinces' in India, has given precision to the boundaries of a large portion of the Deccan. The arrangement of the south-eastern provinces, British Burma, Pegu, Aracan, and Tennasserim; and the incorporation of the 'Straits Settlements' have extended and defined the limits of the British Empire in the East; while the new French settlement at Sai-gon gives an interest to the region of Lower Cochin China. The opening of the 'Treaty Ports' of China and Japan has given prominence to the names of many places formerly little known. The division of Oceania, the island world of the Pacific, into Australasia,

Malaysia, Polynesia, and Micronesia, greatly facilitates reference to the several groups. Many names have been added to the topography of Australia since it has been traversed from south to north; and since the settlement of the vast province of Queensland. The addition of Hawke Bay, Marlborough, and Southland has been made to the provinces of New Zealand. Many African names have been rendered familiar by the discoveries of LIVINGSTONE, BURTON, SPEKE, BARTH, and others, in the region of the Zambesi and the Nile; and by the French in Algeria and the Sahara, on its borders. In North America, British territory has extended beyond Columbia to the new settlement of Stickeen. In the west central regions of the United States many of the former territories have been converted into States; and the new regions of Idaho, Arizona, &c. have been incorporated into the Union. In the Northern and Southern States many places have acquired an historical interest since the commencement of the civil war; and Mexico has become an empire. South America has re-named 'the Granadian' and 'Argentine' Confederations, and added the new Chilean province of Llanquihue, and many others.

The Notes on climate, temperature, and rainfall, have been much extended in this edition; and in the articles on the British Islands, the altitudes of towns and interesting localities have been inserted, as deduced from the levelling tables of the Ordnance Trigonometrical Survey, lately completed. The principal articles on countries and States have been enlarged, and many new places entered for the first time; and by a rigorous economy of space this has been accomplished with very little addition to the bulk of the volume. Great exertions have been made to secure the latest statistical information on the exports, imports, revenue, expenditure, armies and navies of States, and of the colonial possessions of Great Britain, France, and other countries. The notices of all the great commercial and manufacturing centres, as Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, &c., have been rewritten from materials furnished by eminent local authorities, and brought up to the present time. Populations throughout are given according to the latest census returns of each country, the dates of which are stated at the head of the tables, and generally in all places of more than 10,000 inhabitants. In consequence of the war, the United States Government has not published the detailed census of 1860, but the populations of the several states, territories, counties and cities, are given us at that date. In countries where no enumeration of the people exists, the latest and most careful estimates have been adopted. In this edition the distance in miles of

the shortest sea routes between the ports of Great Britain and those of other maritime regions, and the shortest time occupied in the voyage, have been inserted from the tables of the Board of Trade. The brief historical notices have been brought up to the time of publication, and every fact and figure has been subjected to careful revision. With these and other improvements, it is hoped the work will now be found more full of useful information, and more free from errors than in any former edition.

The Conversion of the Roman Empire: Boyle Lectures for the Year 1864, delivered at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall. By CHARLES MERIVALE, B.D. Rector of Lawford; Chaplain to the Speaker of the House of Commons. 8vo. pp. 264, price 8s. 6d. cloth.

[November 7, 1864.]

THE Conversion of the Roman Empire to Christianity is a very comprehensive subject of inquiry. It is in itself the history of religion brought into one focus, for there is little probably in the later course of human speculation on the most interesting of all questions, of which the germ and often the full development may not be traced in the controversies of primitive Christianity with Paganism. In undertaking to give a sketch of this subject within the limits of eight lectures delivered from a pulpit to a mixed and fluctuating congregation, the Author has sought simply to indicate a few of its most salient points, and suggest topics of reflection and possibly of inquiry that might lead some of his hearers or readers to a further and more fruitful consideration of it. His aim has therefore been to exhibit as clearly as he could the four principal ways in which the conversion of the Empire seems to have been effected.

1. By the force of the external evidence to the truth of Christianity.

2. By internal evidence, from the sense of spiritual destitution, the consciousness of sin, the acknowledged need of a Sanctifier and a Redeemer.

This is the branch of Christian evidences on which he has most emphatically insisted; for by this, he believes, the most refined and intelligent of the heathen were actually converted, and there is none to the action of which we can point so reasonably and justly as this.

3. There is, however, a third kind of testimony, the character of which he would not be supposed to disparage; the testimony to the truth of Christianity from the lives and deaths of the primitive believers, from the practical effect of Christian teaching upon those who embraced it in faith.

4. But further, among the multitude there was

probably, after all, no argument so effectual, no testimony to the divine authority of the Gospel so convincing, as that from the temporal success with which Christianity was eventually crowned.

This success was not assured till the time of Constantine, and up to the fourth century, at least, the multitude still continued to cling to the false gods whose overthrow was not yet manifestly apparent. Accordingly, while pointing out the effect of the growing distrust of their own systems among the heathen, the Author has not thought it necessary to dwell upon a cause of conversion which, however ultimately effectual, had not yet begun to operate very powerfully within the limits of time to which these sketches are confined.

The Jerusalem Delivered of TORQUATO TASSO, translated into English Verse. By Sir JOHN KINGSTON JAMES, Kt. M.A. Pp. 686; with Facsimile of a Page of TASSO's MS. in the Imperial Library at Vienna. 2 vols. fcp. 8vo. price 14s. cloth. [Dec. 10, 1864.]

WITH a deep sense of its great difficulty, the Author has undertaken the task of presenting in an English dress the great poem of TASSO, which, in the judgment of VOLTAIRE, united the fire of HOMER, with greater variety and truthfulness of description, which roused in METASTASIO emotions scarcely to be expressed in words, which inspired the muse of SPENSER, and filled the youthful MILTON with enthusiasm. During the progress of his work, the Translator felt that, however easy it may comparatively be to turn an ode or a sonnet, it is a very different thing to render with spirit and fidelity a poem extending to nearly fifteen thousand lines; in the former case, one can remember the entire subject-matter, which, remaining, as it were, palpably present in the workshop of the brain, affords the artist the necessary leisure and opportunity for correction, but which, in a work so considerable as the *Jerusalem*, can only be effected by careful and reiterated supervision. He was also aware of the great difficulties that others—great poets themselves—had experienced in similar undertakings. If, as DRYDEN affirms, 'to be a thorough translator a man must be a thorough poet,' we need not go far to discover why we have so few good translations, and if we add what DRYDEN himself proved, that a man may be a thorough poet without being a thorough translator, we have a still further explanation of the difficulty.

Such considerations might have deterred bolder and more experienced persons from attempting the task, but the translator's singular admiration for Tasso's sublime work, and hence a natural

desire to extend his fame by clothing in his own tongue those exquisite ideas that took life in foreign attire, determined him to proceed.

The same motive prompted him also to visit the chief scenes of the poem. He is therefore in a position to bear personal testimony as to the accuracy of the poet's descriptions, which, in general, are most precise. He has, however, detected a few unimportant errors, which, as they occur, are pointed out and corrected in the brief NOTES.

Though fully sensible that all translations are at best a compromise, in which to hit off the force and music of individual expressions, one line must be sacrificed to the exigencies of another, he still retains the conviction that it is quite possible to obtain a compensating equivalent. He has, therefore, chosen that measure which afforded the greatest facility for rendering the Italian with the greatest exactness—for, as Lord MACAULAY justly observes, 'a translator should select that measure in which the exigencies of rhyme are the fewest'—avoiding the monotonous tedium of the couplet for the elegiac metre of alternate rhyme, which DRYDEN considered the noblest in our language; and though he certainly should have preferred the more finished numbers of the original octave, he found upon trial it must have been at the expense of fidelity.

The subjoined stanzas, ix to xvi inclusive of the SIXTEENTH CANTO, embodying the description of ARMIDA's garden, and the Song of the Bird, may be considered a fair specimen of the translation.

But when they had passed those labyrinthine bowers,
In gay aspect the lovely garden opes :
Still water, springing crystal, myriad flowers,
All kinds of herbs and plants, rich sunny slopes,
Grottoes and groves, dark vales' inviting shade,
Were grouped together in one fairy scene ;
And what more beautiful the picture made,
Art, that did all, remained herself unseen.

So blent was waste with ornament, you'd deem
All strictly natural : the art of Nature
Was such, that she, in frolic mood, would seem
For sport, to imitate her imitator.
The very air was formed by magic powers
That caused perennial spring : undying fruit
For ever bloomed amid undying flowers,
And one was ripe when the other 'gan to shoot.

On the same stem, and 'twixt the self-same leaves,
One fig is ripe, while 'neath, another blows ;
To the same bough the golden apple cleaves,
As that on which its green successor grows ;
In rank luxuriance the meandering vine
Creep to the sunniest aspect you behold ;
Here flowering buds their tortuous tendrils twine ;
Here, big with nectar, rubies form and gold.

Beautiful birds, among the frondous boughs,
 Vie with each other in seductive spells;
 O'er wood and water gentle Zephyr blows,
 And them to murmur as she strikes compels.
 When cease the birds, loudly the air replies;
 When sing the birds, more soft its tones appear;
 Or chance or art the voices harmonise,
 Or in alternate numbers charm the ear.

One bird there was, that 'mong the others flew,
 Of variegated plume and purple beak,
 Whose untied tongue such sounds articulate drew,
 That like a man he almost seemed to speak;
 And with such art continued to prolong
 His sweet discourse, he seemed a marvel rare.
 The others paused to listen to his song,
 And the wind hushed the whispers in the air.

'Ah, see,' he sang, 'the blushing maiden rose
 Peep from her green, in modesty arrayed,
 And still half open, still half shut, disclose
 The greater loveliness, the less displayed.
 Lo! she, grown bolder, bares her bosom—Lo!
 But scarce uncovered, her frail beauty fades,
 Nor seems the same—the same no longer, so
 Desired before by lovers and by maids.

'So passeth in the passing of a day
 Life's bloom and verdure, nor, tho' April's showers
 Return with promise of another May,
 Will it reblossom, or again bear flowers.
 Cull we, then, roses while life's morning be
 Pranked with that prime which time will soon
 remove;
 Cull we Love's rose, and let us love while we,
 Still loving, meet with fond return of love.'

He ceased; as if approving it, the choir
 Of tuneful birds take up the impassioned strain;
 The doves kiss fondly, with renewed desire;
 Nor is there creature can from love refrain;
 The vestal laurel, the hard-hearted oak,
 And all the various members of the grove,
 And earth and air, appear to assume the look,
 And the sighs breathe, of universal love.

*Lyra Mystica; Hymns and Verses on Sacred
 Subjects, Ancient and Modern.* Edited by
 the Rev. ORBY SHIPLEY, M.A. Fcp. 8vo.
 pp. 456, price 7s. 6d. cloth. [Nov. 24, 1864.

WHILST arranging the collections of Sacred
 Poetry which have been published under
 the titles of 'Lyra Eucharistica' and 'Lyra
 Messianica,' by the kindness of friends the
 Editor was placed in possession of many poems
 of considerable merit which, from the conditions
 imposed by allotted space and selected subjects,
 he was obliged to deny himself the gratification
 of publishing in those books. The result, how-
 ever, which attended the issue of the earlier
 works led him to think that a miscellaneous
 collection of religious poetry, which should be
 written by the contributors who secured the

popularity of the former *Lyra*, and which should
 form at once a companion and a contrasting
 volume to the collections already published,
 would not be unacceptable to their readers.

With the obliging permission of the Authors
 of the several poems, this plan has been carried
 into effect; and the poems alluded to above
 form the nucleus of the 'Lyra Mystica.' This
 nucleus of sacred poetry, however, has been
 much enlarged from the original selection.

LYRA MYSTICA contains one hundred and
 thirty-seven poems, the greater portion of which
 are original, and includes translations from
 Greek, Latin, German, and Spanish sources.

*Elijah and the Monarchy of Israel; or, Na-
 tional Idolatry: a Poem.* By a LAYMAN.
 Crown 8vo. pp. 158, price 4s. 6d. cloth.

[November 11, 1864.

THIS Poem consists of nine short cantos, to-
 gether with episodes containing the conflict
 with the Priests of BAAL on Carmel, and the his-
 tory of NABOTH. The first two cantos describe
 the drought and famine in the reign of AHAB;
 the Prophet's flight to Beersheba after the de-
 struction of BAAL's Priests; the visit of the Angel,
 &c. Cantos II. to VI. are occupied with episodic
 sketches of the Monarchy of Israel (bearing es-
 pecially upon the national defections from the
 true worship), after the rejection of theocracy,
 through the reigns of SAUL, DAVID, and SOLOMON
 (the latter embracing the completion and dedi-
 cation of the Temple), till the disruption of the
 state under REHOBOAM; and then, briefly, the
 fortunes of the 'severed kingdom of the Ten
 Tribes under JEROBOAM, his national establish-
 ment of idolatry, and the reigns which suc-
 ceeded, until the succession of AHAB and JEZEBEL.
 In the seventh canto the personal history of
 ELIJAH is resumed, his abode in Cherith and
 Sarepta, &c., up to his final conflict with Baal-
 worship on Carmel. The eighth canto describes
 his visit to Horeb, and the transactions with
 Deity there. The story of NABOTH follows;
 and the ninth canto is occupied with the final
 journey to Jordan, and the ascent in fire to
 Heaven.

Harmonic Maxims of Science and Religion.

By the Rev. WILLIAM BAKER, M.A. Vicar
 of Crambe, near York. Post 8vo. pp.
 172, price 3s. 6d. [October 19, 1864.

THE principal design of this work is to advance
 and prove the three following propositions.

First, that the Baconian or Inductive Philo-
 sophy is reducible to a series of maxims, which

are corrective of the fundamental errors of investigation to which the human mind is liable while endeavouring to discover exact or scientific truth. It is to be observed that the maxims in this volume are not put forth as the total series, but as that part of it which is required for the scientific investigation of religion. Proof that the maxims and the Inductive Philosophy are convertible with each other, is given in the Introduction; and also in a concluding chapter, where the nature of that philosophy is more fully considered.

Secondly, that although obedience to these corrective maxims, in examining the materials of nature, has led to most extraordinary and beneficial results, the same, or similar maxims are yet neglected and set aside in the professedly accurate examination of the materials of religion, both by those who assail, and by those who defend, Christianity. Such disregard amounts to a practical denial of the Butlerian analogy of nature and religion, which is in theory generally admitted. It is the real source of the painful jarring between science and religion which now grieves Christian minds, and which will and must continue to distress them till harmonic rules are accepted and observed. Eight universally acknowledged maxims of science which are overlooked or violated in religion are specified, and separately discussed.

Thirdly, that religious analogy may be applied to a higher purpose than the mere defence or popular illustration of Christianity for which it has been used hitherto. It may be employed, as science employs analogy, for discovery; for the rectifying and enlargement of our knowledge; and for the reconciliation of conflicting views. Proof of the correctness of this statement is given in the chapters which illustrate the Author's fourth and fifth maxims.

A Selection of Papers on Subjects of Archæology and History, communicated to the Yorkshire Philosophical Society. By the Rev. JOHN KENRICK, M.A. F.S.A. Curator of Antiquities. 8vo. pp. 238, price 9s. cloth. [October 19, 1864.]

THE first Essay in this volume relates to the History of the Rise and Suppression of the Knights Templar in Yorkshire. Mr. Addison, in his History of the Templars, has given full details of their Rise and Suppression in the Southern Counties of England, but has passed over, with slight notice, the fate of the Northern Templars, which is here related from authentic sources. The second Essay discusses the question of the death of Richard II. in Pontefract Castle, especially with reference to the evidence produced by Mr. Tytler and by the late Mr.

Williams, of his escape to the Western Isles of Scotland. The third illustrates the state of the Roman Empire from Valerian to Probus, by means of a find of coins of that period, in the neighbourhood of York. The fifth and sixth treat of the causes to which the destruction of Classical Literature, and its partial recovery at the Revival of Letters, are to be attributed, with a comparison of what has been lost with what has been preserved. The seventh, which is accompanied by a facsimile, discusses the question of the genuineness of some Roman waxed tablets found in Transylvania, and decides in their favour. The last, which is illustrated by a drawing of an ancient terra cotta lamp, gives an account of the usages of ancient Rome on New Year's Day, and traces them in mediæval and modern customs. The Author professes that his object in these papers has been rather to excite an interest in archæological pursuits, by showing their intimate relation to history, than to pursue archæological research into minute detail. They are published with the sanction of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society.

The Handbook of Dining, or Corpulency and Leanness scientifically considered: comprising the Art of Dining on Correct Principles consistent with Easy Digestion; the Avoidance of Corpulency, and the Cure of Leanness; and Special Remarks on these Subjects. By BRILLAT-SAVARIN, Author of the 'Physiologie du Goût.' Translated by L. F. SIMPSON. Second Edition, revised; with Two additional Chapters. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 180, price 3s. 6d. cloth. [Nov. 16, 1864.]

WHEN the first edition of the *Handbook of Dining* was published [April 1859], it was not written with a view to elucidate the two great questions—Corpulency and Leanness—which at the present moment absorb the attention of the public mind. The object was to point out to those privileged individuals who can afford to give *recherché* dinners, that there existed a work by a great master, who had thoroughly studied the subject, and laid down maxims which no other writer can challenge.

The so-called 'Banting system,' that is to say, the reduction of corpulency, is treated by SAVARIN in a scientific manner, which will at once cast all other systems into the shade, except those which agree with him; and the second edition of the 'Handbook of Dining' has therefore been especially devoted to the CURE of LEANNESS and REDUCTION of CORPULENCY, rather than to the science of planning and enjoying the pleasures of the table.

The Plurality of the Human Race. By Dr. GEORGES POUCHET, Member of the Anthropological Society of Paris, &c. Translated and edited from the Second Edition, by H. J. C. BEAVAN, Esq. F.A.S.L. F.R.G.S. Published for the Anthropological Society of London. 8vo. pp. 172, price 7s. 6d. cloth, gilt top. [September 26, 1864.]

THIS work is intended to advocate the theory of the original primitive distinction of the origins of the various human races. The Author starts with the known fact, that on the oldest historical monuments we have pictorial and sculptured representations of distinct races of man, no change having taken place in their physical characters from that time to the present. He points out that the changes which on the theory of unity must have taken place, operate so slowly, that we must either reject the theory of unity, by accepting the short chronology in common use, or else admit it, and throw back the genesis of mankind to a period infinitely remote. He criticises the various definitions of species usually put forth, and explains the known laws which govern the distribution of man, his migrations, and the modes in which he is influenced by disease and climate. The relations borne by man to the inferior animals are discussed, and the physiological, philological, and pathological variations of the human race commented on in detail. The work is enriched with copious notes by the English editor, who especially points out the frequent difference of opinion between himself and the French author.

The Ox; his Diseases and their Treatment: with an Essay on Parturition in the Cow. By J. R. DOBSON, M.R.C.V.S. With numerous Illustrations. 1 vol. small 8vo. pp. 302, price 7s. 6d. cloth. [Oct. 7, 1864.]

THE object of this work is to place before the non-professional public—the farmer and stock-keeper—in as plain a form as possible a complete Treatise on the Diseases of Cattle. Some account is also given of the anatomy and physiology of the different organs.

The work is divided into nine parts or divisions, each treating of the diseases or injuries of some part of the animal body.

PATHOLOGY being based upon a proper understanding of PHYSIOLOGY, the Author has introduced into each part a brief description—divested as much as possible of technical terms—of the anatomy and physiology of the organs treated of. These descriptions are illustrated with appropriate

cuts and engravings, showing, in many instances, the changes produced in healthy parts by disease.

In the chapter devoted to a consideration of Parturition in the Cow, illustrations are given of the different natural and unnatural positions of the calf within the womb of the mother, in those cases in which delivery is delayed, together with the appropriate methods of delivery.

The prescriptions are all given in plain English, and the whole is supplemented with a copious Appendix, containing an account of all the medicines used in cattle practice, with their effects and doses.

The Alpine Journal; a Record of Mountain Adventure and Scientific Observation. By Members of the ALPINE CLUB. Edited by H. B. GEORGE, M.A. Fellow of New College, Oxford. No. VIII. 8vo. pp. 72, with 3 lithographs, price 1s. 6d. sewed. To be continued Quarterly. [December 1, 1864.]

THE CONTENTS of the EIGHTH NUMBER are as follows:—

Contributions to the Topography of the Orteler and Lombard Alps. By F. F. TUCKETT, F.R.G.S.

The Ascent of the Mönch. By R. S. MACDONALD.

Summary of New Expeditions during the Summer of 1864.

The Greyhound in 1864; being the Second Edition of a Treatise on the Art of Breeding, Rearing, and Training Greyhounds for Public Running, their Diseases and Treatment: containing also the National Rules for the Management of Coursing Meetings and for the Decision of Courses. By STONEHENGE, Author of 'The Dog in Health and Disease.' Pp. 452; with 24 Portraits of Greyhounds engraved on Wood, and a Frontispiece on Steel. Square crown 8vo. price 21s. half-bound. [November 9, 1864.]

DURING the eleven years which have passed since the first edition of this work was published, the Author has been enabled to investigate the subject with much greater fulness. The experience thus gained has corrected many errors and developed some truths; and the work of revision has thus led him to rewrite several chapters, and to introduce new matter into all. It is hor

therefore, that the present volume may be found to furnish complete information on the whole subject of breeding, rearing, and training greyhounds. In the chapters on their kennel management (which have been entirely rewritten), the chief additions relate to training, and the choice of sires and dams, upon which the views put forth by the Author twelve years ago have been somewhat modified.

In the diagnosis and treatment of the diseases of the dog much new and valuable information is given in the present edition, the most important being the German discoveries, in the recent researches of KUCHENMEISTER, VON SIEBOLD, and others, in regard to the natural history of the worms infecting his body, and to their prevention and removal. The safest and most trustworthy remedies have also been suggested.

The series of PORTRAITS illustrating the work are, most of them, faithful representations, which will enable the young courser to judge for himself whether the assertion be true that 'the greyhound can run in all its forms.' These portraits comprise one or more specimens of nearly every breed which has been more than commonly successful in public. The five portraits added in the present edition are those of sires and dams which were, without dispute, the best of their day, and may be considered as valuable additions to the previously existing series, and as bringing it down to the present day.

Analysis of Mr. MILL's 'System of Logic.' By W. STEBBING, M.A. Fellow of Worcester College, Oxford. 12mo. pp. 178, price 3s. 6d. cloth. [November 14, 1864.]

THE chief portion of this Epitome was prepared by its Author while residing in Oxford subsequently to taking his degree. It has recently been completed, and carefully revised. It is hoped that the work is now accurate, and also as readable as is compatible with accuracy. The object of the volume is to present as nearly as possible a complete condensation, and not merely an outline or view, of Mr. MILL's treatise. In the original work, each position is discussed from many points of view, and illustrated with abundance of examples fully commented upon. This is of immense advantage to the student for appreciating the argument as he proceeds; but for the purpose—either when the original is not at hand, or, more particularly, when it has been recently read—of summing up, and of perceiving the relations of the results to each other, something is needed in the nature of, though more copious and continuous than, marginal notes. This ANALYSIS is meant to supply such a want.

The First Book of the Hitopadesa; containing the Sanskrit Text, with Interlinear Translation, Grammatical Analysis, and English Translation. Edited by MAX MÜLLER, M.A. Taylorian Professor of Modern European Languages and Literature in the University of Oxford. Royal 8vo. pp. 108, price 7s. 6d. cloth. [November 21, 1864.]

THIS is the first volume of a Series of Hand-books for the Study of Sanskrit, edited by Professor MAX MÜLLER. It contains the Sanskrit text of the First Book of the Hitopadesa, a collection of ancient Indian fables, which is used as the principal text-book at the Examinations for the Indian Civil Service.

The present edition is intended for beginners, and particularly for those who cannot command the assistance of an efficient teacher. The first portion of the book is printed in four lines. The first contains the Sanskrit text in Devanāgarī characters. The second line gives every word transcribed in Roman letters; the words are separated, and the final and initial letters allowed to remain unaffected by the rules of Sandhi. The third line contains a grammatical analysis of every word. The fourth line supplies an interlinear translation in English, every Sanskrit word being rendered, as far as possible, by an English word, and the succession of words in Sanskrit being preserved throughout. From page 38 the transliteration and from page 68 the grammatical analysis are discontinued.

The SANSKRIT TEXT of the first book may also be had *separately*.

In preparation, in the same Series, and by the same Editor.

The Second, Third, and Fourth Books of the Hitopadesa. Sanskrit Text, with English Notes.

A Sanskrit Grammar for Beginners.

Sanskrit-English Dictionary. By Prof. BENFET.

The Archer's Register: A Year-Book of Facts for 1864. Edited by J. SHARP, Archery Correspondent of *The Field*. Post 8vo. pp. 150, price 1s. 6d. cloth. [Nov. 30, 1864.]

THE contents of this volume comprise original articles entitled 'Archery during my Years of Championship,' contributed by Mr. H. A. FORD, eleven years Champion of the United Kingdom, and Author of a popular and well-known book on the theory and practice of Archery; 'History of the National Archery Meeting;' and 'The Alexandra Arrow:' followed by a

full record of scores made and prizes obtained at the public matches and principal club meetings throughout the season of 1864; a complete list of Archery Societies in England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland, the dates of their formation and customary places of meeting, regulations as to shooting, &c.; and various other subjects of utility and interest to which the ARCHER may refer, both in and out of season.

Oxford Local Examinations for 1865.

GOLDSMITH's Traveller; with Explanatory Notes, Exercises in the Analysis of Sentences, and a Life of the Poet. Edited for the use of Colleges and Schools by WALTER M'LEOD, F.R.G.S. M.C.P. Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea. 12mo. pp. 74, price 1s. 6d. cloth.
[November 22, 1864.]

THE present edition of GOLDSMITH's *Traveller* has been prepared especially for the use of pupils qualifying for the Oxford Local Examinations in 1865.

The Work is arranged under the following heads:—1. A Life of GOLDSMITH, from KNIGHT's *Cyclopædia of Biography*, by the kind permission of the Editor; 2. Exercises in the Analysis of Compound Sentences, with Remarks on Versification; 3. The Text of the *Traveller*, accompanied by notes, critical, explanatory, and grammatical. Prefixed to the Poem are critical remarks on its plan, composition, national pictures, &c. from the works of Lord MACAULAY, Dr. AIKIN, JOHN FORSTER, and other eminent writers.

The NOTES, which are numerous, contain descriptions of the countries and places mentioned in the Poem, the parsing of difficult words, the analysis of sentences, and information on the various points on which Candidates may be tested by the Examiners.

The volume is similar in plan and arrangement to the same Editor's school edition of GOLDSMITH's *Deserted Village*, and those of THOMSON's *Spring* and *Winter*—works which have been received with great favour by the scholastic profession, and which are in constant demand and general use.

An Arithmetic for the use of Schools and Students preparing for Examination: with an APPENDIX on the Metrical System. By J. FROSELL, B.A. Trinity Hall, Cambridge. 12mo. pp. 180, price 2s. 6d. cloth.

[November 29, 1864.]

THE Author's object in preparing this work has been to furnish a text-book of arithmetic,

better adapted to the wants of students preparing for the various competitive and military examinations, than the works generally in use. While enabling the student to gain a thorough knowledge of the subject both in theory and practice, the Author has endeavoured to place it before him in such a manner, that the knowledge he has acquired may be *readily available* in an examination.

Great care has been taken to make the text complete, and to state the definitions, rules, and reasons for the rules as clearly but concisely as possible, and all unnecessary and confusing explanations have been avoided. A sufficient number of carefully selected examples has been worked out to illustrate the rules, and the difficulties which most pupils meet with and frequently pass over, are pointed out and explained.

At the end of the work is placed a collection of examples systematically arranged to correspond with the text. A great number of these have been selected from the various examination papers of the last few years, and all have been carefully chosen so as to afford sufficient practice and variety.

It is hoped that, after a student has fairly mastered this work, he will experience little difficulty in answering readily, correctly, and neatly any question he may meet with in an 'Arithmetic Paper.'

Arithmetic designed for the use of Schools: to which is added a Chapter on Decimal Coinage. By the Right Rev. J. W. COLENSO, D.D. Lord Bishop of Natal. New Edition [1864], thoroughly revised; with the addition of Notes and Examination Papers. 12mo. pp. 222, price 4s. 6d. boards.

[November 17, 1864.]

IN this edition the text has been carefully revised and rendered conformable throughout to the present advanced state of arithmetical science. The EXAMPLES under some of the Rules have been rearranged, to adapt them better for the purpose of instruction; and illustrative NOTES, with upwards of two hundred new Problems, have been added, under the Author's sanction and superintendence, with a view to bring this well-known and approved school arithmetic up to the requirements of the present day.

An entirely new KEY to this Edition, prepared by the Rev. J. HUNTER, M.A. and comprising full Solutions of all the Exercises, may now be had, uniform with the *Arithmetic*, in 12mo. price 5s. boards.

The Pupil Teacher's and Student's Handbook of Scripture. By GEORGE TURNER, late Master of Queensbury School, Halifax. 12mo. pp. 130, price 2s. cloth.

[October 7, 1864.]

SINCE the Revised Code has caused the time for the instruction of pupil teachers to be very short, it has been thought desirable to prepare for their special use the present work, which offers, in as concise a form as possible, all the information they can require upon the important subject of which it treats. The contents comprise an analysis of each of the four Gospels and of the Acts of the Apostles; the historical geography of all the principal places in the Holy Land, alphabetically arranged; and five hundred and fifty questions on the Old and New Testaments. These QUESTIONS will, it is believed, be found useful to all grades of Scripture students for the purpose of self-examination, likewise to young and inexperienced teachers in the examination of their classes.

Mathematical Exercises, comprising 3,500 Examples in the various branches of Pure Mathematics, Statics, Dynamics, and Hydrostatics, collected from Military, Civil Service, and other Examination Papers, and arranged in Sets for the use of Students preparing for Examination; with Tables, Formulæ, Answers, and References. By SAMUEL H. WINTER, F.R.A.S. Military Tutor; Author of 'Elementary Geometrical Drawing.' Post 8vo. pp. 340, price 4s. 6d. cloth.

[September 10, 1864.]

THESE Exercises, commencing with Arithmetic only, gradually embrace Algebra, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Pure and Analytical Geometry, Mensuration, the Differential and Integral Calculus, Statics, Dynamics, and Hydrostatics. They may therefore be used to test the

progress of a pupil at any stage of his course. The collection differs in two respects from any with which the Author is acquainted:—first, in the arrangement of the questions in such a manner that each PAPER, after the first twenty-one, generally contains examples in various subjects; secondly, in the introduction of a considerable portion of book-work, with a view to render the papers similar to those usually set at examinations. It is hoped that both of these changes will increase the usefulness of the work to students about to undergo examinations in which they will encounter similar questions arranged in the same way. ANSWERS to all the examples, occasional hints in the case of questions which might present some little difficulty to beginners, and references to standard text-books, have been freely appended.

Clinical Observations on Diseases of the Heart and Thoracic Aorta. By PEYTON BLAKISTON, M.D. F.R.S. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians; late Physician to the Birmingham General Hospital; formerly Fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge. Post 8vo. pp. 328, price 6s. 6d. cloth.

[November 18, 1864.]

THIS book does not aim at being an exhaustive treatise, but in it are recorded the results of the Author's clinical experience in cases of heart disease. It contains reports of upwards of one hundred cases of diseases of the heart and thoracic aorta. The arrangement adopted is somewhat different to that usually followed in works of this description. Part I. treats of the *Pathology* of heart disease; *Diagnosis* is discussed in Part II.; while Part III. is devoted to the subject of *Treatment*. In the Introduction, some remarks are offered upon the advance made of late years in the subjects of *Pathology*, *Diagnosis*, and *Treatment*, and the results of the Author's experience of the influence of stimulants in the treatment of acute disease are recorded.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The late Sir BENJAMIN C. BRODIE, Bart.—Nearly ready, in 1 small vol. fcp. 8vo. 'A brief Autobiographical Sketch of the Life of Sir B. C. BRODIE, Bart. printed from the Author's materials left in MS.'

A Collected Edition of the Works of the late Sir BENJAMIN C. BRODIE, Bart. will shortly be ready, in 3 vols. 8vo. edited by Mr. CHARLES HAWKINS, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, England. This collection will comprise all the

published works of Sir B. BRODIE, including his *Psychological Inquiries*, his Lectures, Addresses, Articles, and Papers. Some observations will be subjoined on Medicine and Surgery, from manuscript Notes on which Sir B. BRODIE was engaged at the time of his death; accompanied by a brief autobiographical Sketch of his Life, taken literally from his materials left in manuscript, which will also be published separately in one volume, fcp. 8vo.

'*The Life and Correspondence of RICHARD WHATKLY, D.D., late Archbishop of Dublin,*' by Miss E. J. WHATKLY, is preparing for publication.

New Edition of LORD RUSSELL'S *Work on the ENGLISH CONSTITUTION*.—Preparing for publication, in 1 vol., '*An Essay on the History of the English Government and Constitution, from the Reign of Henry VII. to the Present Time.*' By JOHN EARL RUSSELL. A New Edition, with an Introduction.

POSTHUMOUS WORK by Mr. SENIOR.—Preparing for publication, in 2 vols. post 8vo., '*Historical and Philosophical Essays.*' By the late NASSAU W. SENIOR, Esq. The Contents of these volumes will be as follows:—

- I. France, America, and England.
- II. The War of Nations.
- III. Lord BROUGHAM'S Political Philosophy.
- IV. Confederacy and Union.
- V. Oregon.
- VI. English Poor Laws.
- VII. Combinations and Strikes.
- VIII. LEWIS on Dependencies.
- IX. LEWIS on Authority in Matters of Opinion.
- X. Oxford and Mr. WARD.

PEOPLE'S EDITION of LORD MACAULAY'S MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS.—On January 2, 1865, will be published PART I. of '*The Miscellaneous Writings of LORD MACAULAY, comprising his Contributions to KNIGHT'S Quarterly Magazine, Articles contributed to the Edinburgh Review not included in his "Critical and Historical Essays," Biographies written for the Encyclopædia Britannica, Miscellaneous Poems and Inscriptions.*' To be continued monthly, and completed in Four Parts, crown 8vo. price One Shilling each, uniform with the PEOPLE'S EDITION of LORD MACAULAY'S *History of England*, just completed.

New Work by Dr. GEORGE HARTWIG.—Preparing for publication, in One Volume 8vo. with numerous Illustrations, '*The Harmonies of Nature and Unity of Creation.*' By Dr. GEORGE HARTWIG, Author of '*The Sea and its Living Wonders,*' and '*The Tropical World.*'

The SECOND and concluding PART of Dr. ODLING'S '*Course of Practical Chemistry arranged for the use of Medical Students, with express reference to the Three Months' Summer Practice,*' is nearly ready; and the SECOND PART, in continuation, of Dr. ODLING'S '*Manual of Chemistry, Descriptive and Theoretical,*' will be published in the course of the Spring.

A New Work on the '*Comparative Anatomy and Physiology of the Vertebrate Animals,*' by RICHARD OWEN, F.R.S. D.C.L. Superintendent of the Natural History Departments, British Museum, Foreign Associate of the Institute of France, &c., is expected to be ready for publication in the Spring of the year 1865, forming Two VOLUMES, 8vo. illustrated with upwards of Twelve Hundred Engravings on Wood.

A New Work, entitled '*Village Life in Switzerland,*' by SOPHIA D. DELMARD, will be ready in December.

SUMMER TRAVELS in SWITZERLAND.—Before Christmas will be published, in One Volume, oblong quarto, with about 250 Illustrations, '*How we Spent the Summer; or, a "Voyage en Zigzag" in Switzerland and Tyrol, with some Members of the ALPINE CLUB.*' From the Sketch Book of one of the Party.

RATIONALISM in EUROPE.—In December will be published, in 2 vols. 8vo. '*History of the Rise and Influence of the Spirit of Rationalism in Europe.*' By W. H. LECKY, M.A.

GRANT'S ARISTOTLE.—Preparing for publication, in 2 vols. 8vo. a New Edition, revised and completed, of '*The Ethics of ARISTOTLE, illustrated with Essays and Notes, Critical and Explanatory.*' By Sir ALEXANDER GRANT, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

A New Work entitled '*The Secret of Hegel; being the Hegelian System in Origin, Principle, Form, and Matter,*' is just ready for publication in 2 vols. 8vo. and will comprise translations and explanations intended to obviate the isolation, inaccessibility, and impenetrability which have hitherto baffled the most competent students of this celebrated system.

The HIGH ALPS of DAUPHINÉ.—In December will be published, in 1 vol. imperial 8vo. with descriptive letterpress, '*Outline Sketches in the High Alps of Dauphiné,*' by the Rev. T. G. BONNEY, M.A. F.G.S. The group of mountains occupying the angle between the upper parts of the valleys of the Romanche and the Durance, although close to one of the high roads leading into Piedmont, is an unknown land to most travellers. Its attractions, however, are in reality very great; for, although its peaks are surpassed in height by those of the Pennine Chain, and its icefields less extensive than those of the Oberland, it has many summits above 12,000 feet, and more than one hundred glaciers, several of which are of considerable size. Its chief charm, is the wild and almost fantastic character of the scenery. Nowhere, perhaps, in the Alps can a greater number of jagged crêtes, of towering pinnacles, of lofty precipices, be seen gathered together. The valleys in many parts are mere ravines, from which the mountains rise almost vertically for thousands of feet, draped here and there with festoons of ice. The greater portion of this district has been explored, and its principal summits sketched by the Author; who, encouraged by several of the leading members of the ALPINE CLUB, has prepared for publication a small volume, containing a selection from his sketches executed in outline, with a short descriptive text; which he hopes will form a tolerably complete memoir on this interesting group of mountains.

PRIVATE LIFE of an EASTERN QUEEN.—Nearly ready, in One Volume, '*Elihu Jan's Story; or, the Private Life of an Eastern Queen.*' By WILLIAM KNIGHTON, Author of '*The Private Life of an Eastern King,*' and '*Village Life in Oudh.*'

A New Volume of **EASTERN TRAVEL**, entitled '*Jacob's Flight; or, a Pilgrimage to Haran, and thence in the Patriarch's Footsteps to the Promised Land.*' By Mrs. BEKE, with an Introduction and a Map by Dr. BEKE, will be ready in December, in post 8vo. with Illustrations.

The **OLD SHEKARRY.**—Nearly ready for publication, the Third Edition, in 8vo. with numerous Illustrations, '*The Hunting Grounds of the Old World, FIRST SERIES,*' by H. A. L. 'the OLD SHEKARRY.' The Third Edition of this work will contain several additional chapters upon large game, hunting in the Annamullai Forest, and round the Neilgherri Mountains; also a Hunting Expedition in the Himalaya, the Terai, and Kashmere, including descriptions of the Sources of the Ganges and Jumma, and the great glaciers of Rudru Himaleh: with observations upon the most recent improvements in breech-loading guns and rifles.

A SECOND VOLUME of '*The GRAVER THOUGHTS of a COUNTRY PARSON,*' by the Author of '*The Recollections of a Country Parson,*' is in the press, and will be published in a few days. The former volume, published two years since, has had a large circulation both in this country and in America. The Second Volume is of the same character. It consists of religious discourses, preached by the Author to his parishioners: but while its matter is such, the ordinary pulpit manner of treatment is to a great degree thrown aside; and the style is very much the same as that of the writer's essays on secular subjects. Some of the discourses were addressed to the population of a rural parish: and all of them have been delivered to a very large city congregation, which forms the writer's present charge.

A New Work, entitled '*Last Winter in Rome and other Italian Cities,*' by C. R. WELD, Author of '*The Pyrenees, West and East,*' &c. will be ready in December, in 1 vol. illustrated by wood engravings from the Author's sketches, and by a Portrait of 'STELLA,' a celebrated Roman model. The greater part of this work will be occupied with an account of Rome in its social, domestic, and political aspects; followed by particulars of a visit to Naples and other towns now included in the dominions of the King of Italy. In Rome the Author had the advantage of residing with an Italian family, which opened to him sources of information not generally accessible to tourists and travellers. Useful information will be added from authentic sources, confirmed by the Author's experience, of the expenses incident to a winter's residence in Rome.

The HISTORY of the APOCRYPHA.—In the press, in 2 vols. 8vo. '*The Hidden Wisdom of Christ and the Key of Knowledge; or, History of the Apocrypha.*' By ERNEST DE BUNSEN.

EARLY CHRISTIAN CHRONOLOGY.—Nearly ready, in One Volume, '*Elements of Early Christian Chronology; or, Chronological Tables from B.C. 70 to A.D. 70, including an Historical Harmony of the Gospels.*' By THOMAS LEWIN, M.A., F.S.A., Author of '*The Life of St. Paul,*' &c. The volume will be accompanied by a preliminary essay and other aids to chronological study.

BREWER'S HISTORICAL and GEOGRAPHICAL ATLAS.—Nearly ready for publication, a New Edition of '*An Elementary Atlas of History and Geography, from the commencement of the Christian Era to the Present Time.*' By J. S. BREWER, M.A. Professor of English Literature, King's College, London, and Reader at the Rolls. This work consists of a Series of Sixteen full-coloured MAPS, chronologically arranged, and accompanied by illustrative Memoirs. The New Edition has been carefully corrected throughout, both in the maps and letterpress.

A new Work, entitled '*Historical Studies,*' by HERMAN MERIVALE, is nearly ready for publication. This work, which will form a single volume, is partly composed of original Essays on subjects chiefly connected with foreign European history; partly of papers contributed by the writer during the last few years to reviews and other periodical works, but recast and in great measure rewritten in combination with the former. In the first part of the volume, styled '*Essays on some of the Precursors of the French Revolution,*' an attempt has been made, in the form of biography, essay, and dialogue, to convey the views of the Author as to some portion of a great subject: the characters and achievements of those distinguished monarchs, statesmen, and men of letters of the last half of the eighteenth century who, by their reforms, their political activity, or their influence on the minds of men, may be said to have prepared the way for the first French Revolution. It comprises sketches of the life and character of JOSEPH the SECOND and CATHERINE the SECOND; of PASCAL PAOLI; of VOLTAIRE, ROUSSEAU, and GOETHE, considered in their relation to each other and to European progress: and a sketch of the characteristics of opposite political schools, in the form of a Dialogue between BENJAMIN FRANKLIN and JOSEPH DE MAISTRE. The contents of the second part of the volume are of a mixed character, but all intended to bear on matters of historical research. They comprise three sketches from the history of the seventeenth century (the Streets of Paris, and Visits to the Battle-fields of Lützen and of Marston Moor), and others on miscellaneous subjects; the Vegetation of Ancient Italy as delineated in the Frescoes found at Pompeii; Memorials of a Visit to Malta, &c.

A New '*Popular History of America*,' by ELIZABETH COOPER, drawn from Original Sources, and written especially for Schools, Colleges, and Mechanics' Institutes, is nearly ready, in 1 vol. crown 8vo.

New Work on *MINISTERIAL PAROCHIAL DUTY*.—Nearly ready, in 1 vol. fcp. 8vo. '*From Sunday to Sunday: an Attempt to consider familiarly the Weekday Life and Labours of a Country Clergyman.*' By RICHARD GEE, M.A. Vicar of Abbot's Langley, Herts, and Rural Dean.

A New Work on '*Tuscan Sculptors, their Lives, Works, and Times, with Illustrations from original Drawings and Photographs.*' by CHARLES C. PERKINS, will be published in December, in Two Volumes, imperial octavo. In the introductory chapter of this work the Author has taken a general survey of ancient Italian Sculpture among the Etruscans, Romans, and Early Christians, down to the commencement of the thirteenth century, which marks the revival of Italian Art. This view of the history of sculpture in Italy, and of its condition before the time of NICCOLA PISANO, will enable the reader to appreciate the immense services rendered by that great artist, with the story of whose life the history of Tuscan Sculpture begins. The biography of NICCOLA PISANO, including historical notices of his times, with particular descriptions of his works, is followed by similar notices of his scholars and successors. The second volume, taking up the history with the career of MICHEL ANGELO, brings it to the time of GIAN BOLOGNA.

The Author has resided long in Italy, and undertaken many journeys for the special purpose of seeing all the works mentioned in the text, and of making drawings or causing photographs to be taken, which may show the progressive history of the Art from its rise to its decline. He has, therefore, with some hope of treating his subject usefully and with completeness, undertaken the task of doing for Italian sculpture what has been copiously done by many recent writers for Italian painting. This task has of late become more practicable, as the researches of eminent Italian and foreign scholars have rendered available a mass of new biographical and critical materials, besides correcting many errors propagated by VASARI, BALDINUCCI, and others, and repeated by more recent writers.

The ILLUSTRATIONS (consisting of forty-five etchings on copper, executed by the Author, and of numerous wood engravings, drawn on the blocks by him, and engraved by Mr. J. D. COOPER) will, it is believed, enable the reader to understand the differences in sentiment, technical excellence or inferiority, between the various Artists from whose works they are taken—a most important point (it will hardly be disputed), in any literary work which aims at conveying an idea of what has been actually done in any phase of Art, but one which in book illustrations is not invariably kept in view.

PROFESSOR HULLAH's last *COURSE of LECTURES on the History of Music*.—Nearly ready, in 1 vol. post 8vo. '*The Transition Period of Musical History; a Course of Lectures on the History of Music from the Beginning of the Seventeenth to the Middle of the Eighteenth Century, delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain in 1864.*' By JOHN HULLAH, Professor of Vocal Music in King's College, and in Queen's College, London, and Organist of Charter-house.

HISTORY of the *TRACTARIAN MOVEMENT*.—Nearly ready, in One Volume, post 8vo. '*Historical Notes of the Tractarian Movement, A.D. 1833-1845.*' By FREDERICK OAKELEY, M.A. Oxon. Priest and Canon of the Catholic Church; formerly Fellow of Baliol College, and Minister of Margaret Chapel. This work will contain its Author's personal recollections of the Religious Movement which takes its name from the 'Tracts for the Times;' especially of that part of it in which he himself was engaged. Though written independently of the 'Apologia,' these 'Notes' serve as an illustration of Dr. NEWMAN's narrative, and relate to a department of the Movement which his object does not comprise.

A Collection of '*Essays on Religion and Literature*,' edited by H. E. MANNING, D.D. will shortly be ready for publication, as follows:—

1. Introductory. By CARDINAL WISEMAN.
2. Influence of the Church on Art in the Dark Ages. By DANIEL ROCK, D.D. F.R.S.
3. The Subjects proper to the Academia. By H. E. MANNING, D.D.
4. Birthplace of S. Patrick. By CASHEL HOEY.
5. On the Position of a Catholic Minority in a Non-Catholic Country. By FREDERICK OAKLEY, M.A.
6. On Bishop Colenso's Objections to the Veracity of Holy Writ. By FRANCIS HENRY LAING.
7. On the Corroboration of Things supposed to be Legendary by Modern Research. By CARDINAL WISEMAN.
8. On Christianity in Relation to Civil Society. By EDWARD LUCAS.

New Work on *CAVALRY MOVEMENTS, viewed in relation to MODERN FIRE ARMS*.—In the press, in One Volume 8vo. '*A Treatise on Cavalry Tactics.*' By Major-General MICHAEL W. SMITH, C.B. Commanding the Poonah Division of the Bombay Army, late of the Fifteenth Hussars and Third Dragoon Guards. Cavalry movements have not yet been altered to meet the requirements of rifled arms. The Author, who practically tested his theories when commanding the Bashi Bazouks, analyses in his forthcoming work the present systems, and not only points out their defects, but proposes the remedies. He desires to introduce a system far more simple and easily acquired than the present, but yet admitting of greater accuracy and rapidity of movement; and he would especially abolish the law of pivots, which is both cumbrous and unnecessary. The movements will be illustrated by DIAGRAMS, and in an APPENDIX the correctness of the facts asserted will be mathematically proved.

The New and complete Edition of 'Hymns for the Church of England,' recently published, will be followed at Christmas by a Collection of 'Hymns for the Church of England, with Proper Tunes,' under the Editorship of Dr. CHARLES STEGGALL. The chief sources from which the tunes have been taken are the *Choralgesang* of BACH, the *Psalter* of RAVENSCROFT, and the *Old Church Psalmody* of the Rev. W. H. HAVERGAL. One special feature of the work will be that each hymn will have its own tune; the same tune being, in no instance, used for more than one hymn. By this combination of the Words and the Music, it is believed that in a short time they will become so associated that the one shall suggest the other, and will be easily remembered.

A New *SANSKRIT ENGLISH DICTIONARY*, by Professor THEODOR BENFEY, of the University of Göttingen and Correspondent of the Institute of France, is preparing for publication. The valuable dictionary of the late Professor H. H. WILSON has long been out of print, while the dictionaries now in course of publication in England and on the continent are planned on a scale which will require many years for their completion, and, like the Latin Dictionary of FORCELLINI, and the Greek Thesaurus of Stephanus, are designed for the use of advanced scholars only. A dictionary of moderate size is therefore much needed by those who wish to study the language for the sake of its literature and the aid which it affords to researches in Comparative Grammar. The present work, which is intended to supply this want, will give only those words which are found in the actual literature of the language, to the exclusion of those which rest only on the authority of Grammarians. The roots are, however, inserted, but all which have not yet been authenticated, are marked with a cross +.

SUPPLEMENT to the CHORALE BOOK for ENGLAND.—Nearly ready for publication, a New Edition, being the Fourth, of the '*Chorale Book for England*,' to which will be appended a new SUPPLEMENT of English Hymns and Tunes—the Hymns selected by Miss C. WINKWORTH—the Tunes, chiefly English, compiled and arranged by Professor W. S. BENNETT and by OTTO GOLDSCHMIDT. This SUPPLEMENT has been devised to supply a want felt by Ministers who desire to introduce the '*Chorale Book*' into congregational use, but are unwilling to deprive their congregation of their native and accustomed psalmody. It will, therefore, consist of fifty of the best English Hymns, of which the greater number will be set to standard English tunes. The remainder, being in metres difficult or impossible to adapt to English tunes, will be set to appropriate German chorales; following in this respect the example of the best recent English hymn-books. Care will be taken to include in both divisions only Hymns and Tunes of real merit, but also to exclude none of those few which from old association have become popular and favourite in English quires and other places where sacred song is practised as an act of vocal worship.

MODERN WHIST.—The Sixteenth Edition of '*Short Whist*, by MAJOR A., newly and completely revised, with an *Essay on the Theory of the Modern Scientific Game*, by PROFESSOR P.' and a new Frontispiece, is nearly ready. Modern Whist has become both deeper and more attractive than even Short Whist was when Major A. first put forth this little book, which has now had forty years of popularity, and has run through fifteen editions. Although, therefore, the sound principles laid down by the Major still remain unshaken, it has been thought desirable to add some further information in accordance with the most modern and approved theory and practice of the game. The laws have been carefully revised and made to correspond with the code lately adopted by the principal London Clubs.

PEREIRA'S *MATERIA MEDICA* ABRIDGED.—Nearly ready for publication, in One Volume, 8vo. '*A Manual of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, being an Abridgment of the late Dr. PEREIRA'S Elements of Materia Medica, adapted to the use of Medical Practitioners, Chemists and Druggists, Medical and Pharmaceutical Students, &c. in conformity with the British Pharmacopœia*.' By F. J. FARRE, M.D. Cantab. F.R.C.P. F.L.S. Senior Physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and Lecturer on Materia Medica in St. Bartholomew's College; London Editor of the British Pharmacopœia. Assisted by ROBERT BENTLEY, M.R.C.S. F.L.S. Professor of Botany in King's College, and Professor of Materia Medica and Botany to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain; and by ROBERT WARINGTON, F.R.S. F.C.S. Chemical Operator to the Society of Apothecaries, and Vice-President of the Chemical Society.

ABRIDGMENT of COPLAND'S *MEDICAL DICTIONARY*.—In the press, '*The Dictionary of Practical Medicine, comprising the Nature and Treatment of Diseases, and Disorders especially incidental to Climate, to Sex, and to the Different Epochs of Life*.' By JAMES COPLAND, M.D. F.R.S. F.R.C.P. London, &c. Abridged by the Author, assisted by J. C. COPLAND, M.R.C.S. M.S.A., and throughout brought down to the present state of medical science. In this Abridgment the Author has incorporated all the practical Articles in his larger work, with the pathological states characterising their courses, the structural changes into which they frequently pass, and the indications and means of cure appropriate to these states and changes. He has noticed the practical views of the best writers, his predecessors and contemporaries, and has stated the results of his observations in relation to them in the course of his own long and varied practice. He has endeavoured to condense as much information as it was in his power to convey in one thick volume, thereby rendering his work in size and price more generally useful, especially to Students of Medicine, to the Army and Navy Medical Services, and to the Medical Profession in general; also to Clergymen, Lawyers, Scientific or Literary Men, Chemists, and all persons who may have occasion to consult or refer to a Medical Dictionary for practical information.

A new and improved Edition of Mr. W. B. KESTIVEN's '*Manual of the Domestic Practice of Medicine*' is nearly ready.—The work has been thoroughly revised; many additions, corrections, and omissions have been made, so as to render a second edition more exactly adapted to domestic use, its object not being to teach the science of medicine, but to give plain practical instruction to those who, not having medical aid immediately within reach, may nevertheless have occasion to treat disease, accidents, and slight maladies which may be cured by the mother or nurse if provided with such information as the Author has endeavoured to give in this book.

A New Edition of '*The Philosophy of Health, being an Exposition of the Physiological and Sanitary Conditions conducive to Human Longevity and Happiness*,' by the late SOUTHWOOD SMITH, M.D. will be ready early in December, in 1 vol. 8vo. with New Plates. This work, first published in two volumes, in which shape it passed through ten editions, will now be issued in a new form, the greater part of the work re-written, and much new matter added by the Author prior to his decease. The Plates to accompany this edition have been prepared under professional superintendence.

A New Work on the STEAM ENGINE, entitled '*A Handbook of the Steam Engine*.' By JOHN BOURNE, C.E. Author of '*A Treatise on the Steam Engine*,' and '*A Catechism of the Steam Engine*,' is nearly ready for publication. This work is complementary to the Author's '*Catechism of the Steam Engine*,' and its main purpose is to show in what manner the principles enunciated in that work are to be practically applied. It consists, consequently, chiefly of practical rules illustrated by examples worked out at length, exemplifying the manner in which every calculation connected with the steam engine is to be performed; and these elucidations are easily followed and easily applied to other cases presenting themselves for solution. The latest scientific discoveries in topics bearing on the steam engine, and the latest practical improvements in construction or configuration, are embodied or described; and the rules and examples given are illustrative of the newest and most approved methods of the present time in every department of steam engineering.

SEWAGE of the UNITED KINGDOM.—In the press, and will be published in January, '*The Sanitary Development of the Resources of the Kingdom, a Treatise on the Management and Utilisation of Sewage*.' By WILLIAM MENZIES, Deputy Surveyor of Windsor Forest and Parks. This work, which will be illustrated with numerous drawings showing methods of ventilating and flushing drains, constructing filtering tanks, laying on irrigation, &c., will comprise the profitable application of the system to cottages, dwelling-houses, public buildings, and towns; also suggestions relative to the arterial drainage of the country and the water supply of rivers; accompanied under each head by medical, architectural, engineering, and agricultural details.

—New Elementary Work on ARITHMETIC.—Nearly ready, in 12mo. '*A Graduated Course of Practical Arithmetic for the use of Schools*.' By JOHN HERBERT, Master of Lady Joanna Thornhill's School, Wye. PART I. *the First Four Rules*. To be followed by PART II. *the Higher Operations*.

ISBISTER'S COLLEGE EUCLID.—Just ready, in 12mo. '*The College Euclid, comprising the first Six Books and the portions of the Eleventh and Twelfth Books read at the Universities, chiefly from the Text of Dr. Simson*.' By A. K. ISBISTER, M.A. Head Master of the Stationers' Company's School. The chief features of this edition will be a new arrangement of the figures and demonstrations; the enunciations of the proportions given separately for self-examination apart from the text; notes and questions on each book; and a series of geometrical problems for solution from the most recent University Examination Papers.

Mr. TEGETMEIER, formerly Secretary to the Apian Society, has prepared a practical treatise on the management of bees, to be entitled the '*Handbook of Profitable Bee-keeping: with an APPENDIX on the Fallacies of the Times Bee Master*.' In addition to the details of all the most approved methods followed in England and Scotland, it will contain an account of the new mode of management which has given so great an impetus to bee-keeping in Germany; a notice of all the most approved hives, both British and foreign, and of the newly introduced variety of bee known as the Ligurian (*Apis Ligustica*). The work will be illustrated by engravings on wood, and will be ready early in the Spring.

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BEING AN

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BY

MESSRS. LONGMAN AND CO.

No. XI.

FEBRUARY 28, 1865

VOL. II.

THE object of this periodical is to enable Book-buyers readily to obtain such general information regarding the various Works published by Messrs. LONGMAN and Co. as is usually afforded by tables of contents and explanatory prefaces, or may be acquired by an inspection of the books themselves. With this view, each article is confined to an ANALYSIS OF THE CONTENTS of the work referred to: Opinions of the press and laudatory notices are not inserted.

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Literary Intelligence of Works preparing for publication will be found at pages 505 to 510.

An Essay on the History of the English Government and Constitution, from the Reign of Henry VII. to the Present Time. By JOHN, EARL RUSSELL. New Edition, with New Introduction. 8vo. pp. 486, price 12s. cloth. [February 16, 1865.]

HAVING long intended to publish a new edition of his Essay on the English Constitution, EARL RUSSELL was struck, when he came to prepare the work, with the vast difference which exists between the state of affairs in 1823 and their present

condition. This difference obliged him to choose one of two alternatives, either to add innumerable notes and alter a great part of the work, or to write an introduction explaining the great changes which the last forty years have brought forth. The latter course, while it leaves the Essay untouched, except by a few omissions, serves the further purpose of showing the degree in which EARL RUSSELL has been led to modify his judgment in some matters of practical government. It will also furnish evidence that he still adheres to all the great principles which guided him when

the subject of Parliamentary Reform was first mooted.

The object of EARL RUSSELL's Introduction is to give some account of the working of that reformed legislation of which it is not too much to say that it has changed the face of the land, and raised a barrier against merely speculative and revolutionary changes, stronger than any which the old legislation could have presented.

In the course of the Introduction, EARL RUSSELL gives his judgment on some points which are subjects of anxious debate. The legislation of the last forty years has confined the list of capital offences to those of murder and high treason; it has reduced the number of executions from an average of 56 in 1823 (one in 229,177 of the population) to an average of 11 in 1852-62 (one in 1,711,434). But while the Author questions not the right of a State to inflict the punishment of death, or its expediency in certain conditions of society, he doubts whether murder is prevented by retaining the punishment for eight or ten persons in a year, and comes to the conclusion that nothing would be lost to justice if the punishment were altogether abolished.

The suffrage, EARL RUSSELL believes, can be extended on good old English principles, and in conformity with good old English notions of representation; but the theory that every man ought to have a vote, weighed always according to a sort of handicap, seems to him visionary in the extreme. His reasons against this theory are given at some length; while the real dangers attendant on the introduction of changes in the franchise law are also pointed out.

A New Latin-English Dictionary, abridged from the larger Latin-English Dictionary of WHITE and RIDDLE. By JOHN T. WHITE, M.A. of C. C. C. Oxford; Joint-Author of the larger work. Medium 8vo. pp. 1,048, price 18s. cloth. [February 14, 1865.]

THE present Dictionary has been prepared with the view of supplying a work which would satisfy all the requirements of students not travelling out of the ordinary course of reading. Such words as are found *only* in Glossaries, in the existing Fragments of early authors like NÆVIUS, in Ecclesiastical writers, and in the post-classical productions of AMMIAN, PETRONIUS, APPULSIUS, &c. are generally omitted, save only so far as they are the foundation of others occurring in Classical literature. For instance: the adjective *affuber*, found only in the Glossary of Festus, and in the late-Latin Author SYMMACHUS, is inserted, as being the word from which the Ciceronian adverb *affubre* is obtained. In like

manner the Digests supply *triga*, from which LIVY and PLINY have their *trigarius*; and the adjective *trifarius*, used only by APPULSIUS, SOLINUS, and CASSIODORUS, is retained as being necessary to the formation of the adverb *trifarum* used by LIVY. But with this exception, this Dictionary contains in a condensed shape the information afforded in the parent-work, with which it corresponds in all its main features. The same method of giving the literal or etymological meaning of words has been adopted, the several English equivalents have been arranged in corresponding order, and for the most part one example of each mode of construction has been retained.

Of the alterations, which are very few, the principal are those connected with Etymology. In this part of the Dictionary the Author has, while exercising his own judgment, availed himself of the assistance obtainable from the works of BOPP, COESSEN, CURTIUS, LEO MEYER, MAX MÜLLER, and POTT, which either have been re-edited, or have appeared wholly or in part since the early months of the year 1862.

With a view of rendering certain philological principles adopted in the larger work more available in this Abridgment, such Italian and French words as were there given in a separate Appendix have now been transferred to the end of the several articles to which they respectively belong; while very many fresh instances of the affinity existing between the Italian, French, and Latin languages have been added.

Great attention has been paid to the division of words, at the ends of lines, in accordance with their formation on the principle of Base, Suffix, and Connecting Vowels. This division has been made in the case of each language occurring throughout the whole body of the work.

Mr. MAX MÜLLER, M.A. Taylorian Professor of Modern European Language and Literature in the University of Oxford, has the following Note at page 290 of his *SECOND SERIES of Lectures on the Science of Language* (published in July 1864), in reference to the larger work, from which the present volume is compiled and abridged:—'These passages are taken from "WHITE and RIDDLE's "Latin-English Dictionary," a work which deserves the highest credit for the careful and thoughtful manner in which the meanings of each word are arranged and built up architecturally, story by story.'

The following favourable opinions of the present work, formed by the Head Masters of Public Schools, have been received by the Publishers:—

From Rev. Dr. COLLIS, Bromsgrove.

I have to thank you for a very serviceable-looking Dictionary, abridged from the large WHITE and RIDDLE. The cost of the latter has hitherto deterred me from introducing it here. I shall, however, *largely* use the

abridged one, which is very capital in its typography as well as the arrangement of its contents. The way in which the meanings are regularly deduced, and the excellence of the *etymologies*, render it superior to any Latin Lexicon I have yet seen.

From Rev. Dr. MAJOR, King's College, London.

I am very much obliged to you for your kind and valuable present of Mr. WHITE's smaller Latin Dictionary. It appears to me so carefully prepared and accurately printed, and also in so compendious and convenient a form, that I should augur that it will soon take precedence of all others for ordinary use.

From the Rev. E. ST. JOHN PARRY, M.A. Leamington.

I have to acknowledge with thanks the valuable Dictionary which I have just received. I have a very high opinion of Mr. WHITE's larger work, from which this is abridged; and consider it unrivalled in arrangement and execution. This smaller Dictionary will be very useful to the higher boys in schools, who require something of philology and methodical classification of the meanings of words.

From Dr. LEONHARD SCHMITZ, Edinburgh.

The introduction of proper names cannot fail to be extremely useful to young students, as they find in one book all they want in reading a Latin author.

A still closer ABRIDGMENT, by Mr. WHITE, of WHITE and RIDDLE's larger Dictionary, for the use of junior pupils and the lower forms in grammar schools, is in an advanced stage of preparation, and will, it is hoped, be published in the course of the Spring.

Historical Studies. By HERMAN MERIVALE.
8vo. pp. 480, price 12s. 6d. cloth.

[February 13, 1865.]

THIS work is partly composed of original Essays, on subjects chiefly connected with foreign European history; partly of papers contributed by the writer during the last few years to reviews and other periodical works, but recast and in great measure rewritten in combination with the former. In the first part of the volume, styled 'Essays on some of the Precursors of the French Revolution,' an attempt has been made, in the form of biography, criticism, and dialogue, to convey the views of the Author as to some portions of a great subject: the characters and achievements of those distinguished monarchs, statesmen, and men of letters of the last half of the eighteenth century who, by their reforms, their political activity, or their influence on the minds of men, may be said to have prepared the way for the first French Revolution. It comprises sketches of the life and character of JOSEPH the SECOND of Germany, and CATHERINE the SECOND of Russia; of PASCAL PAOLI; of VOLTAIRE, ROUSSEAU, and GOETHE,

considered in their relation to each other and to European progress: and an attempt to place in contrast the characteristics of opposite political schools, in the form of a Dialogue between BENJAMIN FRANKLIN and JOSEPH DEMAISTRE.

The second division consists of sketches of the European history of the seventeenth century, connected with each other as different scenes in the great drama enacted in France, England, and Germany during the religious wars and revolutions of its first moiety (the Streets of Paris, and Visits to the Battle-fields of Lützen and of Marston Moor).

The third section, entitled the 'Leisure Hours of a Tourist,' is miscellaneous only, containing unconnected essays in which the endeavour is made to unite the historical impressions produced by celebrated scenes, with the observations occasioned by the aspects of the scenes themselves (the Landscape of Ancient Italy as delineated in the Frescoes of Pompeii; the Scenery and Antiquities of Cornwall; a Visit to Malta; &c.)

History of the Romans under the Empire. By CHARLES MERIVALE, B.D. Rector of Lawford; Chaplain to the Speaker of the House of Commons. New Edition. VOL. I. post 8vo. pp. 456, with Map, and VOL. II. price 6s. each Volume, in cloth. To be continued monthly, and completed in Eight Volumes. [Jan. 31, Feb. 28, 1865.]

THIS edition of Mr. MERIVALE's History of the Romans under the Empire, will be completed in eight volumes, of cabinet size, uniform with the post octavo edition of Lord MACAULAY's History of England. With the full text, it will also contain all the maps which illustrate the library edition.

The first volume gives an account of the civil and military contests which preceded the fall of the Republic, and brings the history from the death of SULLA to the return of CÆSAR from his second invasion of Britain. The second volume is mainly devoted to CÆSAR's trans-Alpine campaign, his policy and his legislation, his last triumph, the conspiracy against his life, and his assassination, beneath the statue of POMPEIUS, on the Ides of March, B.C. 45-44.

Historical and Philosophical Essays. By NASSAU W. SENIOR, Esq. 2 vols. post 8vo. pp. 790, price 16s. cloth. [Feb. 15, 1865.]

THE Essays contained in these volumes have appeared (with but one exception) in the pages of the *Edinburgh Review*. Although they have not received the final corrections of the Author,†

were prepared by him for publication in the winter of 1862, and important additions in the form of an APPENDIX have been made to several of the Essays. Although many years have passed since some of these papers were first published, there is probably not one which will fail to interest all readers whose attention is fixed on the aspect of the political world. The APPENDIX to the first Essay, which examines the national characteristics and temper of France, America, and Britain, expresses Mr. SENIOR's judgment on the great struggle between the American States. The second Essay, on the Law of Nations, with especial reference to the obstacles which retard the progress of international law, is followed by an Appendix treating of the courses of conduct pursued by Sardinia, France, and the United States, in Italy and America; while the fourth Essay comprises and contrasts the American States with the German Zollverein. In other chapters Mr. SENIOR gives an account of the disputes connected with the territory of Oregon; of the working of the English poor laws in the three several stages through which they have passed; and of the nature and objects of combinations and strikes among workmen. The third chapter reviews the 'Political Philosophy' of Lord BROUGHAM; the eighth and ninth, which examine the works of Sir CORNEWALL LEWIS on Dependencies, and on Authority in Matters of Opinion, have an additional interest as expressing the opinion of an impartial judge on one of the most eminent of historical critics. The last chapter, on 'Oxford and Mr. WARD,' still retains its interest in connexion with one of the most important subjects which are now attracting the attention of the public generally.

The Works of the late Sir Benjamin Brodie, Bart. D.C.L. Serjeant-Surgeon to the Queen, President of the Royal Society, &c. Collected and arranged by CHARLES HAWKINS, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. Pp. 2,084; with Medallion Portrait and Autograph. 3 vols. 8vo. price 48s. cloth.

[February 28, 1865.]

THE first volume of this collection contains an Autobiography of the Author, in which will be found notices of King GEORGE the FOURTH, Sir JOSEPH BANKS, Mr. BRANDE, Lord CAMPBELL, Dr. CHAMBERS, Mr. CLIFT, Dr. CRAWFORD, Sir HUMPHRY DAVY, Lord DENMAN, Sir HENRY HALFORD, Lord HOLLAND, Sir WILLIAM KNIGHTON, Mr. LAWRENCE, Dr. MATON, Sir THOMAS PLUMMER, Sir JOHN STODDART, Dr. YOUNG, and others; with recollections of the Royal and other Societies: *Psychological Inquiries*—'being a series of Essays

'intended to illustrate the mutual relations of the 'physical organisation and the mental faculties, 'and the physical and moral history of man:' the Hunterian Oration delivered at the College of Surgeons: Four Addresses to the Students of St. George's Hospital: also the Addresses delivered as President of the Royal Society, the Ethnological Society, and the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science: and an article from the *Quarterly Review* on Quackery.

The Second and Third Volumes contain all the rest of the Author's published works,—his Pathological and Surgical Observations on the *Urinary Organs*, on *Diseases of the Joints*, &c.; the Papers he communicated to the Royal Society, to the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, and to other Societies; a Course of Lectures delivered at St. George's Hospital; and some Pathological and Surgical Observations, left in manuscript, on which he was engaged at the time of his death.

A Treatise on the Sanitary Management and Utilisation of Sewage: comprising Details of a System applicable to Cottages, Dwelling-Houses, Public Buildings, and Towns; also Suggestions relating to the Arterial Drainage of the Country, and the Water Supply of Rivers. By WILLIAM MENZIES, Deputy-Surveyor of Windsor Forest and Parks. Pp. 98; with 9 Plates of Drawings on Stone. Imperial 8vo. price 12s. 6d. cloth.

[February 3, 1864.]

THE subject treated in the present work is one of national importance, and it is the Author's hope that the system which he advocates will meet all the objections and difficulties which have been forcibly urged in the Report of the Committee appointed by the House of Commons to investigate the different schemes proposed for the disposal of the sewage of London. In the fifteen years during which the Crown property at Windsor has been under his care, he has made many experiments, and had frequent opportunities of hearing the PRINCE CONSORT express his views on a subject to which he had given earnest attention. All the plans suggested in this volume have been put into practice in detail (with but one exception), some in one place and some in another; and the descriptions, illustrated by the drawings, are so clear that all may understand, and, if they think fit, carry out the same plans elsewhere. Much, it must be admitted, remains yet undiscovered; but a real advance is secured, if the Author has, as he trusts, succeeded in enabling the reader to understand not only the principles on which he has acted, but the reason

why so many schemes have failed, and the means by which the difficulties involved in those schemes may be overcome.

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7. Sketch showing Method of Irrigation.
8. Plan showing double System of Drainage as adapted to a Town.
9. Plan showing the Method of utilising the Sewage of a Suburban District.

A Treatise on Drill and Manœuvres of Cavalry combined with Horse Artillery. By Major-General MICHAEL W. SMITH, C.B. Commanding the Poonah Division of the Bombay Army; late of the Fifteenth Hussars and Third Dragoon Guards. 8vo. pp. 364, price 12s. 6d. cloth. [February 27, 1865.]

THE subjects of this Treatise had long occupied the attention of the Author; but his services during the Crimean War, and subsequently during the suppression of the Indian Mutiny, did not allow of his completing his MS. until the year 1860.

Cavalry movements have not yet been altered to meet the requirements of rifled arms. The Author, who practically tested his theories when commanding the Bashi Bazouks, analyses the present systems, especially those of England and France, and not only points out their defects, but proposes the remedies. He desires to introduce a system far more simple and easily acquired than the present, but yet admitting of greater accuracy and rapidity of movement. He would especially abolish the law of pivots, which he clearly proves to be both cumbrous and unnecessary. Among many other improvements, he strongly advocates the rank-entire system, and proposes the substitution of direct for oblique échelons. The better combination of Artillery with Cavalry is kept in view throughout, and a special chapter is devoted to that subject. The movements are illustrated by DIAGRAMS, and in an APPENDIX the correctness of the facts asserted is mathematically proved.—The volume is dedicated by permission to Field-Marshal H.R.H. the DUKE of CAMBRIDGE, Commanding-in-Chief.

Outline Sketches of the High Alps of Dauphiné. By T. G. BONNEY, M.A. F.G.S. Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge; Member of the Alpine Club. Pp. 68; with 22 Sketches engraved on 13 Plates, and a coloured Route Map of the Dauphiné Alps. Post 4to. price 16s. cloth. [Jan. 3, 1865.]

THE group of mountains occupying the angle between the upper parts of the valleys of the Romanche and the Durance, although close to one of the high roads leading into PIEDMONT, is an unknown land to most travellers. Its attractions, however, are in reality very great; for, although its peaks are surpassed in height by those of the Pennine chain, and its ice-fields less extensive than those of the Oberland, it has many summits above 12,000 feet, and more than one hundred glaciers, several of which are of considerable size. Its chief charm is the wild and almost fantastic character of the scenery. Nowhere perhaps in the ALPS can a greater number of jagged crêtes, of towering pinnacles, of lofty precipices, be seen gathered together. The valleys in many parts are mere ravines, from which the mountains rise almost vertically for thousands of feet, draped here and there with festoons of ice. The greater portion of this district has been explored, and its principal summits sketched by the Author, who, encouraged by several of the leading members of the ALPINE CLUB, has prepared the present volume, containing a selection from his sketches executed in outline, with a short descriptive text; which he hopes will form a tolerably complete memoir on this interesting group of mountains.

How We Spent the Summer; or, a 'Voyage en Zigzag' in Switzerland and the Tyrol, with some Members of the ALPINE CLUB. From the Sketch-Book of one of the Party. Oblong 4to. on 43 Plates, comprising about 300 Illustrations, price 10s. 6d. boards.

[December 22, 1864.]

THIS volume, consisting of upwards of 300 sketches of incidents of travel, scenery, and costumes, with a few lines descriptive of each subject, is intended to form an illustrated record of a journey through Central and Eastern Switzerland, and a portion of the Tyrol, during July and August of last year. Whilst disclaiming anything like rivalry with such works as 'The Foreign Tour of Messrs. BROWN, JONES, and ROBINSON,' or the 'Voyages en Zigzag' of TOEPFFER, and pretending neither to the facetiousness of the one nor the admirable humour and descriptions of the other, it may serve to revive pleasant rec-

lections of similar adventures in those who have already made the experiment, as well as induce others to repeat the attempt, by showing what may be accomplished by a combined party of mountaineers, and active and enterprising ladies. An outline map enables the route to be followed with all needful minuteness, and includes the excursions of the climbers; whilst the short descriptions beneath each sketch will render the whole sufficiently intelligible to the general reader. The series commences with the start from London, and proceeds *viâ* Paris, Neuchâtel, Berne, the Oberland, Canton Unterwalden, Lucerne, Canton Glarus, Chur, the Albula Pass, the Ober-Engadine, the Bernina Pass, the Valtelline, Bormio, the southern side of the Orteler Alps, the Stelvio Pass, the Valley of the Adige, the Ofen Pass, Pontresina, the Davos Thal, Prättigau, Rhein Thal, and Lake of Constance, and finally terminates with the departure from Zurich on the homeward journey.

Village Life in Switzerland. By SOPHIA DUBERLY DELMARD. Post 8vo. pp. 334, price 9s. 6d. cloth. [January 13, 1865.]

THE Author has been induced to add another to the many works recently published on Switzerland, by the belief that the circumstances of her sojourn in that country have enabled her to supply information which may be at once new and acceptable to English travellers. Having lived for three years in a secluded Swiss village, she has become thoroughly acquainted with the manners and habits of the country people; and as she is not aware that any other writer has treated of Swiss life exclusively as it exists in the villages and hamlets scattered among the Alps, she has thought that a brief record of her impressions may have an interest for the English public.

Last Winter in Rome. By C. R. WELD, Author of 'The Pyrenees, West and East,' &c. Pp. 618; with a Portrait of Stella (a Roman Model), and several Engravings on Wood. Post 8vo. price 14s. cloth. [January 7, 1865.]

THE condition and prospects of Rome and the Italian kingdom are subjects of so much interest to the English public, that the observations of any traveller who has conscientiously sought to arrive at the truth of facts may not be without their value. In the present volume the Author has recorded the impressions left on his mind by a sojourn in Rome during the winter of 1863-4. He has endeavoured to draw a faithful picture of that city and its inhabitants,—a task for which his

residence with a Roman family gave him facilities not usually within the reach of English travellers—to describe its moral and social state, the position of its rulers, the relations of the laity and the priesthood, the condition of popular education, the use or neglect of the physical resources of the country, and other subjects of interest and importance. A subsequent journey to Naples and other towns now included in the dominions of the King of Italy has led him to dwell more at length on the present state and the probable fortunes of the Italian kingdom, and on the policy to be pursued with regard to the Venetian and Roman questions. But while he has been anxious to omit no topics on which his countrymen might wish to have information, and on which he felt himself able to form a judgment, he has also endeavoured to make his book practically useful to those who may intend to visit Rome, by stating accurately the expenses incident to a residence in that city, and giving all particulars relating to its winter climate, about which it is one of the traveller's first duties to tell a plain unvarnished tale.

Tuscan Sculptors, their Lives, Works, and Times. With 45 Etchings and 28 Engravings on Wood from Original Drawings and Photographs. By CHARLES C. PERKINS. 2 vols. imperial 8vo. pp. 602, price 63s. cloth. [January 4, 1865.]

THE subject of Italian sculpture is much less known and studied than that of Italian painting. The masterpieces of the latter are to be found in the galleries of Europe; those of the former are to be sought chiefly in scattered churches and palaces in Italy, where they are seldom so placed as to attract the attention of any but careful observers. So again, while books on Italian painting are many, there are few treatises on Italian sculpture. Of these the works of CICOGNARA and AGINCOURT are not attractive to the general reader or satisfactory to the student, while the delightful volumes of M. RIO and Lord LINDSAY treat of sculpture partially, and from an exclusive point of view. The present work, it is hoped, may in part fill the space thus left vacant in the literature of art. It is confined to the schools of Tuscany; those of Northern, Southern, and Eastern Italy the Author purposes to examine in a future volume. In the introductory chapter of the present work he has taken a general survey of ancient Italian Sculpture among the Etruscans, Romans, and Early Christians, down to the commencement of the thirteenth century, which marks the revival of Italian Art. This view of the history of sculpture in Italy, and of its condition before the time of NICCOLA PISANO, will

enable the reader to appreciate the immense services rendered by that great artist, with the story of whose life the history of Tuscan Sculpture begins. The biography of NICCOLA PISANO, including historical notices of his times, with particular descriptions of his works, is followed by similar notices of his scholars and successors. The second volume, taking up the history with the career of MICHEL ANGELO, brings it to the time of GIAN BOLOGNA.

The Author has resided long in Italy, and undertaken many journeys for the special purpose of seeing all the works mentioned in the text, and of making drawings or causing photographs to be taken, which may show the progressive history of the Art from its rise to its decline. He has, therefore, with some hope of treating his subject usefully and with completeness, undertaken the task of doing for Italian sculpture what has been copiously done by many recent writers for Italian painting. This task has of late become more practicable, as the researches of eminent Italian and foreign scholars have rendered available a mass of new biographical and critical materials, besides correcting many errors propagated by VASARI, BALDINUCCI, and others, and repeated by more recent writers.

The ILLUSTRATIONS will, it is believed, enable the reader to understand the differences in sentiment, technical excellence or inferiority, between the various Artists from whose works they are taken—a most important point (it will hardly be disputed) in any literary work which aims at conveying an idea of what has been actually done in any phase of Art, but one which in book illustrations is not invariably kept in view.

Elihu Jan's Story; or, the Private Life of an Eastern Queen. By WILLIAM KNIGHTON, LL.D. Assistant-Commissioner in Oudh; Author of 'Private Life of an Eastern King,' 'Village Life in Oudh,' &c. Post 8vo. pp. 218, price 7s. 6d. cloth. [Jan. 21, 1865.]

THIS tale illustrates the private life of the Court of Lucknow during the reign which was closed by the annexation of Oudh to the British dominions. ELIHU JAN is no fictitious character. Having been for many years hookah-attendant to the Queen of Oudh, she became, after the mutiny, an ayah (or nurse) in the household of Mr. JOHANNES, a wealthy merchant of Lucknow, and subsequently entered the service of the Author, who, having done all that he could to verify her accounts, fully believes the truth of her story. Her position in the palace gave her ample opportunity of becoming acquainted with practices and secrets which were sedulously kept from the knowledge of the public beyond its precincts; and

her tale will therefore be found to illustrate fully the character not merely of the Queen-mother, but of her son, to plead whose cause she came to England, and of the personages by whom he was surrounded. It exhibits the tone of thought, the superstitions and the iniquities which mark the life of an Eastern palace, and the impression produced on the average native of India by the recent history of that country.

LOUIS SPOHR's Autobiography. Translated from the German. Copyright Edition. 8vo. pp. 680, price 14s. cloth. [Dec. 27, 1864.]

THE reputation of LOUIS SPOHR as a most eminent musician is deservedly great in this country. Although nearly twelve years have passed since his last appearance in England, and during that time a vast number of distinguished foreign artists have been welcomed by the English public, the name of SPOHR has lost nothing by its comparison with others; and there are, doubtless, thousands who were present at the performance of his oratorios, and at his concerts in Norwich and in London, for whom the story of his life will have an interest. But it is not always, or even often the case, that the interest excited by the professional career of a distinguished artist is heightened by the narrative of his private life; nor could the admirers of SPOHR as a musician have known that a character singularly amiable, and a life singularly noble and self-sacrificing, was combined with his genius as a composer. A good Autobiography is a rarity, and few men have done more than relate some small portion of their personal history; but the present volume contains the narrative of SPOHR's life, written by himself, for a period of more than fifty years. It may, without fear, be left to speak for itself. To all who read it, it will reveal a character thoroughly pure and estimable in all the relations of life. This Autobiography, more remarkable even for its unaffected simplicity than for its fulness and minuteness of detail, comes to an end with the month of June 1838. But, although SPOHR was in vain urged to resume it, the notes, letters, and journals in possession of his wife were by her placed, in accordance with suggestions made by him, at the disposal of some members of the family who undertook, by means of extracts, without any pretence to literary skill, and with the simple unadorned truthfulness of SPOHR's own narrative, to carry out the history of his life to the end. The chapters thus added may be regarded therefore as not less trustworthy than the Autobiography. They profess to do no more than relate the last incidents in the closing years of a life, for which any minute analysis of character is altogether unnecessary.

History of the Rise and Influence of the Spirit of Rationalism in Europe. By W. E. H. LECKY, M.A. 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 940, price 25s. cloth. [January 28, 1865.]

THE object of this work is to trace the history of that movement of thought, which, during the last few centuries, has been continually restricting the influence of theology upon the world, and has at the same time made theology more and more the expression of the voice of conscience. The Author believes that the causes of religious changes are to be found much less in the controversies that immediately preceded them, than in a predisposition arising out of the intellectual condition of the time, and in the formation of which innumerable philosophical, political, social, and literary agencies concurred. Among the many subjects which he has endeavoured to interweave in his history will be found witchcraft, the miracles of the saints, Christian art, the relations of physical science and theology, religious terrorism, persecution, the philosophies of BACON and DESCARTES, the secularisation of politics, the rise of democracy, the influence of the industrial spirit, and the tendencies of political economy. That the history of speculative opinions should be regarded as a normal evolution, and that every important change in one department is usually preceded by a general modification of the intellectual condition of society, have long been regarded as cardinal tenets by that positive school, which, during the present century, has done so much to create a philosophy of history. The present work will, however, be found to differ widely from most of those which have emanated from that question, in the prominent place which it concedes to individual exertion, in its full recognition of the reality and importance of moral progress, and in its vindication of the position of Christianity as the chief agent by which that progress is effected.

Essays and Reviews. The Twelfth Edition. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 536, price 5s. cloth. [February 28, 1865.]

IN this edition of the *Essays and Reviews* those portions of the volume on which the Ecclesiastical Proceedings were founded in the cases of the 'BISHOP of SALISBURY v. WILLIAMS,' and of 'FENDALL v. WILSON,' are distinguished by inverted commas. It will thus serve as a permanent record of the practical issue of those suits. The selection of the passages impugned was of course made by the Prosecutions. In some instances, inconsiderable extracts, or phrases not admitting of illustration from other parts of the respective *Essays*, were brought before the Court. In others,

very large extracts were made, presenting the amplest material for ascertaining the Authors' meaning, and for forming a Judgment. This was especially the case on the two subjects which have attracted the greatest public attention—that concerning the remedial character of punishments in the world to come, and concerning the various, though connected questions, touching the genuineness and authenticity, the textual criticism, the figurative or ideal interpretation of Scripture, its miraculous or non-miraculous inspiration, and the character of its prophecies.

The Promoters of the Prosecutions may be presumed to have availed themselves of the highest legal ability in the framing of the charges, and in the arguments adduced in their support. But after being subjected to an ordeal unprecedented, it is believed, either in the literary or judicial history of the Church of England, nothing could be found in the passages now pointed out to the reader contradictory or repugnant to the Articles of Religion or the Formularies. They may, therefore, be taken as supplying a fair measure of the liberty of opinion and publication allowable to clergymen of the Church of England on the subjects of which they treat.

Essays on Religion and Literature, viz.

Inaugural Discourse of H.E. CARDINAL WISEMAN. On the Subjects proper to an Academia of the Catholic Religion in England. By H. E. MANNING, D.D.

The Action of the Church upon Art and Civilisation. By DANIEL ROCK, D.D.

On the Birthplace of S. Patrick. By J. CASHEL HOEY.

The Position of a Catholic Minority in a Non-Catholic Country. By FREDERICK OAKELEY, M.A.

On Bishop Colenso's Objections to the Veracity of Holy Writ. By FRANCIS HENRY LAING.

The Truth of supposed Legends and Fables. By CARDINAL WISEMAN.

Christianity in Relation to Civil Society (Two Essays). By EDWARD LUCAS.

Edited by H. E. MANNING, D.D. 8vo. pp. 392, price 10s. 6d. cloth. [Jan. 21, 1865.]

THIS volume consists of a series of papers read at the meetings of the Academy of the Catholic Religion, which was established in London in 1861, in connexion with the Academia in Rome. The latter society was instituted at the beginning of the present century, for the encouragement of studies bearing on the relations of science and revealed religion, and thereby applying

the truths and laws of the intellectual and natural world to the confirmation of the Faith. In furtherance of this object, the Essays in the present volume are designed to show the futility of the critical method which has introduced an apparent opposition between the natural and supernatural sciences. The inaugural discourse of Cardinal WISEMAN at the first Session of the Academy, and a paper by Dr. MANNING on the subjects proper to the Society, are followed by an Essay in which Dr. ROCK examines the action of the Church upon Art and Civilisation. Mr. HOBY contributes a paper on the birthplace of St. Patrick, and Canon OAKLEY treats of the position of a Catholic Minority in a Non-Catholic Country. The historical basis of the legend of St. Ursula and the eleven thousand Virgins is established by Cardinal WISEMAN; and Mr. LAING has met the objections, grounded on the introduction of the name Jehovah, which Bishop COLenso has urged against the historical accuracy of the Pentateuch. The volume concludes with an Essay by Mr. LUCAS on Christianity in relation to Civil Society. These papers, it should be stated, are only a portion of those which have been read before the Academy, others having been already published by their Authors in various forms.

Historical Notes on the Tractarian Movement, A.D. 1833-1845. By FREDERICK OAKELEY, M.A. Oxon. Priest and Canon of the Catholic Church; formerly Fellow of Balliol College. Post 8vo. pp. 126, price 3s. 6d. cloth. [December 14, 1864.]

THE Author's object in this work is not to write a complete history of the Tractarian Movement, but to record certain facts connected with it, many of them founded on his personal recollections of scenes in which he was himself engaged. He narrates the events in order of time, beginning with the antecedents of the Movement, and ending with Dr. NEWMAN's conversion to the Roman Church. In his First Chapter the Author refers to his intercourse with Mr. HURRELL FROUDE, with whom he was well acquainted; and adds some personal details of a distinguished man, cut off in the prime of life and the dawn of influence, Bishop CHARLES LLOYD, the friend of Sir ROBERT PEEL. The Second Chapter is chiefly occupied with the Ninetieth Tract for the Times, and recounts the memorable facts connected with its reception by the University of Oxford. The Third Chapter gives the particulars of a kind of simultaneous and collateral movement in which the Author took part in London. The Fourth Chapter relates the proceedings at Oxford in the case of Mr. WARD; and the volume concludes

with a general survey of the character and effects of the Movement.

It will thus be seen that Canon OAKELEY travels over ground which did not fall within the province of Dr. NEWMAN's *Apologia*, although his work bears independent testimony to many of the facts stated in Dr. NEWMAN's narrative.

Eternal Punishment and Eternal Death: an Essay. By the Rev. J. W. BARLOW, M.A. Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, Dublin. 8vo. pp. 180, price 6s. cloth. [Dec. 16, 1864.]

THE principal propositions which the Author has endeavoured to establish in this Essay may be shortly summed up as follows.

1. As Eternal Punishment, Finite Punishment, and Eternal Death, denote three totally distinct conceptions, no proof of the reality of either of the latter avails towards the establishment of the former.

2. This doctrine is absolutely irreconcilable with morality.

3. It involves consequences which, if not tacitly ignored, would lead to the extermination of the human race.

4. The ethical arguments of its defenders are based on the reversal of the rudimentary axioms of ethical science.

5. But the doctrines of eternal death and of finite future punishment are exposed to no such objections.

6. The Bible is irrevocably committed to the doctrines of future punishment and eternal death.

7. But it is *not* committed to the doctrine of eternal punishment.

8. Nor does it teach an irreversible dichotomy of the human race at the moment of death.

9. Apart from all Scriptural considerations, the wide diffusion of the dogma of eternal punishment as an article of faith in the Christian Church may be easily accounted for.

10. The abolition of this dogma would not affect the Scriptural proofs of the immortal life of the righteous.

11. Nor would it lead to results unfavourable to the interests of morality.

12. But its effect on the internal evidences of Christianity would be favourable in the very highest degree.

The Hidden Wisdom of Christ, and the Key of Knowledge; or, History of the Apocrypha. By ERNEST DE BUNSEN. 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 1,012, price 28s. cloth. [January 6, 1865.]

THE age of the world, the origin of the Gnosis of the Jewish Church and its connexion with Christianity, are among the problems, w'

must be solved before the doctrine of JESUS can be known as it ought to be, and for the solution of which the Bible, including the Apocrypha of the Septuagint, is by the Author supposed to contain sufficient information. The apocryphal or hidden tradition, both verbal and written, is pointed out as the key of knowledge which JESUS charged the Jewish rulers to have taken away. Its origin is traced back to the Aryans in Bactria, and the contact between the Japhetic and the Semitic faith is marked out in connexion with Ur of the Chaldees and with Babylon. The narrative of CAIN and ABEL is regarded as containing a reference to the migration of one of the Aryan brother-tribes to the Upper Indus, and thus the ADAM of the Bible is identified with ZOROASTER of history, the Aryan 'Apostle' of the 'good tidings,' to whom 'the living God' had 'revealed' the Divine 'knowledge,' that is, 'the mysteries hidden in his mind.'

The hidden wisdom, of which ABRAHAM and MOSES are deemed to have been the earliest distinguished advocates among the Hebrews, was recorded in Egypt in the Apocrypha of the Greek Canon, but in Palestine it was orally transmitted among the few teachers of secret tradition. The gradual proclamation of the verbal tradition led to a gradual development of Holy Writ. Thus the hidden wisdom of MOSES being ingrafted on the earliest records of the Hebrews led to the composition of Deuteronomy. According to his own words CHRIST revealed the mysteries only to the chosen few, and this in secret and in darkness. PAUL proclaimed 'the hidden wisdom in a mystery,' or, in other words, his gospel, as well as the preaching of JESUS CHRIST, consisted in 'the revelation of the mystery which was kept secret since the world began.' The jealous supervision of Jewish rulers prevented the apostles in Jerusalem from at once proclaiming this hidden wisdom; and thus a satisfactory reason is assigned for the mysterious fact that the first three Evangelists have evidently agreed not to refer to any of those important sayings of CHRIST recorded only in the fourth Gospel, which was not published before an advanced period of the second century.

The Secret of Hegel: being the Hegelian System in Origin, Principle, Form, and Matter. By JAMES HUTCHISON STIRLING. 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 1,164, price 28s. cloth.

[January 5, 1865.]

THE general object of this work is to render the system of HEGEL intelligible. This is principally sought to be accomplished by a demonstration of the peculiar scientific principle of HEGEL, as well in its exact origin as in its precise nature. The particular means adopted

are, chiefly:—A graduated series of results that presented themselves in the course of the actual 'struggle' to HEGEL; translations, with minute interpretations and comments, of a large portion of the work of HEGEL; and summary views of the rest. In this way it is believed that satisfactory knowledge will be at length afforded of this writer's leading doctrines, whether scientific or political, moral or religious. On this last head it may be intimated that an attempt is made to show that HEGEL sought simply to establish by scientific evidence all the great doctrines of religion, both natural and revealed, and to restore to Christianity by thought those who have been lost to Christianity through thought. It may be mentioned also that the Author has found it necessary to supply many explanations, believed to be new, as regards the system of Kant. Notice, too, may be claimed from the mathematician for HEGEL's ideas with reference to the differential calculus. It is hoped, finally, that while the critique of his commentators may bring the view held of the peculiar principle of HEGEL, and of his doctrines generally, into a definitive point of conviction, the applications contained in the preface and conclusion may be found to throw new, true, and striking lights on some of the more important questions of the day.

Cosmogony; or, the Principles of Terrestrial Physics. By EVAN HOPKINS, C.E. F.G.S. Author of 'Geology and Magnetism.' Post 8vo. pp. 86, price 8s. 6d. cloth.

[January 23, 1865.]

THE object of this work is to give a brief outline of the operations of terrestrial physics, geological changes, &c. as actually observed in different parts of the world, and to show that no discoveries have yet been made to justify the extravagant speculations now entertained by geologists regarding the assumed great antiquity of the earth.

The Author first criticises the method of computation by which geologists ascribe a much greater antiquity to the earth than that which is inferred by the records of the Old Testament, and shows the fallacies involved in that method. He then describes the changes produced by the operations of terrestrial magnetism, and the rate in which they occur, with the object of showing that all the observed geological phenomena might have been produced within the period of the Jewish chronology; and concludes by stating that *demonstrative science* cannot be held responsible for the modern assumptions, misnamed science, which attempt to ignore the statements of the Biblical records.

A Treatise on the Construction of Maps: comprehending an Inquiry into the Principles of Mathematical Geography and the Relations of Geography to Astronomy; with Rules for the Formation of Map-Projections. By W. HUGHES, F.R.G.S. &c. Professor of Geography in King's College, London. Third Edition, revised and improved. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 164, with 5 Plates of Figures, price 5s. cloth. [February 1, 1865.]

THIS work, first published in 1843, underwent careful revision at the hands of the Author previous to its reprint some years since. Some further additions have been made to the present edition. Among these will be found a reference to Sir JOHN HERSCHEL's suggested development of the sphere on the section of a circle, and to Sir HENRY JAMES's projection of two-thirds of the spherical surface on a plane. Additional illustration has also been given of the projection of the sphere upon the horizon of any particular place. The text has, besides, undergone careful revision throughout.

An Abridged Text-Book of British Geography, Physical, Descriptive, and Historical. By WILLIAM HUGHES, F.R.G.S. &c. Professor of Geography in King's College, London. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 116, price 1s. 6d. cloth. [February 24, 1865.]

THIS volume has been prepared equally with a view to usage in Middle-class schools, and in those numerous other quarters where a larger share of attention than has hitherto been generally given to the geography of Britain is recognised as a desirable condition of modern education, but where the dimensions and price of the Author's larger work on the 'Geography of British History' may prove an obstacle to its introduction, unless in the case of the older and more advanced students. It is not, however, a mere abridgment of that work, some of the more strictly historical portions of which are unrepresented in the present compendium; while, on the other hand, certain features (the brief description of the coast-line may be referred to as one of them) have been introduced with an especial view to popular class-usage, and with not less regard to the requirements of the Civil Service Examinations, in most of which a fair knowledge of the geography of Great Britain and Ireland forms an indispensable condition of success.

In carrying his design into execution, the Author has followed, in all general regards, the course adopted in his previous works. The natural features and other physical attributes of

the countries described are made the basis of the whole, and it is sought to exercise the reflecting faculties of the learner, in alliance with his powers of memory. The contents of the volume embrace—1st. A description of the physical features of England and Wales, followed by a brief and methodical description of the Counties and Towns, particular notice being taken of sites to which any special historical interest attaches. 2nd. A like description of Scotland, physical and topographical. 3rd. Ireland, physical and topographical. 4th. A descriptive Summary of the British and Irish Coasts, comprehending the successive portions of coast-line, from point to point, the prominent headlands, estuaries, river-mouths, and maritime towns. 5th. The Distribution of the Population (as based upon the Census of 1861), with reference to its comparative density in particular districts, as seats of manufacturing industry, &c. 6th. Inland Communication, under which heading the great lines of railway-traffic, radiating from the metropolis of either kingdom, are briefly described. And 7th. A brief Summary of Historical Geography, in which are sketched the divisions of Britain during the Roman and Saxon periods respectively.

Madagascar and its People. By LYONS McLEOD, Esq. F.R.G.S. late British Consul at Mozambique; Author of 'Eastern Africa,' 'Notes on the Seychelles,' &c. (Dedicated by permission to the EARL of CLARENDON, K.G.) Pp. 318, with a Map. 8vo. price 10s. 6d. cloth. [February 22, 1865.]

IN this volume the Author has sketched the History of the Island of Madagascar, so far as it is known from the notices of early European navigators, and in greater detail from the time of the first attempts of the French to obtain a settlement in the country. The history, which is brought down to the accession of the present QUEEN, explains clearly the causes and nature of the Revolution which proved fatal to RADAMA II. in 1863. In subsequent chapters, the Author describes the natural features of the island, and the characteristics of the inhabitants, and, more particularly, the resources of the country in its large forests, to which navigable rivers give easy access, as well as in its wool and cotton producing districts, its coal, and iron. The concluding chapters examine the claims which have been urged by the French and British Governments on Madagascar, and show that the claims of the former, having been ceded to the latter by treaty, have been voluntarily resigned by the Government of Great Britain.

Jacob's Flight ; or, a Pilgrimage to Harran, and thence, in the Patriarch's Footsteps, into the Promised Land. By Mrs. BEKE. With an Introduction and a Map by Dr. BEKE; and 9 Illustrations in Lithography and on Wood, from Photographs taken by the Author. Crown 8vo. pp. 372, price 12s. cloth. [January 2, 1865.]

THE journey related in this volume was undertaken by Dr. and Mrs. BEKE, with a view to establish the correctness of the opinion expressed by the former in his *Origines Biblicæ* respecting the patriarch ABRAHAM's place of residence in Padan Aram, and the road taken by his grandson JACOB in his flight from that country into the Land of Canaan.

Landing at Beyrout, the travellers proceeded to Damascus, and thence to Harran, identified by Dr. BEKE as the Haran or Charran of Scripture, and now known as *Harran-el-'Awamid*, or Harran of the Columns, from three noble Ionic columns which, with other remains, attest that a Roman city was founded here, of which the name remains to be discovered. At the entrance of the village they found an ancient well, which, from its position, may be regarded as that at which ELIEZER met REBEKAH.

From Harran the travellers passed over the river Pharpar, and set their faces towards the Mount Gilead, following, as closely as practicable, in the footsteps of the patriarch JACOB. Near the summit of the mountain they passed a cromlech, similar to Kits Coity House in Kent; and in the vicinity of Mahneh, the *Mahanaim* of Scripture, they obtained a view of a considerable portion of the Promised Land; whence a connexion and correspondence are suggested between JACOB's dream at Beth-el and Mahanaim, as elucidating the 28th and 32nd chapters of Genesis.

Descending the western side of Mount Gilead into the *Ghor*, or valley of the Jordan, the travellers reached an encampment of the Mashalka Arabs, who had orders from the Governor of Jebel Ajlun to convey them across the river. The tribes of hostile Beduins prevented them from going a few miles further south to visit Peniel, the Ford of Jabbok and Succoth, the positions of all which places, however, they sufficiently determined.

On the west side of the Jordan they had a skirmish with a party of Beduins, after which they continued their journey without further molestation to Shechem, the modern Nablus; and the object of the expedition having thus been successfully accomplished, they thence returned home by the way of Jerusalem, Joppa, and Alexandria.

In addition to the narrative of their pilgrimage, Mrs. BEKE gives an account of an excursion from Beyrout to Nahr-el-Kelb, to inspect the ancient Egyptian tablet, defaced by the French for the purpose of inscribing on it a memorial of the presence in Syria of the army of occupation in 1860-61; and she also describes her visit to a public bath at Damascus, substantially agreeing with the famous description by Lady MARY WORTLEY MONTAGU.

In the introductory chapter Dr. BEKE explains the motives and objects of the journey, and the grounds for his rectification of Scriptural geography in this important particular; and in an APPENDIX he adds some 'Notes on the Primitive Condition of Man, the Progress of Society, the Early History of the Human Race, and the Origin and Distribution of Languages.'

The Graver Thoughts of a Country Parson.

SECOND SERIES. By the Author of 'The Recreations of a Country Parson.' Crown 8vo. pp. 336, price 3s. 6d. cloth. [Dec. 19, 1864.]

THE FIRST SERIES of 'The Graver Thoughts of a Country Parson,' published two years ago, was immediately successful; 30,000 copies having been sold in this country, besides several editions in America. The Second Series is of the same character as the First. It consists of religious discourses preached by the Author to his parishioners; but while its matter is such, the ordinary pulpit manner of treatment is to a great degree thrown aside; and the style is nearly the same as that of the Writer's essays on secular subjects. The CONTENTS are as follows.

- I. Praying Everywhere.
- II. The Discipline of Sorrow.
- III. He must increase; but I must decrease.
- IV. Grieving the Holy Spirit.
- V. Intolerance.
- VI. Needless Fears.
- VII. No Temple in Heaven.
- VIII. All Saints.
- IX. Work.
- X. Intercessory Prayer.
- XI. Christian Consolation under Bereavement by Death.
- XII. The First Prayer in Solomon's Temple.
- XIII. The Expectancy of Creation.
- XIV. Living to One's Self.
- XV. The Coming Night.
- XVI. Doctrine and Practice.
- XVII. Patience.
- XVIII. St. Paul's Closing Retrospect and Prospect.

The Targums of ONKELOS and JONATHAN BEN UZZIEL on the Pentateuch; with the Fragments of the Jerusalem Targum. From the Chaldee. VOL. II. Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy. By J. W. ETHERIDGE, M.A. Translator of the New Testament from the Peschito-Syriac. 12mo. pp. 692, price 8s. 6d. cloth. [January 16, 1865.]

IN these Targums, now rendered completely into English for the first time, we possess one of the great authentic standards for the interpretation of the Pentateuch. They exhibit the sense in which the writings of Moses were understood by the Jews in the time of our Saviour. In the language of a critic on the former volume, they comprise 'the oldest commentary on the oldest Book.' They not only shed light on the Mosaic writings, but on those of the Apostles; for the Targums now translated, to use the words of another Reviewer, 'enable the Englishmen of the present day to appreciate the forms of thought prevalent in the times of the Apostles, and will account to them for the use of words and phrases in the New Testament which have seemed hard to understand. In this way the work will, it is hoped, confirm the faith of many, and be accepted by all intelligent readers as a valuable contribution towards a history of the interpretation of the Holy Scriptures.'

Prefixed to the translation is a Glossary of hierarchic and legal terms employed in the Pentateuch; and superadded are marginal references to the readings of the Samaritan and Peschito-Syriac versions of the same books.

From Sunday to Sunday; an Attempt to consider familiarly the Weekday Life and Labours of a Country Clergyman. By RICHARD GEE, M.A. Oxon. Vicar of Abbot's Langley, Herts, and Rural Dean. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 270, price 5s. cloth. [Feb. 20, 1865.]

THIS little book is an attempt to bring the highest standard of pastoral duty to bear upon the *actual details* of a country clergyman's life. It has been thought by some clergymen that the books already published, while setting forth the spiritual functions of the incumbent of a parish, have somewhat overlooked the many aspects of social or private life which meet the 'village pastor' in the course of each week. This work endeavours to occupy the ground still open. It treats of the clergyman's own status, his recreations, resources, and temptations. It endeavours to show to what extent an earnest and energetic man may yet comp'y with those demands which

are made upon his time by general society and by the educational requirements of the day. The Author desires to set forth his model clergyman as one not liable to the charge of asceticism or of worldliness, but as a spiritually-minded man seeking to be all things to all, that he may by all means save some, and to sanctify every gift that is in him to the service of the sanctuary. Chapters will be found on Parochial Government, Charitable Schemes, Church Choir, Finance, Secular Work, &c. which are not generally included in works on the pastoral office.

The Chorale Book for England; a Complete Hymn-Book for Public and Private Worship, in accordance with the Services and Festivals of the Church of England: the Hymns from the Lyra Germanica and other sources, translated by Miss C. WINKWORTH; the Tunes from the Sacred Music of the Lutheran, Latin, and other Churches, for Four Voices, with Historical Notes, &c. compiled and edited by W. L. BENNETT, Prof. of Music in the Univ. of Cambridge, and by OTTO GOLDSCHMIDT. [Fourth Edition, 1865, including a new Supplement of English Hymns with appropriate Tunes.] Fcp. 4to. pp. 514, price 12s. 6d. cloth;—the SUPPLEMENT separately, to complete former Issues, pp. 98, price 3s. 6d. cloth.—Also, the Congregational Edition, containing the Hymns and Melodies [1863] and—the New Supplement of English Hymns with appropriate Tunes, fcp. 8vo. pp. 328, price 2s. cloth;—the SUPPLEMENT separately, pp. 68, price 1s. cloth. [February 18, 1865.]

THE SUPPLEMENT of English Hymns now added to the 'Chorale Book for England' has been compiled to meet a want felt by clergymen who wish to introduce the *Chorale Book* into their churches, but are justly unwilling to deprive their congregations of the Hymns and Tunes to which they have been long accustomed. The number of Hymns in this Supplement amounts to sixty, and will be found to include a large proportion of those which may rightly claim a classical place in our Hymnology. Most of them have been set to standard English Tunes; for the remainder, with three exceptions, Tunes have been chosen from the 'Chorale Book,'—in some few cases because their respective characters seemed eminently suited to each other; in most instances, however, because the Hymns are written in metres with which, up to the present time, no English music has been definitely associated.

Hymns for the Church of England ; with Proper Tunes. Edited by CHARLES STEGGALL, Mus. Doc. Cantab. Professor of Harmony at the Royal Academy of Music, and Organist to the Hon. Soc. of Lincoln's Inn. Imperial 16mo. pp. 224, price 4s. cloth plain, or 5s. cloth gilt. [February 18, 1865.]

THE term 'Proper Tunes,' which appears in the title of the present work, is used in its old signification: an appropriate Tune is assigned to each Hymn, and the same Tune is not made to serve for more than one Hymn. By this wedding together the words and the music, it is believed that in a short time they will become so associated, that the one shall suggest the other.

In the case of well-known Tunes, which, in this country, have been designated by certain names, as London New, S. Anne, &c. such titles have been retained; but with the others no attempt has been made to continue the practice, it being deemed preferable to follow the ancient custom of the church, with which accords the modern German fashion, of describing the Tune by the first words of the Hymn. Except where the excellent arrangements of the Rev. W. H. HAVESGAL have been adopted, most of the German Chorales with which the work is interspersed are taken from the *Choralgesänge* of J. SEBASTIAN BACH. In these, while the florid voice parts have been simplified, the better to adapt them to English use, the incomparable harmonies of the great master have been scrupulously preserved.

New Tunes for peculiar measures have been contributed by the Rev. Sir F. A. GORE OUSELEY, Dr. GANTLETT, the Rev. J. B. DYKES, Mr. G. A. MACFARREN, Mr. C. E. STEPHENS, Mr. G. B. ALLEN, Mus.B. Mr. J. STAINER, Mus.B. Oxon. and by the Editor.

Short Whist. By MAJOR A * * * Sixteenth Edition, newly edited and completely revised; with an Essay on the Theory of the Modern Scientific Game, by PROFESSOR P * * * Pp. 158; with a new Frontispiece engraved on Wood. Fcp. 8vo. price 3s. 6d. cloth. [December 28, 1864.]

MODERN WHIST has become both deeper and more attractive than even Short Whist was when Major A. first put forth this little book, which has now had thirty years of popularity, and has run through fifteen editions. Although, therefore, the sound principles laid down by the Major still remain unshaken, it has been thought desirable to add some further information in accordance with the most modern and approved theory and practice of the game. The laws

have been carefully revised and made to correspond with the code lately adopted by the principal London Clubs; but the whole work will be found specially adapted for the instruction, improvement, and encouragement of players in Domestic Circles.

The Philosophy of Health ; an Exposition of the Physiological and Sanitary Conditions conducive to Human Longevity and Happiness. By SOUTHWOOD SMITH, M.D. Eleventh Edition, revised and enlarged; pp. 410, with 113 Figures engraved on Wood expressly for this Edition. 8vo. price 15s. cloth. [December 20, 1864.]

THIS posthumous work of the late eminent sanitary reformer was one of the first efforts to render the main truths of physiology familiar to unprofessional persons, and was so successful in meeting a public want that it was reprinted ten times in its original form, the demand for it continuing even after the time had come when modern science required its revision. The Author devoted the last years of his life to this task, and added a considerable portion of entirely new matter: the present edition is the result.

The work commences by pointing out the broad distinctions between organised and inorganised bodies, and between vegetable and animal life. It traces life from its lower forms up to the more complex organisation of man, and a chapter is devoted to what the Author calls 'the ultimate object of organisation and life.' It then proceeds to give an account of the structure and functions of the human body, describing the constitution and vital endowments of the various organs, processes, and circulating forces, arranging them under the heads of respiration, absorption, digestion, secretion, excretion, nutrition, &c. An entirely new section is added, containing an exposition of the nervous system. It enters at length into the constitution and action of the nerves and the centres of nervous force, concluding with the brain.

The Author's original object was to give in this work such a view of the physiological constitution of man as should be capable—whilst thoroughly scientific in all points—of comprehension by every educated mind. It was his opinion that a certain amount of knowledge on this subject is important to a large class of persons. 'A knowledge of the 'structure and functions of the human body,' he says, 'irrespective of the pleasure arising from the 'study as a most interesting branch of science, is 'necessary to a rational care of health, and is 'absolutely indispensable to those who have the 'charge of the health and well being of others,

'from the mother and the nurse to the educator ;
'to the heads of families ; to the heads of large
'establishments, whether public or private, most
'especially to officers, generals, &c. as the guar-
'dians of the health and efficiency of the soldier ;
'to local authorities ; last, but by no means least,
'to the legislator, as the framer of laws for the
'regulation and administration of the public
'health.'

Railways (in a Letter to the Right Hon. the President of the Board of Trade) : a Plan for the Systematic Reform of the Railways of the United Kingdom by Legislative Enactment. Second Edition ; pp. 176. Post 8vo. price 3s. 6d. cloth. [January 27, 1865.]

THE object proposed by the Author in this work is to place future legislation, with respect to railways, on a defined system, with a view to making the railways more generally and extensively useful to the public, and more profitable to the shareholders ; also to make full compensation to all railway companies for the withdrawal of any privileges already conferred on them by Parliament. The calculations in support of this proposed reform are based on the results of the post-office reform. If there be any analogy between the two, and it is assumed that there is some, the calculations show results not less favourable to the railways than the experience of twenty-four years has proved to the post-office.

Lectures on Man ; his Place in Creation, and in the History of the Earth. By Dr. CARL VOGT, Prof. of Natural History in the University of Geneva. Edited by JAMES HUNT, Ph.D. F.S.A. F.R.S.L. President of the Anthropological Society of London. Pp. 498 ; with 127 Figures engraved on Wood. 8vo. price 16s. cloth. [December 24, 1864.]

THIS is a translation of Prof. VOGT's work published last year in Germany, *Vorlesungen über den Menschen, seine Stellung in der Schöpfung, und in der Geschichte der Erde*. The Author commences by pointing out that the study of man must be pursued with the same method as that of any other animal, and avowing his belief in the development of mankind from the inferior animals, as well as in his extreme antiquity. The modes of cranial measurement adopted by previous inquirers, and the pictorial representations of the skull, and race-portraits, are examined in detail, while some lectures are devoted to the structure of the brain in man, and to the examination of the other organs of the body. The portion of the

work in which the structure of MAN is compared with that of the APES is especially elaborate, and the Author has duly noted the relations to the inferior animals afforded by the idiotic and microcephalous members of the human family. In another Lecture on the NEGRO, Prof. VOGT contends that the marks of distinction between that race of mankind and the German are of much higher value than those between the two closely allied species of monkeys, the *Cebus apella* and *albifrons*. The subject of the antiquity of man occupies the latter 250 pages of the work. The Author reviews the evidences afforded by cave deposits and by the flint implements from the diluvium, and gives his own conclusions respecting the relics of ancient man found in the Kjekkenmoddings of Denmark, and the Lake-habitations of Switzerland.

A Popular History of America, from the Discovery by Columbus to the Establishment of the Federal Republic of the United States ; in Three Periods : 1. The Discovery and Conquest of the West Indies and South America ; 2. The Colonization of the United States ; 3. The War of Independence and Establishment of the Federal Government. By ELIZABETH COOPER. Crown 8vo. pp. 458, price 8s. 6d. cloth. [February 25, 1865.]

THE object of this work is to furnish a compendious view of American History to those whose limited time and occupations forbid the study of the elaborate works of GRAHAM, BANCROFT, and HELPS ; it is also intended to serve as a text book and introduction to the works of those historians. The book is divided into three periods, embracing the distinct eras of American History. The first comprises the period of the Discovery and Spanish Conquest of the West Indies and South America ; the second, the Colonization of the United States ; the third, the War of Independence and the Establishment of the Federal Government. The most authentic works have been carefully consulted for materials ; and original sources and the testimony of eye-witnesses have been preferred wherever available.

As this work is especially written for the people, a simple narrative style has been uniformly adopted throughout ; but for the use of students, of persons engaged in tuition, and of all who may themselves desire to investigate any particular point of American history, a list of the original authorities is appended, in which will be found respectively more ample information on every event succinctly narrated in the body of the present work.

Oxford University Middle-Class Examinations, 1865.

SHAKSPEARE'S HAMLET: with Notes, Extracts from the old Historie of Hamblet, select Critical Remarks, and other Aids to a thorough understanding of the Play. Adapted for use in Schools, and for Private Study. By the Rev. J. HUNTER, M.A. Instructor of Candidates for the Civil Service and other Public Examinations. 12mo. pp. 200, price 2s. 6d. cloth. [February 27, 1865.]

THIS edition of *HAMLET* is designed primarily for the use of senior candidates for the Oxford Middle-Class Examinations of 1865, as the play forms part of their programme; but it is also hoped that it may induce the general reader to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the scope and details of the play, instead of resting satisfied with loose, inadequate, or wrong conceptions of the Poet's meaning.

It has often been asserted that *SHAKSPEARE* is best read without a commentary. But if the youthful reader wishes to study any one of his dramas with advantage, the help of a judicious commentary at the outset seems to be indispensable. In the present edition the faults which have brought many of *SHAKSPEARE*'s commentators into discredit have been sedulously avoided; and the Editor hopes that while superfluous comment has been excluded from the *NOTES*, passages more or less obscure have been accurately explained, and that the character and conduct of the plot have been more completely brought out than in any previous edition of this celebrated drama, the most profound and most difficult to analyse of all *SHAKSPEARE*'s Plays.

A School Edition of *SHAKSPEARE*'s *Tempest*, with annotations and other aids for students and youthful readers, on the same plan as the present edition of *Hamlet*, and by the same Editor, will be ready in March.

English Grammar for Junior Classes. By the Rev. HENRY CLERE, M.A. and ALEXANDER M. SHAW, F.A.S. 18mo. pp. 48, price 9d. cloth. [November 7, 1864.]

THIS little work is an attempt to make grammatical instruction not merely intelligible, but attractive to the youngest children, for whom even the simplest of the existing manuals have been found unsuitable, whether as being written

in language too difficult for them to understand, or as containing either too little or too much. In Part I. of this volume the learner is taught, by examining sentences of three or four words in length, to distinguish the parts of speech, the nature of what are called the definite and indefinite articles being carefully explained. In the second part he is made acquainted with the declension of nouns, the comparison of adjectives, and the conjugation of verbs; while in Part III. various errors in speaking frequent among young people, are pointed out and corrected. The few differences in detail which this work may exhibit in comparison with other manuals, have been introduced with the purpose of making the subject more simple to young learners.

—
Premières Lectures; a Selection of Instructive and Entertaining Stories from the best French Authors who have written for the Young, with English Notes: followed by a few easy Poetical Pieces suitable to be committed to Memory. By Professor CONTANSEAU, French Examiner for Military and Civil Appointments. 12mo. pp. 168, price 2s. 6d. cloth. [January 31, 1865.]

IN pursuance of the plan adopted in the Author's former elementary works, he has in the present volume collected and annotated, for English schools, a number of short easy stories, each complete in itself, from some of the best modern French authors who have written for the young; stories which, it is hoped, may be interesting not only to children, but also to more advanced pupils.

One of the best means of acquiring the French pronunciation and accent, is undoubtedly to learn something by heart and to repeat it frequently from memory, after it has been heard, and the pupil's articulation corrected by his master. A few easy pieces of poetry, suitable for such a purpose, are therefore subjoined. One of the numbered selections, or one stanza only (if the piece seems too long), may be repeated as a lesson; but on no account should the pupil be allowed to pass to another piece or stanza before he has thoroughly mastered the one he is actually learning. By this means he may gradually but surely acquire competent readiness and facility in what may be termed the intonation of the French language; namely, the quantity of the syllables, the accentuation, and, above all, the vowel sounds.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The late Miss BERRY.—Preparing for publication, '*Journal and Correspondence of Miss BERRY; edited, with Introduction and Notes, by Lady Theresa Lewis.*' To the readers of HORACE WALPOLE's letters, the names of Miss BERRY and her sister, the cherished friends of his old age, must be quite familiar. To the public at large Miss BERRY is known as an Author, and socially her memory is held in affectionate remembrance by all now living to whom she was personally known. Her life was unusually long and varied, and during several years of her life she kept a journal. The extracts from that journal, together with many of Miss BERRY's own letters, and many letters from her various correspondents, interesting either from the subjects on which they treat, or from the character or position of the writer, form the substance of the work now offered for publication. Unpublished letters and portions of letters from HORACE WALPOLE still remained amongst Miss BERRY's letters, and are now given to the public to complete the series of those addressed to her already in print. It was in compliance with Miss BERRY's own wishes that the duties of editorship have devolved on the present Editor.

An authorised English Translation of '*MOZART'S LETTERS, edited by Dr. NOHL, and translated by Lady Wallace,*' is preparing for publication, in One Volume, post 8vo.—'It is from these letters,' observes the writer in a brief notice of the German Edition in the *Saturday Review* of February 18, 'that any estimate of MOZART's character must always be mainly derived, while they are so numerous, and so minute in their reference to the writer's affairs, as almost to preclude the necessity of a formal narrative. The great majority of these letters are addressed to the writer's father, and the characters of sire and son stand forth with all the vividness of strong contrast. In these respects, and in many others, we are constantly reminded of the delightful correspondence of MENDELSSOHN. It should be added that many of the letters have hitherto been printed in a very imperfect form. The present edition is a literal reproduction, except for the amendment of sundry orthographical mistakes.' A large proportion of these LETTERS have never before been published at all.

New Work by Mr. JOHN STUART MILL.—In March will be published, in One Volume, 8vo. '*An Examination of Sir WILLIAM HAMILTON's Philosophy, and of the principal Philosophical Questions discussed in his Writings.*' By JOHN STUART MILL, Author of '*Principles of Political Economy,*' &c.

LITERATURE of the CIVIL SERVICE.—In March will appear, in 1 vol. fcp. 8vo. '*A Catalogue of Contributions to English Literature by the Civil Servants of the Crown and East India Company from 1794 to 1863: with Occasional Biographical Notes.*' By LEOPOLD CHARLES MARTIN, of H.M. Stationery Office.

For TRAVELLERS in SPAIN.—Nearly ready, in 1 vol. post 8vo. with Travelling Map, '*A Guide to Spain.*' By H. O'SHEA.

A New Work, entitled '*Transylvania, its Pro-ducts and its People,*' by Mr. CHARLES BONER, Author of '*Forest Creatures,*' &c. will be ready in April in 1 vol. 8vo. with Maps and numerous Illustrations in Chromolithography and on Wood.

New Work by Dr. MANNING.—In the press, in 1 vol. 8vo. '*The Temporal Mission of the Holy Ghost; or, Reason and Revelation.*' By the Right Rev. H. E. MANNING, D.D. This work will treat of the relations of the Holy Spirit to the Church, to the Science of Theology, the Letter of the Holy Scripture, the Interpretation of Scripture, and the Tradition of Dogma.

The DIVISIONS of the CHRISTIAN CHURCH.—Now ready, in 1 vol. post 8vo. price 7s. 6d. '*Christendom's Divisions; being a Philosophical Sketch of the Divisions of the Christian Church in East and West.*' [To be followed by a History of the different Reunions which have been projected up to the present time.] By EDMUND S. FOULKES, formerly Fellow and Tutor of Jesus College, Oxford.

New Work on the ATONEMENT.—In March will be published, in 1 vol. 8vo. '*The Catholic Doctrine of the Atonement; an Historical Inquiry into its Development in the Church: with an Introduction on the Principle of Theological Developments.*' By HENRY NUTCOMBE OXENHAM, M.A. formerly Scholar of Balliol College, Oxford.—The scope of this work is not controversial but historical; but the Author believes that in tracing the history of the doctrine of the Atonement from the patristic age to our own, he is taking the surest means to vindicate it from attacks often founded on a misconception of its real nature. The first chapter gives a brief preliminary sketch of its relation to other truths of natural or revealed religion, and to modern controversies. The second and third chapters are respectively occupied with its treatment by the ante-Nicene and the later Fathers, including Erigena. The fourth chapter traces it through the scholastic period; the fifth deals with the various leading systems of the Reformation; and the sixth carries on the history to our own day, chiefly in connexion with French and German Catholic theology. The last chapter, besides a summary of doctrinal results, dwells on the moral lessons to be drawn from the Sacrifice of the Cross. The Author's statements are supported throughout by references to the documents or writers under review; longer notes are added on STRAUSS' Estimate of the Belief of the Early Church, Recent Lutheran Theology, Contrasts of Christian and Heathen Civilisation, and some other collateral topics. There will be prefixed an INTRODUCTION, designed to enforce and illustrate the principle of theological developments.

Dr. CHARLES WEST'S *Work on CHILDREN'S DISEASES*.—Nearly ready, a New Edition, being the Fifth, revised throughout and enlarged, of '*Lectures on the Diseases of Infancy and Childhood*,' by CHARLES WEST, M.D. Physician to the Hospital for Sick Children, and Physician-Accoucheur to St. Bartholomew's Hospital

A new and improved Edition of Mr. W. B. KESTEVEN'S '*Manual of the Domestic Practice of Medicine*' is nearly ready.—The work has been thoroughly revised; many additions, corrections, and omissions have been made, so as to render a second edition more exactly adapted to domestic use, its object not being to teach the science of medicine, but to give plain practical instruction to those who, not having medical aid immediately within reach, may nevertheless have occasion to treat disease, accidents, and slight maladies which may be cured by the mother or nurse if provided with such information as the Author has endeavoured to give in this book.

PEREIRA'S *MATERIA MEDICA* ABRIDGED.—In April will be published, in One Volume, 8vo. '*A Manual of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, being an Abridgment of the late Dr. PEREIRA'S Elements of Materia Medica, adapted to the use of Medical Practitioners, Chemists and Druggists, Medical and Pharmaceutical Students, &c. in conformity with the British Pharmacopœia.*' By F. J. FARRE, M.D. Cantab. F.R.C.P. F.L.S. Senior Physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and Lecturer on Materia Medica in St. Bartholomew's College; London Editor of the British Pharmacopœia. Assisted by ROBERT BENTLEY, M.R.C.S. F.L.S. Professor of Botany in King's College, and Professor of Materia Medica and Botany to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain; and by ROBERT WARRINGTON, F.R.S. F.C.S. Chemical Operator to the Society of Apothecaries, and Vice-President of the Chemical Society.

A New Work on the *STEAM ENGINE*, entitled '*A Handbook of the Steam Engine.*' By JOHN BOURNE, C.E. Author of '*A Treatise on the Steam Engine*,' and '*A Catechism of the Steam Engine*,' is nearly ready for publication. This work is complementary to the Author's '*Catechism of the Steam Engine*,' and its main purpose is to show in what manner the principles enunciated in that work are to be practically applied. It consists, consequently, chiefly of practical rules illustrated by examples worked out at length, exemplifying the manner in which every calculation connected with the steam engine is to be performed; and these elucidations are easily followed and easily applied to other cases presenting themselves for solution. The latest scientific discoveries in topics bearing on the steam engine, and the latest practical improvements in construction or configuration, are embodied or described; and the rules and examples given are illustrative of the newest and most approved methods of the present time in every department of steam engineering.

SANSKRIT LITERATURE.—Preparing for publication, under the editorship of MAX MÜLLER, M.A. Taylorian Professor of Modern European Languages and Literature in the University of Oxford:—I. *A Sanskrit Grammar for Beginners*; II. *The Second, Third, and Fourth Books of the Hitopadesa, Sanskrit Text, with English Notes.*

A New *SANSKRIT-ENGLISH DICTIONARY* by Professor THEODOR BENFEY, of the University of Göttingen and Correspondent of the Institute of France, is preparing for publication. The valuable dictionary of the late Professor H. H. WILSON has long been out of print, while the dictionaries now in course of publication in England and on the continent are planned on a scale which will require many years for their completion, and, like the Latin Dictionary of FORCELLINI, and the Greek Thesaurus of Stephanus, are designed for the use of advanced scholars only. A dictionary of moderate size is therefore much needed by those who wish to study the language for the sake of its literature and the aid which it affords to researches in Comparative Grammar. The present work, which is intended to supply this want, will give only those words which are found in the actual literature of the language, to the exclusion of those which rest only on the authority of Grammarians. The roots are, however, inserted, but all which have not yet been authenticated, are marked with a cross +.

EARLY CHRISTIAN CHRONOLOGY.—Nearly ready, in One Volume, '*Elements of Early Christian Chronology; or, Chronological Tables from B.C. 70 to A.D. 70, including an Historical Harmony of the Gospels.*' By THOMAS LEWIN, M.A. F.S.A. Author of '*The Life of St. Paul*,' &c. The volume will be accompanied by a preliminary essay and other aids to chronological study.

BREWER'S *HISTORICAL and GEOGRAPHICAL ATLAS*.—Nearly ready for publication, a New Edition of '*An Elementary Atlas of History and Geography, from the commencement of the Christian Era to the Present Time.*' By J. S. BREWER, M.A. Professor of English Literature, King's College, London, and Reader at the Rolls. This work consists of a Series of Sixteen full-coloured MAPS, chronologically arranged, and accompanied by illustrative Memoirs. The New Edition has been carefully corrected throughout, both in the maps and letterpress.

A New Work on IRON-SHIPS by Mr. W. FAIRBAIRN.—Preparing for publication, in One Volume, 8vo. illustrated by Diagrams on Wood, '*Iron-Ship Building, its History and Progress, as comprised in a Series of Experimental Researches on the Law of Strains, the Strength, Disposition, and Properties of the Material of Construction, and the Results of an Inquiry into the Resisting Powers of Armour Plates to Projectiles at High Velocities.*' By WILLIAM FAIRBAIRN, C.E. LL.D. F.R.S. F.G.S. Author of '*The Application of Wrought and Cast Iron to Building Purposes*,' and other works on practical engineering.

GRANT'S ARISTOTLE.—Preparing for publication, in 2 vols. 8vo. a New Edition, revised and completed, of '*The Ethics of ARISTOTLE, illustrated with Essays and Notes, Critical and Explanatory.*' By Sir ALEXANDER GRANT, M.A. late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

PROFESSOR HULLAH'S last COURSE of LECTURES on the HISTORY of MUSIC.—Nearly ready, in 1 vol. post 8vo. '*The Transition Period of Musical History; a Course of Lectures on the History of Music from the Beginning of the Seventeenth to the Middle of the Eighteenth Century, delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain in 1864.*' By JOHN HULLAH, Professor of Vocal Music in King's College, and in Queen's College, London, and Organist of Charterhouse.

A New *Practical Dictionary of the English and German Languages* is now in the press, by the Rev. W. L. BLACKLEY, M.A. and Dr. CARL MARTIN FRIEDLÄNDER, Member of the Order of Leopold, Corresponding Member of the French Historical Institute, &c.

In announcing a New Practical Dictionary of the English and German Languages, the Authors consider it advisable in a few words to point out its general purpose and its peculiar features. The object they have proposed to themselves has been the production, in a convenient form, of a work calculated especially for the use and assistance of *English* students of the German language, and thus to supply a real want of the present day, the existence of which may be asserted without disparagement to the learned labours of many predecessors in the same field of knowledge, who, addressing themselves, for the most part, to a different object, have generally achieved a different result.

The projected Dictionary by no means aims at being an '*Index Verborum*,' and will neither seek nor merit approbation for containing multitudes of archaic or merely pedantic words, unknown to the living literature, almost to the living language, they profess to illustrate. Its general purpose will be to present every word at all likely to be needed in interpreting or in speaking the German tongue, and its peculiar additional objects will be as follows:—

I. By simplicity of arrangement to enable the student, at the least expense of time and trouble, to discover the exact sense of the words he seeks, with reference to their context in his reading, or their fitness for his speech; and,

II. To supply him copiously with the best equivalents in either language for the abundant and characteristic idioms of the other.

The association in the work of an actual representative of each language may justify the expectation of a useful accuracy being obtained, at least in this latter department.

On the two points, of *practical facility* and *idiomatic phraseology*, the compilers expend especial care and pains, in the sincere hope that their treatment of such important features in the undertaking may render it of more than usual value and service to the public.

A New Work on '*Drawing from Nature*,' written by GEORGE BARNARD, Professor of Drawing at Rugby School, Author of '*Theory and Practice of Landscape Painting in Water Colours*,' &c. will be published in the Spring, in imperial 8vo. with coloured Illustrations, Drawings on Stone, and numerous Wood Engravings.

New Elementary Work on *ARITHMETIC.*—Nearly ready, in 12mo. '*A Graduated Course of Practical Arithmetic for the use of Schools.*' By JOHN HERBERT, Master of Lady Joanna Thornhill's School, Wye. PART I. *the First Four Rules.* To be followed by PART II. *the Higher Operations.*

A New Work, entitled '*Chapters on Language*,' by FREDERIC W. FARRAR, M.A. late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, is in the press. The following is a synopsis of the contents. 1. Language a Human Discovery; 2. The Experiment of Psammetichus; 3. The Naming of Animals; 4. The Infancy of Humanity; 5. Psychological Development of Thought; 6. Possible Modes of expressing Thought; 7. Sound as a Vehicle of Thought; 8. Interjections; 9. *Lautgeberden*, or Vocal Gestures; 10. Vocal Imitations; 11. From Imitative Sounds to Intelligent Speech; 12. *Onomatopœia*; 13. Objections to the Theory of *Onomatopœia*; 14. Fertility of Onomatopœic Roots; 15. Dignity of Onomatopœia; 16. Supposed Illusoriness of the Search; 17. Reflex Imitative Tendency of Language; 18. The part played by the Imagination; 19. Metaphor; 20. Other Linguistic Processes; 21. The Nature of Words; 22. The Nature of Words, continued. Conclusion.

New *SCHOOL HISTORIES of GREECE and ROME.*—The Rev. GEORGE W. COX, M.A. Author of '*Tales from Greek Mythology*,' &c. is preparing for publication a History of Greece, designed chiefly for the use of Colleges and Schools. At present, readers who cannot afford the time to go through the Histories of Bishop THIRLWALL and Mr. GROTE, or who have not the means of procuring those works, are confined to the smaller histories published for the use of schools. Without detracting from the merit of compilations, some of which have been drawn up with conscientious care, it may be admitted that their style generally is rigid and unattractive. Youthful readers especially, feeling that the book before them is practically an abridgment, fail to take an interest in what appears to them a wearisome and monotonous task. It can scarcely be expected that the young should take an interest in any work which shall not be free from the faults which in abridgments or compilations it is, perhaps, impossible to avoid. Such a work, drawn strictly from original sources, after a careful examination of the researches of modern writers, the Author hopes that he may be able to supply for the use, not only of students in our Universities and public schools, but also of readers generally, who may wish to gain a real knowledge of the history of Greece through a work of moderate compass. The History of Greece will be followed by the History of Rome, on the same plan and by the same Author.

PEOPLE'S EDITION of LORD MACAULAY'S MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS.—Now in course of publication, '*The Miscellaneous Writings of LORD MACAULAY, comprising his Contributions to KNIGHT'S Quarterly Magazine, Articles contributed to the Edinburgh Review not included in his "Critical and Historical Essays," Biographies written for the Encyclopædia Britannica, Miscellaneous Poems and Inscriptions.*' PARTS I. to III. now ready. To be completed in Four Parts, crown 8vo. price One Shilling each, uniform with the **PEOPLE'S EDITION** of LORD MACAULAY'S *History of England*, recently completed.

HOWITT'S (WILLIAM) '*HISTORY of DISCOVERY in AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, and NEW ZEALAND, from the Earliest Period to the Present Time,*' will be ready early in March, in 2 vols. 8vo. The recent expeditions of discovery into the interior and across the continent of Australia, have excited a deep interest, equally by their important results, and by the loss of the lives of some of the explorers under the most melancholy circumstances. These expeditions, however, constitute but a small link in a long chain of such undertakings, ranging over a period of several hundred years. In fact, it is clear that a southern continent was known to the Romans, and it is difficult to decide how long Australia had been known to the Chinese. But there is evidence that the Portuguese were acquainted with the north-west of Australia before the Dutch, who discovered the north of Australia in 1605. Since then, that is, for 260 years, there has been a succession of voyages of discovery to, and travels of discovery in, Australia. The names of TASMAN, DAMPIER, CAPTAINS COOK, LA PEROUSE, D'ENTRECASTEAUX, FLINDERS, BASS, OXLEY, CUNNINGHAM, CAPTAINS KING, STOKES, FITZROY, &c., HUME, STURT, STRZELECKI, SIR THOMAS MITCHELL, LEICHHARDT, KENNEDY, EYRE, STUART, BURKE and WILLS, MCKINLAY, HOWITT, LANDBOROUGH, the Brothers GREGORY, WALKER, and many others, present to those familiar with their labours and adventures, scenes of danger and of wild romance, of heroic daring and devoted deaths, such as few countries have to show. When we consider that they at the same time constitute much of the history of the most extraordinary growth and development of nations, and that these nations are of our own race and kindred, bound to us by the closest ties of blood, commerce, and common fortunes, it is obvious that a complete chronicle of these remarkable labours and events is not only due to ourselves and the colonies, but must possess a deep and lasting interest for the public.

This is the book which the Author has endeavoured to complete in a full and faithful manner. Having had one son engaged in these researches in Australia, and having lost another in assisting to open up the interior of New Zealand, he has entered on the undertaking as a labour of love. His personal knowledge of some of the colonies concerned, and the possession of documents not yet given to the public, have enabled him to treat the subject with the greater accuracy, and have excited him to omit no research or exertion to render it attractive and complete.

The **SECOND** and concluding **PART** of Dr. OLDING'S '*Course of Practical Chemistry arranged for the use of Medical Students, with express reference to the Three Months' Summer Practice,*' will be ready in April; and the **SECOND PART**, in continuation, of Dr. OLDING'S '*Manual of Chemistry, Descriptive and Theoretical,*' will be published about Midsummer.

The New Work on the '*Comparative Anatomy and Physiology of the Vertebrate Animals,*' by RICHARD OWEN, F.R.S. D.C.L. Superintendent of the Natural History Departments, British Museum, Foreign Associate of the Institute of France, &c., is expected to be ready for publication in the course of March, in **TWO VOLUMES**, 8vo. illustrated with upwards of Twelve Hundred Engravings on Wood.

New Volume of the **CONTRIBUTIONS** of A. K. H. B.—In April will be published, in 1 vol. '*The Critical Essays of a Country Parson.*' By the Author of '*The Recreations of a Country Parson.*' This volume will contain a Selection from Essays contributed anonymously to *Fraser's Magazine* in the years 1856–59. During that period the writer was a very constant contributor to the Magazine; but his Papers were not till 1859 signed with the initials A. K. H. B. From a large number of Critical Essays ten have been selected, which were written with special care. Among them are reviews of Archbishop WHATELY'S *Bacon*; Mr. LEWES' *Biographical History of Philosophy*; the Prose and Poetry of the Author of *Friends in Council*; the Life and Works of EDGAR ALLAN POE; Mr. SMITH'S Philosophical Romance, *Thorndale*; and the Life of JAMES MONTGOMERY.

A New Work, entitled '*A Campaigner at Home,*' by 'SHIRLEY,' will be ready in March, in one Volume. The substance of this work, which is by the same Author as *Nugæ Criticæ* and *Thalatta*, originally appeared in *Fraser's Magazine*; but it has since been to a great extent remodelled and re-written. A Campaigner, who has seen a good deal of the world, returns late in life to his native district; and, from his cottage at Hazeldean, discourses of men and manners, the cities that he has visited, and the adventures in which he has mixed. In Doctor DIAMOND, the Commodore, DONALD, and Lady GRIZEL, he delineates the figures of a society which is rapidly passing away; while in ROBERTSON of Ellore, W. M. THACKERAY, CHRISTOPHER NORTH, Professor FERRIER, and other sketches, he records his recollections of men not undistinguished as thinkers, moralists, and divines. A slender thread of narrative binds together the critical and descriptive sketches of which the book is mainly composed,—the sayings and doings of the little world of Hazeldean furnishing the text of the discourse, and serving to give keener edge and more definite outline to the Author's views on many of the subjects in morals, politics, and theology, which at present occupy or arrest the attention of thoughtful men.

NOTES ON LYRA GERMANICA.—Nearly ready, in 1 vol. fcp. 8vo. uniform with 'Lyra Germanica,' 'Historical Notes to the Lyra Germanica; containing 'brief Memoirs of the Authors of the Hymns, and 'Notices of remarkable occasions on which some of 'them, or some Verses of them, have been used: with 'Notices of other German Hymn Writers, represented 'in other English Collections.' Compiled and translated from authentic German sources by THEODORE KÜBLER, Minister of the German Protestant Reformed Church, London.

The **OLD SHEKARRY**—Nearly ready for publication, the Third Edition, in 8vo. with numerous Illustrations, 'The Hunting-Grounds of the Old World, 'FIRST SERIES,' by H. A. L. 'the OLD SHEKARRY.' The Third Edition of this work will contain several additional chapters upon large game, hunting in the Annamullai Forest, and round the Neilgherri Mountains; also a Hunting Expedition in the Himalaya, the Terai, and Kashmere, including descriptions of the Sources of the Ganges and Jumma, and the great glaciers of Rudru Himaleh: with observations upon the most recent improvements in breech-loading guns and rifles.

New Work on **THOROUGHbred HORSES.**—Preparing for publication, 'The Formation, Management 'in Health and Disease, and Training of the Thoroughbred Horse: with additional Considerations on the 'Duties of Grooms, on Purchasing Blood-Stock, and 'on Veterinary Examinations.' By DIGBY COLLINS. The object of this work is to reduce the vague theories usually entertained on the formation of the Horse to more systematic and practical principles,—by investigating the nature and action of certain important points of his anatomy; avoiding as much as possible both theory and prejudice: and also to give such information and hints about the management of the Racer, Steeplechaser, and Hunter, in health and disease, as the somewhat extensive experience of the Author has suggested, in order that, in the absence of the veterinary surgeon, many too prevalent errors in the diagnosis, treatment, &c. of certain diseases and accidents may be avoided. In that portion of the work in which the preparation of the Racer and Steeplechaser is considered, the Author has endeavoured to connect, as far as possible, the training with field sports; so that the services of the horse are not entirely dispensed with until a very short period previous to the race. He has also kept in view the desirability of upsetting the routine practice of physicking, wasting, &c. which many empirics in training have long held to be essential to the proper condition of the Racehorse. In the latter portion of the work the fallacy of the generally-received doctrine that the opinion of any member of the veterinary profession is sufficient to invalidate the warranty of a responsible individual, after the sale of a horse has been concluded, is sufficiently exposed; and some remarks are made on the unfortunate position of adverse interests adopted by grooms in relation to their masters, for whose benefit this volume is chiefly intended.

COMPLETION of ARNOTT'S PHYSICS.—The Second and concluding Part of the Sixth Edition of Dr. NEIL ARNOTT'S 'Elements of Physics, or Natural 'Philosophy,' is advancing at press, and is expected to be ready in the Spring. This division of the work will comprise the new completing Chapters on Electricity and Astronomy, with an Outline of Popular Mathematics.

New Work on **GEOLOGY** by Professor HAUGHTON.—In March will be published, in One Volume, crown 8vo. with Illustrations engraved on Wood, 'A 'Manual of Geology;' being the substance of a Course of Fifteen Lectures delivered before the University of Dublin, by SAMUEL HAUGHTON, M.D. F.R.S. Fellow Trin. Coll. and Professor of Geology in the Univ. of Dublin.

A New Work, entitled the *Treasury of Botany*, will be published in the course of the Spring, under the editorship of JOHN LINDLEY, M.D. F.R.S. F.L.S. Emeritus Professor of Botany in University College, London, and THOMAS MOORE, F.L.S. Curator of the Botanic Garden, Chelsea: assisted by Professor BALFOUR, F.R.S.E.; the Rev. M. J. BERKELEY, F.L.S.; JOHN BALL, F.R.S.; the Rev. C. A. JOHNS, F.L.S.; J. T. SYME, F.L.S.; MAXWELL T. MASTERS, M.D. F.L.S.; Dr. BERTHOLD SEEMANN, W. CARRUTHERS, F.L.S. and other practical Botanists. The *Treasury of Botany* will form a volume in fcp. 8vo. uniform with Maunder's well-known Series of Treasuries, and illustrated with 16 Engravings on Steel, and numerous Engravings on Wood, from designs by W. H. FITCH.

ABRIDGMENT of COPLAND'S MEDICAL DICTIONARY.—In the press, 'The Dictionary of Practical 'Medicine, comprising the Nature and Treatment of 'Diseases, and Disorders especially incidental to 'Climate, to Sex, and to the Different Epochs of Life.' By JAMES COPLAND, M.D. F.R.S. F.R.C.P. London, &c. Abridged by the Author, assisted by J. C. COPLAND, M.R.C.S. M.S.A., and throughout brought down to the present state of medical science. In this Abridgment the Author has incorporated all the practical Articles in his larger work, with the pathological states characterising their courses, the structural changes into which they frequently pass, and the indications and means of cure appropriate to these states and changes. He has noticed the practical views of the best writers, his predecessors and contemporaries, and has stated the results of his observations in relation to them in the course of his own long and varied practice. He has endeavoured to condense as much information as it was in his power to convey in one thick volume, thereby rendering his work in size and price more generally useful, especially to Students of Medicine, to the Army and Navy Medical Services, and to the Medical Profession in general; also to Clergymen, Lawyers, Scientific or Literary Men, Chemists, and all persons who may have occasion to consult or refer to a Medical Dictionary for practical information.

'*Dictation Exercises, SECOND SERIES, a Correspondence between A. B. and C. D.*' by ELIZABETH M. SEWELL, Author of '*Amy Herbert*,' will be ready shortly. This is a sequel to the same Author's Spelling Book (*Dictation Exercises*), constructed on the principle that English orthography is to be taught by the eye rather than the ear. This little book, which has been several times reprinted, was recommended by the *Athenæum* (Feb. 1, 1862) as being well adapted to teach the spelling of different words having the same or similar sounds, and to illustrate useful rules with regard to the changes made in words by the addition of letters or syllables.

ARITHMETICAL QUESTIONS on a NEW PLAN.—Nearly ready, in 12mo. '*The Parallel Arithmetic; an entirely original Collection of Arithmetical Questions, arranged on a New Principle.*' By W. H. WINGATE. This collection will comprise nearly a thousand examples, each consisting of Double Questions worked differently, but proving each other by producing the same result; thereby obviating the necessity of annexing the Answers, and entirely superseding the use of a Key.

A New Edition of the '*Short Manual of Arithmetic*,' by the Rev. C. W. UNDERWOOD, M.A. Vice-Principal of Liverpool College, and late Scholar of 'St. John's College, Cambridge,' is nearly ready. This Manual may be described as a Grammar of Arithmetic than a treatise on the science, and is intended to be committed to memory like the rudiments of a language. The Author's object is to bring before Junior Students so much of the theory of Arithmetic as they may be fairly expected to master in principle, and to present it in such a form that the study may become to some extent a Mental Training.

STEVENS and HOLE'S SCHOOL SERIES.—In course of preparation, '*The Ready Writer: a Course of Eighteen carefully graduated Narrative Copy-Books*, price Threepence each, designed to meet, as far as possible, the Writing requirements of the several Standards of the Revised Code, and generally to lead to good and correct Writing.' By HENRY COMBES, Head Master of the Poplar and Blackwall Free School, London; and E. T. STEVENS and CHARLES HOLE, Editors of the 'Grade Lesson Books,' &c. The chief peculiarities of these COPY BOOKS will be as follows. The first four numbers have a copy in black letter, and a line in dotted letters on every half page. The next four and number 11 have a continuous interesting narrative engraved for a copy on every other line throughout the books. The alternate lines in three of these are to be traced over. Numbers 9 and 10 have transcription exercises to be written in small round hand, interleaved alternately in script and print. Number 12 has two consecutive lines on every half page, and 13 four on every page. 14 has interleaved specimens of business letters, bills, receipts, &c. for copying; 15 and 16 are devoted to angular double small and small; and 17 and 18 are exercise books suitable to the 3rd and 4th, 5th and 6th Standards respectively.

The FIRST BOOK of COWPER'S '*TASK*' has been elected by the Government Department of Education as a Text-Book in which Female Students of Training Colleges will be examined for Certificates, in December 1865. That Candidates may be provided with a suitable manual, Mr. WALTER M'LEOD, F.R.G.S. Head Master of the Model School, and Master of Method in the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea, is preparing an edition of '*The Task, BOOK I. with Notes and Exercises in the Analysis of Sentences*' which will shortly be published. This edition of COWPER'S *Task* will be similar in arrangement and treatment to GOLDSMITH'S *Traveller* and *Deserted Village*—works that have been most favourably received by Teachers and Students, both in this country and in our colonial possessions.

New Work for Evening and Adult Classes, in STEVENS and HOLE'S SCHOOL SERIES.—In the press, in 12mo. '*The Advanced Lesson-Book for the Use of Mechanics and Youths' Institutes, and Classes in advance of Standard 6; being a SUPPLEMENT to the "Grade Lesson-Books"; and consisting of Reading Lessons in History, Geography, Literature, and Science, carefully selected from the best Writers, together with numerous Examples in Advanced Arithmetic, including Proportion, Fractions, Interest, Stocks, &c., and a complete Course of Practical Mensuration, with Definitions, Rules, and Answers.*' By E. T. STEVENS, Associate of King's College, London; and CHARLES HOLE, Head Master of Loughborough Collegiate School, Brixton; lately Master of St. Thomas's Collegiate School, Colombo, Ceylon.

GREEK SYNTAX for SCHOOLS.—In the press, *An Elementary Greek Syntax for the use of Schools*, by the Rev. EDWARD MILLER, M.A. late Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford; Author of '*An Elementary Latin Grammar*,' and '*A Smaller Latin Grammar*.' This work is intended to supply the want in schools of a Greek Syntax, sufficiently easy for beginners, and advanced enough to lead up to Madvig's, Matthiæ's, Jelf's, and Donaldson's Grammars. It therefore consists of two Parts. The First, grounded upon the Author's '*First Latin Syntax*,' but adapted to the more matured state of mind with which boys generally learn Greek, will form a rudimentary Syntax in itself. The Second Part will contain such supplementary matter about Oblique Cases, Central Meanings of Prepositions, Moods and Tenses, Construction of Sentences, &c. as is required before boys have got far enough to study the larger treatises of Madvig, Clyde, Donaldson, Matthiæ, and Jelf, to which constant references are given. The work will be written in English, and the examples will be translated into English; but a few memorial rules will be given in Latin, where previous knowledge of Latin grammar and clear understanding of Greek syntax are of themselves insufficient without the special help of memory. This Syntax may be used with any Accidence.

In course of preparation, PART I. to appear on March 31, 1865, to be continued monthly and completed in TWELVE PARTS, each containing 180 pages, price 5s. forming THREE VOLUMES, medium 8vo. price 21s. each.

A DICTIONARY

OF

SCIENCE, LITERATURE, AND ART;

COMPRISING

The Definitions and Derivations of the Scientific Terms in general use, together with the History and Descriptions of the Scientific Principles of nearly every branch of Human Knowledge.

EDITED BY
W. T. BRANDE, D.C.L. F.R.S.L. & E.

*Of Her Majesty's Mint;
Honorary Professor of Chemistry in the Royal Institution of Great Britain.*

ASSISTED BY THE
REV. GEORGE W. COX, M.A.
Late Scholar of Trinity College, Oxford.

PROSPECTUS.

THE progress of science and general knowledge during the twenty-four years that have elapsed since the publication of the first edition of BRANDE'S Dictionary of Science, Literature and Art, has made it impracticable any longer to render that work a fit representative of existing knowledge, by mere corrections and supplements. It has, therefore, been considered advisable to re-write or re-edit it throughout, and thus to make it an entirely new work. It was the original plan of the Editor to associate with himself writers of admitted competency in the various subjects treated of in the work, and the same system has been followed in the forthcoming edition. It is believed that the names of the gentlemen who have contributed to this new edition will be a sufficient guarantee that the Editor's efforts to render this work a trustworthy source of information, have in no way relaxed, and that the book may therefore be consulted with confidence by all who wish to make themselves acquainted with the principles of each particular science, with the details and history of many, and with the main facts of the multifarious subjects with which it is necessary, at the present day, for all intelligent persons to have some acquaintance.

The plan of this new edition differs slightly from that of the former, but it is more in accordance with the idea on which the work was originally founded, and which was expressed in the name originally designed for the work. The first intention of the Editor was to call it a 'Dictionary of Scientific Terms,' and to limit its contents to a brief explanation of an exhaustive list of Scientific words; but after mature consideration it was thought desirable, in carrying the design into execution, to limit the number of words included in the Dictionary, and by extending the length of particular articles, to make it a readable book, rather than a mere work --

reference. In the present edition it has been the object of the Editors, while retaining the readable character of the work, to diminish the extreme length of some of the articles, and to increase their number; but the total quantity of matter contained in the New Edition is considerably increased. It has been found that, in many branches of Science, and especially in Mathematics, Physics, Geology, Mineralogy, and Botany, the omission of terms now in common use, which are requisite for students and collectors, somewhat lessened the utility of the work. A large number of new articles have therefore been added in the forthcoming edition, and the whole has been brought, as closely as possible, up to the present time. It is not pretended, and indeed it would be impossible, to include anything approaching to the whole of the terms employed in any branch of science, but it is believed that the omissions are few and unimportant, and that, practically, a sufficient number are included to meet the requirements of the general reader and the non-professional student. The progress of historical criticism, and of the Sciences of Comparative Philology and Mythology, has rendered it necessary to remodel the articles which treated of these subjects, and to add many new ones. In assigning derivations, the Editors have sought chiefly to avoid guess-work; but the principles which have guided them in this part of their task will be given in detail in the general preface to the forthcoming edition.

In conclusion, it only remains to be remarked that a more legible type has been adopted than that of the previous edition, and that although the size of the work will thereby, and by the vast increase of matter, be increased to three volumes, there will be no addition to its price.

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